The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LVI.—NO. 365. FRIDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1897—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE {ONE CENT IN CITY CARRIER DISTRICT. TWO CENTS OUT OF CARRIER DISTRICT.

EVOLT IS AT HAND.

ntral America Is the Scene of a New Uprising.

ORK ON POSTOFFICE.

nator Teller Favors the Annexation of Hawaii.

ORRISON'S FUTURE PLANS.

d Opportunities for Americans in Venezuela.

ÑOR DE LOME RECOVERS A DOG.

ASHINGTON BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C., Dec. 30.

Revolution in Central America.

The sudden dispatch of the gunboat Marietta from San Francisco to La Libertad, the roadstead port of San Salvador, marks the outbreak of another rebellion on the isthmus which may have an important bearing on the future of the Nicaragua canal. The three Central American countries of Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua concluded a compact June 20, 1895, by which they formed themselves into a central government, now known as the Greater Republic of Central America. Each of the three affiliated nations surrendered to the representative Diet of the central government their right to receive and send diplomatic agents. The Greater Republic is represented here in Washington by Señor Don José Dolores Rodriguez. This country has a Minister to the Greater Republic, but has representatives who are accredited to the individual States.

It has been the belief here that the Greater Republic was formed under British influence for the express purpose of enabling Nicaragua to slide out of its concessions to the canal and permitting the confederacy to sandbag the United States into more advantageous offers.

The dream of a confederacy of the Central American States is an old one, but it has always been dissipated by factional revolutions in the separate States. Salvador was under Spanish control for 300 years, and for a few months in 1821 became a part of the Empire of Mexico, under Iturbide. In 1824 came the first attempt to unite the Central American provinces, and a federal republic called "the Central American Confederation" was established, composed of the five States of Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica. This confederation was a fruitful source of constant revolutionary movements. For some years General Francisco Morazan struggled to maintain the union, but the federation was dissolved in 1839, and three years later, when Morazan endeavored to reunite the five republics, he was taken prisoner and promptly shot at San José, Costa Rica.

More than half a century has elapsed since then, and the wisest patriots of Central America have repeatedly failed in their efforts to secure a permanent confederation. Even so strong a man as General Justo Rufino Barrios, the Guatemalan dictator, failed in 1885 to carry out the idea of union which he believed to be the only hope for the commercial and political prosperity of the isthmus. In 1891 General Carlos Ezeta took possession of the Presidency of Salvador, his predecessor, General Menendez, it is needless to say, not being alive. A year or two later he was driven out by Señor Don Rafael Antonio Gutierrez, the present alleged president of the republic.

The revolution now on hand is instigated by the followers of Ezeta, who was always opposed to confederation, and so it is taken for granted that if the revolution is successful another attempt at confederation in the isthmus will be added to the list of dismal failures which have studded the history of that section of the American continent for more than three score and ten years. It is expected that the other nations in the Greater Republic, Honduras and Nicaragua, will come to the rescue of the existing government in Salvador, in which case still other Central American nations will be involved in the war, and whatever way it re[illegible] confederacy will be well nigh impossible. Salvador is the only one of the Central American States which fronts exclusively on the Pacific, and it has always been in [illegible] terror of being swallowed up by its northern neighbor of Honduras, which has only a little outlet to the Pacific, through the Gulf of Fonseca, and which has always looked with longing eyes on the land-locked harbor of La Union, on the same gulf.

◆

Commodore Howell, who is to succeed Admiral Selfridge in command of the European Squadron, has not been to sea since 1890. Since 1854 Commodore Howell has seen six[illegible] years at sea out of forty-three years in the service.

◆

Progress on the New Postoffice.

"With the close of 1897," said Special Agent Cobb, "one half the foundation work of the proposed public building at Chicago has been completed. By the first of January, 1898, we will have the advertisement ready for the superstructure and when this has been roofed over about all the $4,000,000 appropriation for this building will have been expended. Should we be so fortunate in our estimates for the superstructure as we were with the foundation work there will be an abundance of money to complete the interior of the building in a manner worthy of Chicago. Christmas day found 2,400 piles driven, 34,000 yards of excavation done, 338,000 feet of timbering in the foundation, 2,100 cubic yards of concrete, and 100,000 cubic feet of stone piers. All this work has been done in the most substantial manner and the foundation will be able to withstand any pressure that may be placed upon it, no matter how large the building may be. When the next contract is awarded in accordance with the specifications prepared for bidders all the masonry, steel frame, fireproof floors, and roof will be included in the award to a responsible contractor."

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Eighteen Chicago national banks held in their reserves Dec. 15 the sum of $14,537,237 in gold coin.

◆

Teller Favors Annexation.

Senator Teller is one of the radical silver men who believes in the annexation of Hawaii. "The islands should be annexed without delay," he said today. "It would be a great blunder not to do so. I see there is now some chance of the construction of the Nicaraguan Canal. This makes it all the more important that the islands should belong to this country and should become our property without delay. As a matter of fact, it has been the intention of the United States for years to annex Hawaii. From 1821 to this day we have always insisted that no other country should have the islands. During President Pierce's administration the islands would have been annexed but for the death of the King. The old King made a deed of the islands to this country, and Secretary of State Marcy, one of the greatest Democratic statesmen, was preparing to take steps to annex the islands. The old King died and the new King was opposed to annexation. Hawaii is now offerred to us, and we must take it or permit some other country to step in."

◆

Morrison Will Resume Law Practice.

When President McKinley fills his place on the Interstate Commerce commission Colonel William R. Morrison will shake the dust of Washington from his feet and go back to Illinois. Thirty-four years ago he came here as a Representative in the Thirty-eighth Congress, so that he parts company with the capital with more or less regret. Having the example of John M. Palmer before him, he proposes, in spite of his 72 years, to go back to the practice of law. He leaves the commission after ten years of continuous service, having been appointed by President Cleveland when the commission was formed in 1887 on the urgent request of Crisp and the other Democratic leaders in the House. Colonel Morrison's performances on the commission have not been of a character to cover his name with glory, and he will be best remembered here for his proposition in Congress to cut down the tariff on a mathematical line, which earned for him the sobriquet of "Horizontal Bill."

◆

Outlook Bright in Venezuela.

Francis B. Loomis, Minister to Venezuela, is in the city on official business. In speaking of the commercial results of the intervention by this country between Great Britain and Venezuela, Minister Loomis said: "Now is the time for our merchants to secure a foothold in Venezuela. That country is just emerging from a period of great commercial depression, the feeling of the people is of the warmest kind for Americans and American goods, and a little judicious work on the part of our business houses will give to America the rich field that is now almost monopolized by French, German, and English. There is also a magnificent opening in Venezuela for American contractors. When President-elect Andrade assumes the reins of office next February he will inaugurate a series of public improvements that will cost millions of dollars, and American contractors will find it an easy matter to get many of them."

◆

Glover May Get a Contract.

In all probability a conditional contract will be awarded George T. Glover of Chicago for transporting supplies intended for the Klondike miners. Manager Rosenfeld, representing the Snow and Ice Transit company, had a conference with Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn on this subject today and submitted a proposition to transport supplies at 25 cents per pound from Lynn Canal to Dawson City, going over Chilcoot Pass by the Jack Dalton route. It was represented that parts of six snow locomotives and thirty-five cars have been ordered to be assembled at Portland by the beginning of the new year. These parts could be quickly adjusted and hauling supplies could begin by the middle of January. These locomotives and cars can go up a 20 per cent grade, and each engine, being supplied with a capstan and steel cable, would be enabled to go up a 45 per cent grade if such an emergency should arise. Secretary Alger is favorably disposed toward this project for engines and cars similar to those which it is proposed to use in the Klondike have been in use for years in the logging camps of the Secretary of War and no trouble has been experienced in hauling the heaviest logs up and down the steepest grades.

◆

Livermore Will Go to Sweden.

Captain W. R. Livermore, who was originally slated for membership on the Nicaraguan commission, but was turned down because of objections raised against him by promoters of this project, was given a balm for his wounded feelings today by being made naval attaché of the United States for Sweden and Norway with Minister Thomas. For several years Captain Livermore has been in charge of the lighthouse district, which takes in the New England coast, and it was supposed he would have easy sailing for a much desired berth on the Nicaraguan commission. But after his name had been suggested and his nomination practically agreed upon it was withdrawn by President McKinley, and Colonel Haines of the Engineer Corps substituted. Ever since this occurrence the President and Secretary Alger have been casting about for an agreeable billet for Captain Livermore, and it was agreed today to send him to Stockholm.

◆

McKinley Will Aid Hanna.

Every effort possible is being made by the administration to help Mark Hanna in his ambition to be returned as United States Senator from Ohio and word has been passed along the line that everybody must help in this movement. Assistant Secretary Day will leave for Ohio this evening and will not return until some time next week or after the Senatorial caucus is over. While it is given out that Judge Day is going to Ohio on purely private matters, it is generally understood that his presence in the Buckeye State at this time is mainly due to an appeal from ex-Senator Hanna.

◆

Congress and the Pensions.

In the investigation of the pension rolls the action of Congress must always be taken into consideration. When the pension office rejects a case, the applicant at once applies to his Congressman and a special law is passed. The last Congress in its two sessions put 189 new names on the rolls, increased 176 pensions, restored 8 pensioners who had been dropped, and "corrected the record" of 49 soldiers by turning desertions into honorable discharges. This makes a total of 422 cases where Congress stepped in by special legislation to help out persons who could not be benefited even by the present extravagantly liberal pension laws.

◆

This Book Was Never Issued.

Congressman Mudd of Maryland has a constituent who is thoroughly unreconstructed and seems to take an especial pride in glorying over this condition of affairs. At one time in his life this constituent backed an enterprise which involved the publication of a book in regard to the part Booth took in the assassination of Lincoln. This book was written by an old fellow named Jones, who acted as a scout for Booth and Herold after their escape in Washington in 1865. A great many interesting incidents of that period were described at length, but Congressman Mudd's constituent thought they reflected too severely on the neighborhood in which they occurred.

(Continued on seventh page.)

BIG ROW IN THE 400.

Warfare Between the Cliques in High Society.

LAST DAY OF NEW YORK.

At Midnight the Greater City Will Be Born.

IRA NELSON MORRIS WEDS.

NEW YORK BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, New York, Dec. 30.

Warfare in Gotham's "400."

The "400" are rent and torn from the four to the last cipher, and the Metropolitan club is beginning to tremble.

The present trouble began over the three large dances organized by Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. Henry T. Sloane, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, and Mrs. Frank Pendleton. The dances were planned to be gorgeous affairs. They were to take place in the Metropolitan club, which has a suite of rooms, including a ballroom, for the use of wives and daughters of members of the club.

Originally there were ten patronesses, representatives of the "400," or what is left of it. When these were selected it was declared that the number could not be less. Now there are only four patronesses.

As it was planned in the beginning the ten were to run things, but each was privileged to ask three other ladies to become patronesses and to issue the invitations. The name of each lady invited to become a patronesses had to be submitted to the ten, who were to pass upon her eligibility.

The blackball was introduced, and only one was necessary to condemn. Among the ten selected were Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. Watts Sherman, Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Mrs. Henry Payne Whitney, and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry.

Of course it is impossible to say who did the blackballing, because she isn't talking about it. But there are family complications which make it easy to surmise. It is said that Mrs. J. Abercrombie Jr. was one of those blacklisted. Mrs. I. Townsend Burden and Mrs. J. Abercrombie Jr. do not speak. This may or may not have been the beginning. At any rate, the Vanderbilt slogan was sounded, and their forces rallied to the fray. Mrs. J. Abercrombie Jr. was a Miss Sloane, it should be remembered, and is, therefore, of the Vanderbilt clan. They were bound to retaliate.

The names of Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt Jr. came up. They were promptly sacrificed.

Then the warfare grew warmer and blackballs fell like hail. Mrs. William C. Whitney, Mrs. Almeric Hugh Paget, Mrs. Frederic Gallatin, and Mrs. Starr Miller were added to the list of victims. The Gerry-Goelet-Gallatin feud, and pretty nearly every other feud in the fashionable world, became a factor. The havoc was simply dreadful.

When the haze of the first encounter cleared away it was found that only the four originals remained. This quartet is know as the "Mutual Admiration Branch of the Extra Exclusives." These are bound to carry through their program. The Abercrombie-Burdens, Sloanes, and Vanderbilts will make up another set, while Mr. and Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Mrs. Sherman, Miss Fair, Stuyvesant Fish, and Mrs. Herman Oelrichs will be a third.

As the male members of these sets belong to the Metropolitan club the Governing committee is likely to be called on to decide whether any particular set shall use the club rooms.

◆

Mr. Walter Damrosch, who always loads himself with work to an incredible degree in the winter season, announces three explanatory recitals at the piano on Wagner's "Parsifal." They will take place on Tuesday afternoons, Jan. 18 and 25 and Feb. 1, at the Waldorf Astoria.

◆

Birth of Greater New York.

Tomorrow will be the last day of the old City of New York. When the birth of another year has been announced by the booming of cannon, the chiming of church bells, blowing of horns, and tooting of whistles, the dawn of a grander, greater New York will be a fact. A celebration of the occasion has been arranged, which will begin tomorrow night at 10 o'clock and will continue until the new city is an hour or more old.

City Hall Park and the larger buildings will be illuminated. At the postoffice the Second Battery will be stationed to boom out a salute of a hundred guns. From the Borough of Brooklyn will come another salute of 100 guns, to tell that the marriage of the two cities is complete.

Fireworks thrown from mortars in City Hall Park will add to the spectacle.

A procession of floats sent by business-houses, theaters, and societies, escorted by independent military organizations, civic associations, and individual maskers, will start from Union Square at 10 o'clock. By midnight the pageant will have reached the City Hall. The crashing of the bands and the singing by united societies of Brooklyn and New York in front of the City Hall will be accompanied by the cannon.

At midnight, when old Trinity's chimes ring out and the clock of City Hall indicates the hour old glory will be run up to the top of the City Hall flagstaff and while it is being run up thirty-seven searchlights, each of 20,000 candle-power, will be upon it.

◆

Ira D. Sankey, Dwight L. Moody's associate in evangelical work, will leave Brooklyn on Tuesday, Jan. 4, for a trip to Jerusalem, Egypt, and the Holy Land. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Sankey and their oldest son. This trip is undertaken principally on account of Mrs. Sankey, who has not been well for some time.

◆

Dinner Given to Mayor Strong.

A dinner was given to Mayor Strong at the Waldorf-Astoria tonight and a loving-cup presented him by the retiring heads of departments in the city government. Fifty-three heads of the various city departments sat at dinner. The only person present who was not connected officially with the Mayor's administration was his son, Bradley Strong.

General C. H. T. Collis made the presentation speech. He said New York was a better city to live in in every way than three years ago. General Collis said that whatever glory came of this administration should go to the Mayor. This was his conclusion:

"Mayor Strong, the last, and I may say, gentlemen, the best Mayor of the old City of New York, in the name of your old friends and associates in office, I drink your health, long life, and happiness."

There was a great shout and raising of glasses. Mayor Strong made a reply to the "boys." It is supposed to be very confidential, for it was not permitted that anything should be known about it.

Theodore Roosevelt sent a letter in which he said no other single man in the last half century had done so much for New York as had Mayor Strong in his administration.

Among the many farewell gifts Mayor Strong received today were a tea tray and a teapot and two teacups made of immortelles, covered with lilies of the valley and violets. There were lumps of sugar in each cup and a gold spoon for each one, too. A note accompanied the offering. The Mayor refused to say who had sent the gift.

"That's mighty pretty," he said, "but it isn't half so sweet and pretty as the lady who sent it."

Then, turning to the reporters, he said: "You boys wouldn't have had half so much fun out of my administration if I hadn't supplied the ammunition by taking a cup of tea every now and then."

◆

The steamship Finance sailed today at noon for Colon, and had on board E. F. Cragin and L. E. Cooley of Chicago, with a party of engineers, going to examine the Nicaragua Canal.

◆

New Officials Under Mayor Van Wyck.

The list of new officials under Mayor Van Wyck who will administer the principal departments of the city are as far as known as follows:

City Chamberlain—Thomas C. T. Crain; John H. Campbell, deputy.
Corporation Counsel—John Whalen; Theodore Connelly, James Lindsay Gordon, Francis V. S. Oliver, Louis Davidson, Maurice Blumenthal, assistants.
Fire Commissioner—John J. Scannel.
Street Cleaning Commissioner—James McCartney; John J. Ryan, deputy.
President Dock Board—James Phelan.
Dock Commissioners—James W. Boyle, Patrick Keenan.
President Park Board—John Fox.
President Charity Commissioners — Thomas Muiry.
President Board of Health—John W. Keller.
Health Commissioners—Dr. William T. Jenkins, Dr. Cyrus Edson.
President Tax Board—Thomas L. Feitner.
Tax Commissioners—Edward L. Patterson, William J. Salmon.
President Board of Education—Charles H. Knox.
President Board of Public Improvement—Daniel F. McMahon.
Commissioner of Bridges—John L. Shea.
Commissioner of Sewers—James P. Keating.
Commissioner of Highways—Charles F. Murphy.
President Police Board—Bernard J. York.
Police Commissioners—John B. Sexton, Thomas L. Hamilton, William E. Phillips.
Commissioner of Buildings—Thomas J. Brady.
President Civil Service Board—Lewis Nixon.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

Commissioner of Parks—George V. Brower.
Commissioner of Sewers—James Kane.
Commissioners of Taxes—Arthur C. Salmon and Thomas J. Patterson.
Commissioner of Charities—Adolph Simis Jr.
Commissioner of Buildings—Daniel Ryan.

◆

Hugh McLaughlin, for many years the dictator of the Democratic party in Brooklyn, has definitely announced his retirement from political leadership. He will be succeeded, according to the present understanding, by Bernard J. York.

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Tammany's Victory in Bronze.

Three days after election G. Moretti, the sculptor, was commissioned to design and execute in bronze a statue commemorating the great Democratic municipal victory. He finished his labors today.

The statue has been christened "Tammany Victory." A figure of a woman represents Greater New York. She rests confidingly against a tiger, and upholds the Star Spangled Banner. Richard Croker is supposed to have given the order.

◆

Ira Nelson Morris Is Married.

An interesting wedding, of which no public notice appeared, took place on Dec. 23, when Miss Lillian Constantine Rothschild, daughter of V. Henry Rothschild of the firm of V. Henry Rothschild & Co., was married to Ira Nelson Morris, a son of Nelson Morris of Chicago.

Miss Rothschild is well known in Hebrew circles here, while young Morris is equally well known in Hebrew society in Chicago. The wealth of the Rothschild and Morris families adds interests to the marriage, to which a certain amount of romance is also added.

Ira Nelson Morris met Miss Rothschild while he was a student in Harvard College and while she was attending Wellesley College, from which institution she graduated little more than a year and a half ago.

The wedding took place Dec. 23. Mr. Morris brought with him from Chicago a number of personal friends, several of whom were to act as ushers, among them being several of the Protestant faith, while others were Catholics, and one or two of them Hebrews.

Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Morris and their two daughters came on from Chicago for the wedding, while many relatives of the young man from the West also came. Mr. and Mrs. Rothschild and other members of the family, together with many relatives and friends of the family, witnessed the ceremony which made the young woman a bride. Dr. Gottheil of the Temple Emanuel officiated.

The newly wedded couple sailed today for Europe on the Kaiser Wilhelm II., and will pass two or three months in the south of France. Later they will visit Egypt, returning to New York early in the coming summer.

[Ira Nelson Morris, son of the millionaire packer and residing with his father in Indiana avenue, introduced himself to public notice one year ago when, after a trip in South America, he wrote an account of his adventures under the title of "With the Trade Winds." The volume was met with many interesting comments from critics and others. A short time ago his father persuaded him to drop literature and take an active interest in the packing business, deeming that there was more opportunity for helping his fellow-men in commercial than in literary life.]

◆

Elihu Root, ex-President of the Republican club, heads the ticket reported by the Nominating committee of the Union League club for the annual election on the second Thursday in January. General Horace Porter tendered his resignation as President of the Union League club before he went to France as Ambassador, but the club declined at that time to let him resign.

◆

Big Gas Deal Falls Through.

Definite announcement that the deal by which the Equitable and East River Gas companies were to be taken over and consolidated by the New Amsterdam Gas company, organized for the purpose, has fallen through caused a stir this morning in Wall street. The companies interested were unable to agree as to terms.

As it is now it would appear that the next most probable development will be some action taken in the courts. There may be a legal proceeding by an Equitable stockholder to endeavor to force the Central Trust company to carry out the terms of the original contract, or an East River stockholder may secure an injunction restraining the Central Trust company or the officers of his own company from endeavoring to carry out the contract.

◆

President McKinley has accepted the invitation of the National Manufacturers' association to attend its banquet at the Waldorf-Astoria on Jan. 27. Senator Frye of Maine will be one of the principal speakers. The President will discuss the economic features of the tariff.

◆

Stephen V. ("Deacon") White was today reinstated as a member of the New York Stock Exchange by a unanimous vote of the Committee on Admissions. He has secured releases from all his creditors. Mr. White failed on May 5, 1893, for more than $500,000.

ENDS IN A MYSTERY.

Death of Treasurer Kirtley Puzzles the Officials.

PISTOL THE ONLY CLEW.

Friends of the Dead Man Think He Was Murdered.

OTHERS CALL IT SUICIDE.

Fowler, Ind., Dec. 30.—(Special.)—A self-acting revolver, caliber 32, made by the Harrington & Richardson Arms company, Winchester, Mass., cylinder No. 312, and with barrel marked "Pat. Oct. 4, 1887, May 14, 1889," and on the back "Pat. April 2, 1895, and April 7, 1897."

The foregoing is an accurate description of a pistol with which the life of James Kirtley, Treasurer of Benton County, was ended here some time last night. It was found under his lifeless body in the office of the County Treasurer in the Courthouse Building located here. Three of the chambers in its cylinder had been discharged; two held unused cartridges. Kirtley's brain was literally blown out. One shot had gone from the right side of his head just over his ear to the left, plowing through his brain. Another had penetrated from his forehead to the back of his head. A third, a glancing shot, had run over the top of his head. The body was cold. Kirtley had been dead for some hours.

This pistol, or rather its identity and history, alone can solve one of the greatest mysteries of its kind this country ever knew. Conan Doyle's "Sherlock Holmes" is a marvel in its way, but Conan Doyle, with all his flights of fancy and imagination, never dreamed of such a plot as this, if Kirtley's life was terminated by suicide, for it is either the most cunningly devised and methodically executed suicide the country ever knew, or else it is a murder most foul.

Pistol the Only Clew.

The history of this pistol alone can settle the question. Indiana will for all time discuss the question as to whether or not Kirtley committed suicide or was murdered, unless this pistol be located. It was never seen in his possession. No trace of it can be obtained in this or any of the adjoining towns. It's a cheap affair, probably not costing more than $5 or $6. It is constructed on the plan of a Smith & Wesson. But, cheap or not, it snuffed out poor Kirtley's life. His own pistol—one he had carried for years—was found in one of the drawers in his desk in the office.

And woebtide the man to whose possession this pistol can be traced unless that man be Kirtley. For unless such a one can give a good account of himself and show beyond all reason or cavil that he was not in Fowler last night, good, swift Indiana law will hang him higher than Haman. If it can be shown that Kirtley bought the pistol or borrowed it, then the suicide theory will be clearly established.

Case Is a Curious One.

The Kirtley case is a curious one. Fowler is no different from any other town of the same size under such circumstances as obtain here today. The neighbors are all gossiping over the untimely end of this unfortunate man. He was well liked by every one; a great, strapping, big Indianian, standing six feet four inches in height and weighing over 200 pounds. James Kirtley was a quiet, reserved man. He was the soul of honor and his word was good everywhere with everybody. He was a soldier all through the war of the rebellion, and he never knew what fear was. He never sought a fight with any living man. Yet he never ran away when one was forced upon him. He had been known on occasions, when a dozen brawlers were making themselves offensive,

(Continued on third page.)

BULLETIN OF
The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, FRIDAY, DEC. 31, 1897.

Weather for Chicago today: Fair; cooler.
Sun rises at 7:29; sets at 4:38.
Moon sets at 0:46 a. m.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
BREMEN	Saale	
BROWHEAD	Lucania	
COPENHAGEN		Norge.
HAVRE		Christiana.
LIVERPOOL	Cufic	
LONDON	Massachusetts	
NAPLES	Ems	
NEW YORK	Werra	
NEW YORK	Anchoria	
NEW YORK		Kaiser Wil. II.
NEW YORK		Stuttgart.
NEW YORK		Obdam.
QUEENST'N	Lucania	Teutonic.
SO'HAMPTON		Trave.

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HIS GOOD-BY TO COL. VAN.

EX-ALD. GLEASON SHEDS LIGHT ON FIRST WARD POLITICS.

Reaches the Parting of the Ways, Having Discovered the Greed of His Quondam Associate, and Declares He Will Hereafter Fight for Decent Men — Some Inside History of a Decade of Selfishness — One Talk with the Governor.

"I am not all that I should be, Mr. Van Cleave. But some of us has got to be honest and it fell to my lot to be honest, but not to yours, Mr. Van Cleave. Some of us has got to be human and I have a human heart in my breast, but you have not. Some of us has got to be true to our friends, and I am and you are not, Mr. Van Cleave. Some of us has got to milk the party and our friends and that's what you've been doing. I am poor, but I shall not want as long as I've got a good son, and Johnnie tells me I shall not be allowed to need anything that he has got. I would rather beg my friends for bread than to honeycomb them, Van."—From ex-Alderman Gleason's parting speech to Colonel J. Reuben Bailey Van Cleave.

There is at least one man in the First Ward who does not hesitate to say he sincerely rejoiced when informed that Colonel James Reuben Bailey Van Cleave, State Superintendent of Insurance, had made up his mind to acquire legal residence in Springfield. That man further was deeply disappointed when Colonel James Reuben Bailey Van Cleave denied the story. Whether Colonel James Reuben Bailey Van Cleave can make good his boast that he will continue to bring in the First Ward delegation, as he always has done, remains to be seen, and Francis Patrick Gleason, former Alderman from the First Ward and a quondam political partner of the State Insurance Superintendent, says it will not be with his assistance.

"I believe he was James Robert Burns Van Cleave when I did political chores for him," said former Alderman Gleason. "I have found out several things about him in addition to the fact that his name was Reuben Bailey, and not Robert Burns.

Has Taken the Cream.

"For ten years he has taken the cream with unfailing regularity from the Republican party, particularly in the First Ward, and has utilized it for Van Cleave alone.

"For ten years we have been a stench in the nostrils of the good people of the ward. He says he will continue to bring in the First Ward delegation, as he always has done. Yes, he has always brought it in, and I will tell you how. He has brought in the First Ward delegation for ten years because I have brought him with unfailing regularity the credentials of the First Ward delegation duly signed and attested twenty-four hours beforehand; because I have delivered to him the credentials of his people before the primary was even held, with the names of the judges and clerks duly attached. That is how Colonel Van Cleave has carried the First Ward for ten years. I alone had the nerve to do it, and I did it for him, but I have found him out, and I shall never lift my hand for him again.

To Elect Decent People.

"Colonel Van Cleave boasts. Maybe he can make good his boast. I for one have declined every office in the ward organization, and I am ready to help elect some decent people. I want to say that unless I had brought Colonel Van Cleave the credentials of his candidates before the primaries were held we would never have got into a convention, for it has not been by the suffrages of the people, but against their protest that he has been able to bring in the First Ward delegation with unfailing regularity. If Colonel Van Cleave has ever brought in a delegation by any other means since he succeeded Arthur Dixon and Abner Taylor as the ruling boss of the Republican organization of the First Ward, I defy him to name the convention.

"I have lived in the ward since 1873, and for twenty-three or twenty-four years have been active in First Ward politics. James Reuben Bailey Van Cleave has disgusted the decent element of the party and made a close corporation of the organization. I obeyed his behests until last spring, when the scales dropped from my eyes, and I knew him for a heartless, cruel man. I always did demand that the doors should be opened and that everybody who wanted to help the party should be admitted to a share in its control, but without success. I am a poor man, and I do not claim to be a saint, but I have never been willing to wreck my party, and more than that, I am honest, and that is more than some First Ward people can say.

Dummy for Twenty-three Years.

"For twenty-three years I have spent my money in this ward. I have never signed the payroll but once and that was for a week's salary in the town offices. I have never had the handling of the money that was supposed to be placed in the ward. I have been a dummy for this man for twenty-three years. But I am no longer, and Van knows it.

"Last spring there was raised for this ward the sum of $1,760, if I have been correctly informed, though perhaps it was more. I have personal knowledge of how only $180 was actually used. It has been the same way for ten years. I have never seen the people who knew how the money was spent, and I know some of the party workers, I believe.

"I have done more for the party in the First Ward in one day than Van Cleave ever did in his life, and I shall continue working for my party; but I want it understood that I am going to do my share to help elect some decent people to office, and to give them a chance to get into the conventions. I only hope the Democrats will do what they threaten to do and extend the ward down to Twenty-second street so as to include some substantial citizens that Van Cleave cannot control.

True to His Friends.

"I am poor, but I would rather ask my friends for a dime to get something to eat than to honeycomb them. I am true to my friends and that is more than some others can say."

Mr. Gleason delivered himself without reserve and his voice quavered with emotion. He hesitated, however, before telling how he came to find out that the State Superintendent of Insurance was "backcapping" him.

"There is a saying, 'The truth may be blamable, but it is never shamable,'" said he, when he finally concluded to unburden his heart. "In the last election I was defeated, as you know, though I ran 1,900 ahead of my party. I knew I was going to be defeated, for I knew the combination that was against me. Well, soon after the spring election Van Cleave and Governor Tanner and maybe a few others were sitting together one day in Springfield and the Governor said, 'Boys, I see Paddy Gleason has been defeated. He has always been a

(Continued on fourth page.)

ARREST OF WEYLER.

Former Captain General of Cuba in Disgrace.

SPAIN MOVES IN A HURRY

Anxious to Forestall Action by the United States.

WILL RESENT AN INSULT.

Critics of McKinley's Message to Be Prosecuted.

MADRID EDITORS UNDER THE BAN.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY DON MANUEL ALHAMA.]

Madrid, Dec. 30.—[Copyright, 1897, by W. R. Hearst.]—General Weyler's arrest at a late hour tonight, following the seizure of three newspapers, indicates that the government is determined to forestall any diplomatic action on the part of the United States in connection with the publication this afternoon of the memorial which the former Governor General of Cuba has addressed to the Queen Regent, assailing President McKinley in connection with his message to Congress.

The memorial is couched in terms to which the American government would have a right to take exception, seeing that Weyler is still a General on the active list of the Spanish army. But it is considered that the course adopted by the Sagasta Cabinet in arresting the General, in seizing the entire issues of the Conservative paper La Epoca, of the Robledist paper El Nacional, and of the Carlist paper El Correo Espanol, and in instituting proceedings against the editors for publishing the memorial will suffice to avert any American action in the matter.

It is very difficult to obtain any news about General Weyler tonight, owing to the secrecy with which his whereabouts has been surrounded by the authorities. And when the information has been procured it is still more difficult to dispatch it over the wires, the government being so much worked up over the publication of the memorial that a number of telegraphic messages bearing upon the subject and upon the report of Weyler's arrest have been stopped by the censor.

CARRY SUPPLIES TO CUBA FREE.

Steamship Companies Will Transfer Food Without Cost—Montana Sends $800 in Money.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 30.—Assistant Secretary Day has just received a response from the superintendent of the Ward line steamers in New York in answer to his inquiry as to whether he could announce that his line would convey supplies to Cuba for the relief of the suffering people free of cost. The prompt answer was: "Will be pleased to accept supplies for Cuban sufferers free of cost. Presume they will be consigned to General Lee."

The Anaconda (Mont.) Standard telegraphed last night that the Secretary of State could draw on the National Park Bank of New York for $800, already subscribed and paid in by Montana people for the benefit of the Cuban sufferers. More money is promised from the same source Jan. 1.

Mr. Roosa, the dispatch agent of the State department at New York, has been directed to draw the $800 and with that sum purchase and send to General Lee condensed milk.

The Secretary of State has directed the disbursing officer of the State department, Frank A. Branagan, to take charge of any money and supplies that may be delivered to him and forward the same to Consul General Lee at Havana.

WILL NOT RETURN TO CUBA.

Antonio Govin Declines the Proffered Place in Blanco's Cabinet at Havana.

Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—"I hold that the Cuban army should not disperse until all their rights have been accorded," is the emphatic declaration of Antonio Govin, chosen to be a member of the Cuban Cabinet, and who is now here. "Whenever General Blanco wants to pacify Cuba he must appeal to the people direct, and it will come about only by a direct recognition of the people of Cuba and the granting of an autonomy which would mean something and would thus command respect, but to ask Cuba to become a mere financial tributary of Spain, whose local government chosen from Madrid and liable to dispersal at any moment by the Captain General, and which would be merely a tax-collecting body, is altogether out of the question. When I say that I am now nothing but Cuban I think that all has been said. The Cuban army should not give up until independence has been gained."

Señor Govin has been offered a place as Minister of the Interior for Cuba by the Spanish government. He was the founder of the Autonomist party in Cuba, but has no political aspirations now.

TOBACCO IS TO BE SHIPPED.

General Blanco Will Issue an Edict Permitting the Export of the Soothing Weed.

Havana, Dec. 30.—General Pando and his staff have arrived at Santiago de Cuba by sea from the River Cauto. The Official Gazette will print tomorrow an edict of Captain General Blanco permitting the exportation of tobacco.

According to a report from Spanish sources at Esperanza, Province of Santa Clara, a party of insurgents fired into that town on Saturday night. Bullets struck a number of residences, and one bullet went through the sleeve of Señorita Voldes, daughter of the Mayor of the town.

CARNEGIE HAS A NEW IRON MINE

Secures a Twenty-Year Lease of Territory on the Vermilion Range.

Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. [illegible].—The Oliver Mining company, owned and controlled by the Carnegie company, has just secured control of a newly developed iron mine near Ely, Minn., on the Vermilion Range, known as section [illegible]. The mine is the property of John G. Brown and [illegible] Miller of Duluth. The terms are [illegible] known, but it is believed in mining [illegible] the Oliver company has secured a [illegible]-year lease of the mine, upon a royalty of 40 cents a ton, with a bonus for the lease of $300,000. The Carnegie interests, it is said, will assume control of the newly acquired mine property on Jan. 1.

CRISIS IN THE EAST.

Maneuvers of the Powers in Chinese Waters.

SHIPS GATHER AT COREA.

Squadron Ordered to Assemble at Chemulpo.

ARE UPHOLDING BROWN.

French Officials Deny the Seizure of Hai-Nan.

JAPAN MAY INSIST ON FIGHTING.

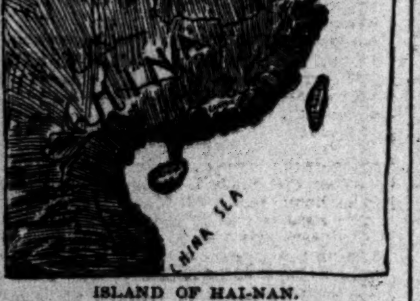
[SPECIAL CABLE BY F. M. WHITE.]

London, Dec. 30.—[Copyright, 1897, by W. R. Hearst.]—The last day but one in the year will remain memorable for the number of warlike rumors and their subsequent official denials.

The most sensational of the reports has undoubtedly been the one issued today by one of the leading and ordinarily most reliable news agencies to the effect the government had decided to issue a royal proclamation calling on the naval reserves, which, of course, gave rise to the belief that the government considered the situation in the far East sufficiently alarming to make ready for war.

Officially Denied.

The report was taken up and published far and wide, receiving its official denial from the Admiralty at a late hour tonight. The Admiralty adds that not only is no such step in contemplation, but that there is not even any unusual activity as yet in the dockyards. At the same time the officials of the department admit that if the reserves were called out they would yield a splendid force, the unusually efficient officers alone numbering about 2,000.



ISLAND OF HAI-NAN.

[The map shows the location of Hai-Nan Island, which was reported to have been seized by France. The report is semi-officially denied.]

The last time that the naval reserves were called out was at the moment when the Kaiser sent his memorable telegram to President Kruger congratulating him on the Boer defeat of the Jamison raid. On that occasion the calling out of the reserves was more or less a piece of bluff. But it proved efficacious in bringing the Kaiser to his senses and in leading him to explain away both the telegram and his avowed intention of interfering in Transvaal affairs.

France Also Denies.

From Paris comes the news of an official denial by the Minister of Marine of the report of France's seizure of the Island of Hai-Nan, off the south coast of China, the report being denounced as a pure invention.

Finally the officials here of the Canadian Pacific railroad deny that the government has made any requisitions for its Pacific steamships or taken any steps to secure the transportation of troops, either military or naval, across the American continent to Esquimault and Vancouver.

The Daily Graphic asserts "on authority" that the British squadron was definitely instructed to assemble off Chemulpo to support a strong British expostulation with Corea on the dismissal of McLeavy Brown, British Superintendent of Corean Customs, who, under the advice of the British Consul, has twice returned the notice of dismissal served upon him.

Russia's Port Arthur Plans.

With regard to Port Arthur, the Daily Graphic asserts there is every reason to believe the Russians will adhere to their pledge to evacuate at the end of the winter, and there is therefore no ground for complaint on the part of England. Neither does the government regard the occupation of Kiao-Chou as calling for action because British interests are not threatened. According to the Daily Graphic, both the Foreign Offices and the Admiralty agreed upon this point.

TO CALL OUT THE RESERVES.

Exciting Report Concerning England's Preparations for War in the Orient.

London, Dec. 30.—A news agency announces that the British naval reserves will be mobilized.

According to recent estimates, the reserve forces of the British navy number about 28,000 men. Of this number it is calculated that at least 10,000 men would be required in case of war to complete the manning of the warships of Great Britain, which are understood to require a complement of 110,000 men, whereas only 100,000 are actually in service. The naval reserve problem has long been discussed by British authorities, and the general opinion appears to be that the number of men available is far short of the number that would be required in case of war.

In addition to the men in the naval reserve Great Britain has a large reserve fleet and a number of reserve merchant cruisers, including such vessels as the Campania, Lucania, Etruria, Umbria, Majestic, and Teutonic.

Railway Officials Non-Communicative.

The officials of the Canadian Pacific railway here say they have no knowledge of the British Admiralty having requisitioned three of the Empress steamships belonging to that company, as reported in a special dispatch from Shanghai, and they believe the statement to be without foundation.

Facts About France's Maneuvers.

The Daily Mail has received telegrams from Hongkong and Tonquin denying the report of French occupation of the Island of Hai-Nan, but it regards it as morally certain that Hai-Nan was occupied about a fortnight ago, when Port Arthur was occupied by the Russians, the coincidence forcing the suspicion that France and Russia were acting in concert.

A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Singapore says: "The news that the French had occupied the Island of Hai-Nan was brought here from Saigon (capital of French Cochin-China) on Tuesday by the French mail boat Ernest Simon. Before the latter left Saigon on the 25th a French cruiser arrived there with either Admiral Bedolliere or letters from him to the French Governor of Saigon.

"The Ernest Simon delayed for an hour at Saigon in order to carry the Governor's dispatch relating to the hoisting of the flag on the Island of Hai-Nan.

"The cause of the delay was known only to a few officers on board the Ernest Simon, but inadvertently the secret was imparted to a French officer here (Singapore), who, not being bound to secrecy, let the matter out. It is believed that the French hold the telegraph office at Hoi-Kow (Ho-Kow) and prevent communication to Hongkong.

"The cable between Hai-Phong (Tonquin) and Saigon is broken and under repair, and therefore it was impossible for Admiral Bedolliere to telegraph the news of the seizure to Saigon.

"Admiral Bedolliere, with the warships Bayard and Descartes, left Hongkong on Dec. 11. He called at Hai-Phong on Dec. 18 and attended the meeting of the Defense committee at Hai-Phong about that date, when the seizure of the Island of Hai-Nan was decided upon."

Japan's Military Activity.

A letter from Kobe says: "Military maneuvers of great magnitude were executed in Japan last month for the first time since the war with China."

A special dispatch from Shanghai says that communications are constantly passing between the British and Japanese officers, and it is understood that the Japanese Ministers are trying to effect a rapprochement with England on the basis of a joint guarantee of reform in Chinese administration.

A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Shanghai dated yesterday (Thursday) says:

A British fleet of eight ships and four torpedo boats has arrived at Chemulpo (the port of Seoul). It is reported that there are two Japanese cruisers in the Yang-tse-Kiang River. Japan is working night and day preparing for war. It is believed that the British and Japanese fleets are in close touch.

A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Tokio says the Marquis Ito is forming a cabinet.

According to a dispatch to the same paper from Nagasaki, dated yesterday (Thursday), it is believed that Marquis Ito will aim to maintain a peaceful attitude.

May Insist on Fighting.

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—Captain S. Sakuri, assistant chief naval constructor of the Japanese government, who is in this city superintending the building of the Japanese cruiser Chitose now being constructed at the Union Iron works, today gave voice to some significant opinions concerning the present crisis in the Orient. He said:

"People seem unable to understand that the Japanese are slow to anger, and do not gauge properly their present powerful position. This is a serious mistake. While I can say nothing officially, I am well acquainted with the setiments held by my brother officers in the navy, and appreciate the deep feeling of the great mass of the Japanese people. We believe we are being shamefully mistreated, the nations of Europe, and Russia particularly, treating us as though we were children. When we had conquered China by force of arms and were ready to make our own terms of peace, Russia stepped in and caused us to cease our advance. Now Russia has taken what she denied us.

"I believe a coalition between England and Japan is not only possible, but probable. Our army has been increased till its effective force is over 300,000; our navy is being increased fifteen warships and twenty-four torpedo boats. If Russia and Germany continue in their present course Japan may do something more than talk. The Japanese patience has a limit."

McLeavy Brown Sustained.

London, Dec. 31.—The Daily Graphic asserts "on authority" that the British squadron was definitely instructed to assemble off Chemulpo to support a strong British expostulation with Corea on the dismissal of McLeavy Brown (British Superintendent of Corean Customs), who, under the advice of the British Consul, has twice returned the notice of dismissal served upon him.

With regard to Port Arthur, the Daily Graphic asserts that there is every reason to believe the Russians will adhere to their pledge to evacuate at the end of the winter and there is, therefore, no ground for complaint on the part of England. Neither does the government regard the occupation of Kiao-Chou as calling for action, because British interests are not threatened. According to the Daily Graphic both the Foreign Office and the admiralty agreed upon this point.

America Against England.

The Times, in its review of the events of the year, this morning, after saying it is disagreeable to be obliged to record the failure of the long efforts of Lord Salisbury and Mr. Cleveland to bring about an arbitration treaty, observes:

"America's international history may be summed up in three things: The passage of the Dingley tariff bill, the triumph of Tammany Hall, and the steady growth of a desire for a strong navy. The latter agitation finds its excuse in Cuba and Hawaii, but the more serious advocates of the new policy make no secret that it is against England and not Spain or Japan that the main effort is to be directed."

Value of Chinese Trade.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 30.—Some facts of value to business-men contemplating an extension of trade into China are afforded by United States Consul Covert at Lyons, France, in a special report to the State department.

The Consul had before him some of the conclusions reached by the French commission, which has just returned to France from China, where it had been sent to discover means of extending French trade. Because the results of a former commission, through publication, had been of more value to British manufacturers than to French the present commission does not publish its report in full, but retains the detailed information for communication privately to French merchants. Meanwhile a brief report has been made to the Lyons Chamber of Commerce, and this sets out in concise form the wonderful opportunities for train extension in populous China, the undeveloped mineral resources of the country, and the progress already made by the Germans, now become redoubtable rivals of the English in China. The Consul says that while the great nations of Europe are grasping for Chinese territory it is probable that the most desirable conquests may be achieved by peaceful methods. Civilized nations have equal interests in opening the trade of China to the world, and the powers that attempt to accomplish it by war and conquest do no more than strengthen the Chinese wall.

NUMEROUS MISHAPS AT SEA.

Heavy Storms on the Atlantic and Considerable Damage to Shipping.

Bremen, Dec. 30.—The British steamer Plympton, Captain Page, which arrived here Dec. 25, from Galveston, via Key West, reports that in latitude 47°, longitude 27° a heavy sea broke over the forward with such force that the iron deck in that part of the ship was dented to a depth of four inches, the cabin was flooded, ventilator rivets were torn off, and a man killed.

London, Dec. 30.—The British steamer Storm King, Captain Crosby, from Baltimore, Dec. 15, for Deptford and Antwerp, was stranded at Deal, but got off and proceeded apparently uninjured.

The gales continue about the British coast and the anchorages are full of vessels which have sought shelter. The channel service between Dover and Calais and Folkstone and Bolougne-sur-Mer suspended this morning.

St. Michael's, Dec. 30.—The British steamer Maylands, Captain Turner, here since Nov. 22, before reported damaged from collision, has been repaired and will proceed today to either New Orleans or Galveston. The British steamer Silverdale, from Galveston via Newport News for Bremen, before reported having had fire in afterhold while at this port, is reloading the cotton which was discharged when the fire was extinguished.

Amsterdam, Dec. 30.—The British steamer Harrow, from Savannah for Bremen, before reported ashore at Nieuwe Diep, has parted amidships. Many bales of cotton have floated out, 120 of which have been picked up.

Bahai, Dec. 30.—The British bark Dunbritton, Captain Tucker, from Portland, Sept. 16, for Queenstown, has put in here, with loss of starboard bulwarks, two boats, and damaged about the deck. It is anticipated that part of her cargo has been damaged.

FUN AT BLENHEIM.

Success of the Entertainment at the Palace.

CLEVER SOCIETY SKIT.

Marlboroughs and Guests Win Much Applause.

LARGE CHURCH FUND RAISED

CAST OF "AN IDLE HOUR."

Countess of Klondike	Duchess of Marlborough
Septimus Sand, American hotelkeeper	Duke of Marlborough
American female reporter	Lady Randolph Churchill
Salvation Army lass	Lady Lillian Spencer Churchill
Barmaid	Lady Norah Spencer Churchill
French comique	Lord Churchill
Footman	Algernon Bourke
Balloonist	Ian Malcolm
Chinese servant	John Churchill

[SPECIAL CABLE BY F. M. WHITE.]

Woodstock, England, Dec. 30.—[Copyright, 1897, by W. R. Hearst.]—At the Blenheim Palace theatrical entertainment today the audience had seats in the long library, at the end of which the stage had been erected. It had electric footlights and a drop curtain of rich brocaded velvet. The top of the proscenium was draped with similar material, and on the sides were the Marlborough arms wreathed in ivy. A string band formed the orchestra, and between the acts the organist of the Birmingham Town Hall played upon the Marlborough organ, which is the finest private organ in the world.

The entertainment was repeated in the evening and a large sum was cleared for the Woodstock church.

Scenes in the Burlesque.

"An Idle Hour," a musical burlesque, written by Ian Malcolm, Lord Salisbury's parliamentary private secretary, was presented before a large and fashionable gathering at Blenheim Palace this afternoon. The Duchess of Marlborough appeared as the Countess of Klondike. Her first husband having disappeared in a balloon, she marries the Count of Klondike. The latter dies and the first husband comes down in a parachute. They are reunited. The scene is laid in the Isle of Whitely, which belongs to Septimus Sand, an American hotelkeeper, represented by the Duke of Marlborough, who was in an Uncle Sam dress. In the first act the Duchess wore a pink muslin with a double rope of pearls around her throat. In the second act her costume was a folly dress of white satin over a tulle underskirt, with a folly cap and tulle collaret, with pearls.

Lady Randolph Churchill appeared as an American female reporter, Lady Lillian Spencer Churchill as a Salvation Army lass, and Lady Norah as a barmaid of the inn. She also sang and danced. Lord Churchill was a French comique, Algernon Bourke a footman, Ian Malcolm was the balloonist, and John Churchill, Lady Randolph's second son, appeared as a Chinese servant.

Rich Costumes in the Tableaux.

Many of the costumes in the tableaux were those worn at the Duchess of Devonshire's ball last June.

The Duke of Marlborough appeared in the first tableau as Louis XV, assisting at the toilet of Mme. du Barri, represented by Lady Sarah Wilson. The Duke wore a yellow silk coat, sparkling with jewels, knee breeches, and powdered wig.

The second tableau was the presentation of Mme. du Barri to Louis XV. The King, as before, was the Duke of Marlborough, seated on the throne. In this tableau the Duchess of Marlborough first appeared as the Countess du Berue. She was in a brilliant costume. Lord Chesterfield and Henry Milner were in the next tableau. Lady Randolph Churchill represented Theodora in a magnificent robe and crown, receiving the homage of Mrs. Bourke, dressed as a slave. In the fourth tableau Ladies Lillian and Norah Spencer Churchill appeared taking dancing lessons from Mr. Milner.

The fifth tableau represented an interview between the Papal Nuncio and the Queen of France. The Duchess of Marlborough also appeared in this, looking charming in a Louis Quinze dress. Lord Chesterfield was the Cardinal.

The sixth tableau, "After the Masquerade," was in two pictures. Lady Curzon appeared in this.

Secretary Henry White of the American embassy and Mrs. White were the principals in the next tableau, entitled "The Eve of St. Bartholomew." Mr. White appeared as the Duke de Guise and his wife as a court lady clasping her hands in an attitude of expectation. Mrs. White wore a Venetian costume of red velvet, with gold trimmings. Mr. White wore a black velvet and gold dress of the time of Charles IX. Don Quixote was depicted by Lord Chesterfield. The last tableau, Lord Curzon's presentation of Nelson, was applauded.

BLENHEIM PLAY A SUCCESS.

Large and Fashionable Audience Applauds the Marlborough Performance.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

Woodstock, Dec. 30.—[Copyright, 1897, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—The burlesque was presented this afternoon at Blenheim Palace before a large and fashionable audience. The Duchess, in the main character as Countess of Klondike, wore a pretty rose color costume and appeared on the stage with a blue beribboned staff, having three small Blenheim spaniels in leash with a red ribbon, attended by a black servant.

Nothing in particular happens in her first act, but in the next, having lost her second husband, she becomes reunited to her first, who had gone up in a balloon seven years previously and had not since been heard of until the balloon unexpectedly descended. Her tall, slim figure and pleasing, girlish face made a pretty picture. She delivered the lines in a quiet manner without the faintest American accent. Her song was not sung but naively recited. She was heartily encored. The Duke's makeup as landlord of a jubilee hotel was that of a typical cousin Jonathan. He did fairly well and had a specially written song.

Lady Randolph Churchill was lively and much the best of the trio.

References were made in the dialogue to the latest events in China. On the whole the burlesque would not bear transplanting from the domestic stage.

The Duchess' costumes in the tableaux were magnificent and this part of the entertainment was possibly more successful than the burlesque. The Duke and Duchess were greatly elated at the reception accorded them and entertained a large dinner party tonight at the palace, at which the ladies wore the costumes used in the tableaux, the Duchess appearing in her Louis XV. frock and powdered hair.

The festivities are only beginning, as three great balls are arranged for the next few days. Everything is being done on the most lavish scale and a large party is going down from London for the county ball.

ENGLISH OFFICER IS MISSING.

Sir Henry Havelock-Allan Evidently a Victim of Treachery in India.

Calcutta, Dec. 30.—Colonel Sawyer, commanding the British forces at Fort Ali Musjid, telegraphs: "On learning that Sir Henry Havelock-Allan had left his escort yesterday and had not been seen since a search was organized. He rode a restless horse and might have been thrown near the camp. The search, however, resulted in finding the horse stripped and shot, with Sir Henry missing. It is feared that he is dead or is a prisoner in the hands of the Zakk-Hels. The search is being continued."

Sir Henry Havelock-Allan is the commander of the Royal Irish Regiment and left England recently to investigate charges of cowardice and insubordination brought against the regiment. He was born in Bengal in 1830. His father was the celebrated General Sir Henry Havelock, the hero of Cawnpore and Lucknow during the Indian mutiny. He is the first Baronet, though the Baronetcy was conferred on his father, who died before receiving it. He served in the Persian expedition, 1856-'57.

MEXICAN GOVERNMENT GRANTS

Concessions for Establishing Packing Houses and Other Important Industries.

City of Mexico, Dec. 30.—Eduardo Chesio has received a concession from the Mexican government for exploiting natural products of several uninhabited islands in the Gulf of Mexico, where there are large amounts of guano, fruits, woods, and medicinal plants, and also for a sponge and coral collection. It is understood this concession has been offered for sale in the United States.

President Diaz has approved of the concession for establishing packing houses at various points in the republic. The Department of Communications and Public Works has received thirty-seven plans and specifications from architects and builders, both here and abroad, for the new legislative palace which is to accommodate both the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies and will cost $1,500,000, exclusive of land and the foundations and the building. A decision in the matter will be given early in January.

THANKS FOR RELIEF IN INDIA.

Resolutions Expressing Gratitude to Great Britain and the United States.

Bombay, Dec. 30.—The Indian National Congress came to a conclusion today, amid much enthusiasm and cheers for the Queen Empress.

Resolutions were adopted thanking the people of the United Kingdom, the British colonies, and the United States for generous aid during the famine. It was decided to erect, at the cost of $5,000, a memorial of gratitude in London. Other resolutions were adopted, criticising the government's recent measures regarding sedition.

Calcutta, Dec. 30.—It is officially announced that the recent famine cost the Treasury £800,000, while loans to agriculturists and the suspension of taxes, mainly repayable, absorbed another £4,000,000, irrespective of charitable contributions, approaching £1,750,000.

REICHSRATH CLOSED BY ORDER

Emperor Francis Joseph Issues a Decree Terminating the Session.

Vienna, Dec. 30.—An autograph letter of Emperor Francis Joseph, addressed to Baron von Gautsch von Frankenthurn, the Austrian Premier, is gazetted, ordering the session of the Reichsrath to be closed.

It is expected that the new session of the Reichsrath will open in February, when the government will make another attempt to arrange matters.

An imperial decree extending the provisional ausgleich (compromise between Austria and Hungary) for a year has been published, and other decrees will be published here and at Buda-Pesth tomorrow, thus settling the question of the respective contributions of the two divisions of the dual monarchy to the common expenditure.

TWO GERMAN APPOINTMENTS.

Former Political Leaders Are Virtually Retired from Active Life.

Berlin, Dec. 30.—Dr. von Boetticher, the former Minister of the Interior, has been gazetted Governor of the Province of Saxony.

The appointment of Count Stolberg Wernigrode as President of the Province of Hanover in succession to Dr. von Bennigsen is gazetted today. It is a prelude to the latter's retirement from political life. Even his warm friends regard his career as a failure. Both Dr. von Boetticher and Dr. von Bennigsen may now be regarded as retired from active politics.

COMMISSIONERS AT NICARAGUA

Rear Admiral Walker and His Associates Are to Arrive There Today.

Managua, Nicaragua, via Galveston, Dec. 30.—Rear Admiral J. G. Walker and the members of the Nicaragua commission, with the newspaper correspondents, will arrive here tomorrow from Greytown, after stopping over today at Castillo. President Zelaya will send a special train to Granada for the party. Minister Munos will go with it to receive them. It is understood that all the members of the commission are well. The Nicaragua Congress will reassemble on Saturday.

SHORT TERM FOR A MURDER.

Slight Punishment for a Belgian's Crime in the Congo Free State.

Brussels, Dec. 30.—The Independence Belge reports that a Belgian agent at Bome, Congo Free State, has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment for the murder of his black mistress in the Aruwimi District. He tied his victim to a tree, smeared her with honey and sugar, and left her to the attacks of bees. She died after three days' horrible torture.

English Labor Truce Extended.

York, England, Dec. 30.—A largely attended meeting of the members of the Employers' federation today unanimously passed a resolution indorsing the action of its representatives at the recent conference with the delegates of the striking engineers, reiterating the opinion that it is impracticable to shorten the hours of labor, maintaining that the proposed arrangements for the management of the works in no way interfere with the proper functions of trades unions and acknowledging the receipt of the engineers' vote. The employers' committee will write to the engineers' committee that the "truce is therefore extended."

Franco-Russian Greetings.

Paris, Dec. 30.—A farewell banquet was tendered tonight to Baron de Mohrenheim, the retiring Russian Ambassador to France. All the guests wore Russian orders. M. Hanotaux, the French Foreign Minister, and Baron de Mohrenheim exchanged toasts, and their speeches were filled with the warmest expression of friendship and affection between the two nations.

Cornelius Vanderbilt's Movements.

Paris, Dec. 30.—The yacht Satania, with Cornelius Vanderbilt, his doctor, and guests, left Salins d'Hyeres for Alexandria today on a three months' cruise for Mr. Vanderbilt's health. He takes with him Dr. Jean Charcot, son of the celebrated Professor Charcot, and whose fee will be $100 per day.

Panama Canal Trials Are Futile.

Paris, Dec. 30.—All the Deputies and others who have been tried on the charge of participation in the Panama Canal intrigues have been acquitted. M. Andreux, a former Prefect of Police, who was examined on Friday last, declared that the real culprits were being spared for political reasons.

Central American Troubles.

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 30.—The officers of the steamer Acapulco, which has arrived here from Central America, say that a general uprising in that country may be anticipated next year. General Fuentes, who led the recent uprising against President Barrios, is now in San Francisco.

To Cure a Cold in One Day
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

NEWS OF BIG CITIES.

Many St. Louis Companies Sued Under Anti-Trust Law.

SHIP BURNS AT SEA.

Charred Hulk Is Sighted Far Out from Boston Harbor.

PAY OFF SINGERLY CLAIMS.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—Theodore C. Eggers, Circuit attorney, has filed another installment of suits against firms who he alleges have failed to comply with the provisions of the anti-trust law. He asks for a forfeiture of the charters of the firms and for a fine of $1,000 in each case. The suits were against the following firms: Universal Car Seal company, Semple Place Realty company, St. Louis Soap company, North St. Louis Plumbing company, Frange Furniture company, F. L. Teusher Commission company, McCaffrey Real Estate company, Universal Light and Power company, Renot Chemical company, Missouri Slate company, Reilly-Wood Coal and Ice company, Sempel Fire Extinguisher Manufacturing company, Louis C. Bohle Livery company, Tehauntepec Coffee Culture company, Louis C. Bohle Real Estate company, United States Oil and Manufacturing company, and the Samuel F. Myerson Printing company.

There will be no "Hurrah, Hot Time Farewell" to the old year on 'Change this year and the wild scenes formerly witnessed on the floor when the members, young and old, vied with each other in boisterousness and mischief will not be enacted tomorrow. Instead there will be a select entertainment furnished by the best professional talent at the local theaters this week and the audience will be composed of the members, their families, and friends. At 11:45 tomorrow morning an orchestra stationed on the rostrum will open the program with a choice musical selection, and at noon the performance will begin on the platform at the north end of the hall.

Tomorrow is the limit of the time allowed the "shorts" to settle their contracts for December wheat deals. Big operators deny that there has been a corner or a big deal. It is a fact that the elevators are carrying large quantities of wheat and corn, and that there is a great deal of grain as yet not stored, but the amount, elevator men say, has been exaggerated. The regular ticket of the Merchants' Exchange, nominated on Wednesday afternoon, was completed today by the naming of candidates for the Committees of Appeals and Arbitration, as follows:

Committee of Appeals—N. L. Moffitt, Samuel Gordon, Thomas E. Quinlivan, F. W. Brockman, John L. Messmore, C. H. Sieving, Otto L. Teichmann, A. H. Bauer, Charles S. Freeborn, C. A. Cunningham, Nicholas R. Wall, H. B. Eggers.

Committee of Arbitration—Samuel Plant, Charles H. Flanagan, H. B. Louderman Jr., Frank D. Woodlock, Thomas B. Teasdale, George Urquhart, Charles A. Eberle, R. J. Bergmann, George D. Markham, J. O. Ballard.

Women representing the Humane society will attempt to prevent the coursing match to take place Jan. 1 and 2 at South Side Park. They threaten to apply to the civil court for a writ of injunction.

Unknown fiends saturated with kerosene the shaggy coat of a dog belonging to W. I. Smith of 3554 Lindell boulevard and then applied a match. The animal died in great agony and the police are searching for the inhuman wretches who committed the deed.

James O. Broadhead, ex-Minister to Switzerland, followed a time-stained desk up the elevator of the Laclede Building this morning. The Colonel was moving for the first time in twenty years. He is the last of the famous old lawyers who since the building of the courthouse clustered around Third, Fourth, and Chestnut streets.

All the gates of Sportsman's Park and the doors to the office of Chris von der Ahe were locked up tight as bolts, chains, and keys could secure them this morning. Chris was evading all callers. He knew that the filing of his suit for divorce against Della Wells von der Ahe would cause a procession of visitors, and he wasn't taking any chances of newspaper men being smuggled in the procession. The trial of the suit will not be heard for several months. The petition is a lengthy one, the principal plaint being neglect on the part of his wife.

Wilson Crockett, a negro with snow-white hair, hobbled into the city dispensary this morning and asked to be treated for asthma. The venerable darky said that he had been the body servant of Davy Crockett and could recall many incidents in the life of the hero of the Alamo. Wilson says he came to St. Louis directly after the war and has been living here since, but has become so feeble he wants to go to the city hospital. His home has been with his son at 1429 Linden street.

Rudolph Glackorf today, while insane, attempted to kill one of his children with a knife and to smother another one with a pillow. He was arrested and sent to the City Hospital.

PAYING OFF SINGERLY CLAIMS.

Philadelphia Depositors Having Ten Dollars or Less Due Them Are Receiving Their Money.

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—Creditors and depositors to the extent of $10 or less of the Chestnut Street National Bank are receiving their money in full by presenting to F. W. Ayer, President of the Merchants' National Bank, a certificate from the assignees of the suspended bank. All the claims will thus be got rid of and the plan to relieve the bank will be greatly aided. Enough money was also subscribed by various institutions around the city today to pay the teachers' fund in full, and with the consent of the assignees about fifty teachers gathered on the fifth floor of Gimbel Bros.' big establishment at Ninth and Market and were given checks, the total sum being $7,000. The plan to relieve the bank and trust company is growing in favor, and long lines of depositors stood at the bank today waiting to sign their names to the agreement. The number that had thus far signed represent claims of about $1,000,000.

The trustees of the Philadelphia Bourse were notified today by the Committee of Fifty which has had charge of the raising of money to pay off the floating debt of the institution that the creditors have decided to extend the time within which the debt may be paid to Feb. 15. Under these circumstances the debt will probably be paid.

It is the intention of the Civil Service commission to investigate the Philadelphia post-office, beginning next week. So many complaints have been entered at Washington concerning the violations of the civil service law that an investigation is deemed necessary. This is the news from Washington. Postmaster Hicks, who has only been in office a couple of months, says he is perfectly willing. There have been many shake-ups in the postoffice recently.

Philadelphia is now one of the best inland harbors in the country. As a result of the improvements in the Delaware River which have just been completed, the river channel has been made twenty-six feet deep at low water and 1,000 feet wide for a distance of seven miles—Kaighn's Point to Fisher's Point. The work began in 1893 and has cost more than $3,500,000. It has been finished two years sooner than was expected.

LARGE VESSEL BURNS AT SEA.

Hulk of a Burning Ship Sighted Outside Boston Harbor by Incoming Steamers.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—Captain Pietsch of the steamer Arcadia, from Hamburg, reports that at noon yesterday, about 160 miles to the eastward of Boston Light, the Arcadia passed the wreck of a large vessel, dismasted and burned to the water's edge. It was evident the wreck was of very recent occurrence, as the fire was still smoldering. The vessel, as far as the Captain could judge, was about 1,800 tons register. From the distance of five miles it appeared that nothing was left but the shell of the craft. No further details could be obtained owing to the distance, but no signs of life could be seen on board by the aid of marine glasses.

At last the Boston Elevated railway company is in complete control of the immense West End Surface and Subway system, and William A. Bancroft and his associated officers took up their duties early this morning. Mr. Bancroft moved into the offices formerly occupied by President Little of the West End, and will be the chief executive officer of the company, with general charge of its affairs. Mr. Sergeant, General Manager of the West End company, will remain, but he will not have the title of General Manager. It is said that there will be sweeping changes made in the heads of departments and men acquainted with practical elevated railroad management installed.

Joseph Davis Jones, the oldest man in Boston, celebrated his 100th birthday today at the Home for Aged Men on West Springfield street, where he has made his home for seventeen years.

Since the recount of the Aldermanic vote was begun by the State Election commission Alderman Lott and P. J. O'Toole, between whom is a contest for twelfth place, have been constantly displacing one another. First Lott was in the lead, then O'Toole would pass to the front, and so on. Upon the result of the count the political complexion of the Board of Aldermen depends. If Lott wins it will be a tie, six Democrats to six Republicans. If O'Toole wins the board and the entire city government will be controlled by the Democrats. Lott is thirty-two votes ahead now, with half a dozen wards to hear from.

George F. Hall who, upon the failure of the Nonantum Worsted company in 1896, assumed the liabilities of the concern, is today anticipating the second payment to creditors, which was secured by fourteen months' notes representing 30 per cent of claims. He is also paying a portion of the three year notes not due for nearly two years. Today's payments will aggregate about $300,000 and will make the total payments over 70 per cent of the liabilities. The trust is discharged by these payments, and Mr. Hall will take possession of the property.

Governor Wolcott has formally deposited the famous Bradford manuscripts in the State Librarian's department. Very little ceremony was connected with the transfer of the manuscript.

LIKELY TO HANG NEXT FRIDAY.

Theodore Durrant Taken to the Condemned Cell at San Quentin for the Third Time.

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—Theodore Durrant was this afternoon taken to the condemned cell at San Quentin. It is the third time that murderer has made the trip. He will be under constant watch from now to the day of his death. The attorneys are still keeping up a desultory conflict on technical points in the Supreme Court, but they have no ground for hope that they can delay the execution longer, and Jan. 7 will, in all probability, witness the end of the long struggle Durrant has made against the law. The murderer is as calm as ever. When told by his mother that the Supreme Court had ruled against him he simply bowed his head and made no reply. He still declares his innocence.

Dr. Andrew S. Draper of the University of Illinois was one of the speakers today at the State Teachers' association convention now in session in this city. He reviewed the American school system and showed its relation to the government. Dr. Draper spoke for nearly two hours, and was listened to with close attention, and very frequent hearty applause. He was called to the front and gave his impressions of this, his first, visit to the State of California.

A young woman named Isabella Rogers was arrested at Los Angeles this morning, and locked up pending an examination for insanity. She has developed an abnormal antipathy for street railway employés, and yesterday made an entirely unprovoked attack upon a conductor named Anderson.

When the Frawley company ends its present engagement and leaves the city Saturday night San Francisco will bid farewell to the company, as it is to be disbanded. The company will go to Portland from here, and, after a tour of the Northwest, will go east, playing at the leading cities, then south to New Orleans, and ultimately to Washington, where the company will disband. Frawley's present plan is to organize a new band of players next summer in New York.

RECALLS TRAGEDY OF YEAR AGO

Mary Phister Blaine Dies at Cincinnati of Grief Over Her Husband's Tragic Death.

Cincinnati, O., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—Mrs. Mary Phister Blaine, widow of Major M. C. Blaine, U. S. A., who was a nephew of James G. Blaine, died this morning in the College Hill Sanitarium, aged 45 years. There was no specific physical ailment and the physicians say death was caused by a decay of mental powers, superinduced by the tragic fate of Mrs. Blaine's husband and child thirteen months ago. At that time Major and Mrs. Blaine, with their only child, Mary, aged 10, lived in quarters at Fort Ringgold, Tex.

On the night of Thanksgiving day, 1896, after Mrs. Blaine and her daughter had retired to their sleeping-rooms up-stairs, while Major Blaine was dozing in his apartments down-stairs adjoining the library, he was aroused by smoke, and upon springing to his feet discovered the upper part of the house in flames.

Dashing up-stairs he went first to his wife's room, and, wrapping her in a blanket, he reached ground safely. Then, in spite of warnings, he rushed up-stairs after his daughter. The stairs were ablaze, but he leaped up three stairs at a time and finally reached his child. He wrapped her carefully in a blanket and was seen by his brother officers to make his way to the head of the stairs, folding the girl close to his breast. Then there was a crash, sparks flew in all directions, and father and daughter were plunged down to the cellar. There they were found after the fire had died down, the dead father still clasping his dead child in his arms. He was terribly burned, but when the blanket was taken from the girl not a mark of smoke or fire was found upon her. Her father had literally fought the flames from her.

CANADA WILL JOIN IN RELIEF.

Dominion Government to Help Forward the Supplies to the Klondike Miners.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 30.—The arrangement effected between Mr. Sifton in behalf of Canada and the War department contemplates that the relief expedition shall be executed jointly by the United States army and a force of the mounted police of Canada, which constitutes the military arm of the dominion. The United States force will proceed with the relief stores to Skaguay where they will be joined by the Canadian mounted police, about forty in number. The two forces will then proceed together to the points where the relief is to be distributed. The determination as to Skaguay is, however, still open. The Canadian officials concede much latitude to the American authorities in the actual distribution, recognizing that the expedition is fitted out on this side, although a considerable part of its work will be done on the Canadian side of the border. No duties will be imposed on the stores carried by the relief expedition.

The Senate and House committees on Public Lands and Territories are at work on legislation for Alaska, preparing the way for action by the two Houses. It is probable that there will be some enlargement of its present government as preferable to a general system of local legislation and territorial organization. The jurisdiction of federal officials may be extended and their number increased.

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 30.—The Chronicle says: The dispatches received some weeks ago announcing the sale of the Alaska Commercial company's properties to a London syndicate are confirmed by the prospectus of the British-American corporation published in London. The selling price is not given in the prospectus, but it can be surmised approximately. The British-American corporation is capitalized for £1,500,000, of which it offered for subscription at par 1,000,000 shares of £1 each.

Kenneth Duncan Recaptured.

San Jose, Cal., Dec. 30.—Kenneth Duncan, formerly a Methodist minister in Chicago and San Francisco, has been returned to the insane asylum at Agnews, from which institution he escaped on Tuesday. On coming to town he promptly stole a bicycle and sold it to a pawnbroker for $5, and it was this offense that led to his capture.

VOTERS TAKE A H

Ohio Republicans W the Fight on Hanna.

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Foraker's Friends Are All for Bushnell.

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Democrats Want to Organize the Senate.

KURTZ TO CONTROL THE HO

Columbus, O., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—Columbus is a seething mass of politicians to[illegible] and the lobbies of the hotels are alr[illegible] crowded with representatives of both [illegible] ties from all sections of the State. Sen[illegible] Hanna's friends are here in force and W[illegible]ington has evidently been emptied of [illegible] men, who are expected to pull an oar in [illegible] behalf, while the "antis" are made up [illegible] the officials of the Bushnell administra[illegible] augmented by Foraker Republicans, [illegible]senting every section. The public has [illegible]gun to manifest considerable impa[illegible] with the strife and was not slow in [illegible]pressing itself among the throng [illegible] the hotel lobbies. People who do not [illegible]ly take a very active part in politics are [illegible]ing to the front and having their say. [illegible] protest that they supposed that when a [illegible]publican Legislature was elected that [illegible] the choice of Senator Hanna, who had [illegible]ceived the indorsement of the State [illegible]vention and made the campaign. Conser[illegible]tive Republicans are protesting that [illegible] present fight is very bad politics, and [illegible] go a long way toward disrupting the [illegible] and giving the Democrats control of [illegible] State offices for the next two years.

Foraker Sends for Help.

The cry for peace has become so loud [illegible] long that the handful of members of his [illegible] party who are fighting Senator Hanna [illegible] realized the necessity of reinforcements. Accordingly a big delegation from To[illegible] headed by Charles Griffin, and one [illegible] Cleveland with Boss Buckley at the [illegible] are booked for an appearance tomorrow morning. Members elect of the General Assembly came pouring in today and it [illegible] a noteworthy fact that the most of them [illegible] in charge of the Hanna managers.

The Hanna managers will insist on ma[illegible] attendance at Saturday night's caucus [illegible] test of loyalty to the Senator. They [illegible] served notice that the caucus of each house is to be called to order at 7 o'clock and they expect every Republican member in his [illegible] at that time. It is argued that while it [illegible] not believed that the Kurtz-McLean combination can ever muster enough votes to [illegible]feat Hanna, the absence of any man who [illegible]tends to be loyal to the party, whose declarations would not only encourage [illegible] conspirators to continue the work, but would cause the finger of suspicion to be pointed [illegible] every absent man during the remainder [illegible] his political career.

It is claimed tonight that the Democrats will organize the Senate. According to the deal they are to have the Senate and [illegible] Kurtz people will take the House. A friend of Mr. Mason's is authority for the statement that he has eight votes to count on [illegible] his candidacy for the Speakership of [illegible] House. With one exception all the Democrats in the House are with him, and it [illegible] thought that the one lone Democrat will come in before the time comes for ba[illegible]

State Senator Snider has written a [illegible] to Governor Bushnell in which he ex[illegible] that he is for Senator Hanna in spite [illegible] reports to the contrary.

Cleveland, O., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—[illegible] movements in the Ohio political checker[illegible] at Columbus are carefully watched from [illegible] office of Senator M. A. Hanna. A conference between Mr. Hanna, Chairman [illegible] of the Campaign committee, and Colonel Myron T. Herrick was held this afternoon at Mr. Hanna's office. This conference followed immediately the report that Senator Vernon Burke had admitted that he was pledged to vote for Governor Bushnell for Senator and after his positive refusal to pledge himself to vote for Mr. Hanna.

Burke Holds the Key.

It is the popular belief in Cleveland tonight that Senator Vernon J. Burke holds the key to the Ohio political situation. On Saturday night the State Senate will be organized. It contains eighteen Democrats and seventeen Republicans, and Voight of Cincinnati, who is an independent. Voight will vote with the Republicans. This makes a tie, with Lieutenant Governor Jones to cast the deciding vote. If one Republican Senator stays away from the caucus the Democrats can organize the Senate. Two weeks ago a deal was made whereby Burke was to be made Speaker pro tem of the Senate, which would elevate him to Lieutenant Governor in case Lieutenant Governor Jones would be made Governor by the elevation of Governor Bushnell to the Senatorship. In view of the absolute necessity of having Burke in the Senatorial caucus, a tremendous pressure is being brought to bear upon him by the friends of Senator Hanna. Yesterday and today a half dozen conferences were held between Mr. Burke and Senator Hanna's friends. Tonight Senator Burke declares that he does not know whether or not he will go into the Senatorial caucus.

PINGREE WOULD BE PRESIDENT.

Has a Notion of Cutting Loose from the Republicans in State and National Affairs.

New York, Dec. 30.—[Special.]—A telegram from Washington says: Hazen S. Pingree, Governor of Michigan, known to friends and enemies as "Potato Pingree," opponent of corporations, free silver Republican, and the most picturesque individuality in politics, is preparing for the coup of his life.

Governor Pingree proposes to be Governor of Michigan for a second term and then President of the United States. The Republican party in Michigan is rent into two factions, wider apart and more bitter than the Hanna and anti-Hanna factions in Ohio. One, representing the great corporate mining and lumber interests, is headed by Senator McMillan; the other, representing the sturdy farmers, the laborers of the cities, the miners and the woodchoppers, shout for Pingree. He is their idol; he represents the blind and stumbling aspirations of those who earn their bread by the sweat of their brows, and they cuddle up to his anti-corporation political sentiments like kittens to a hot brick.

The fight will be on when Governor Pingree starts his campaign for renomination. He has the State machinery at his call, the labor organizations, and the machine which he built up for his own campaign in [illegible]. On the other side Senator McMillan will swing the entire federal patronage of the State, combining the influence, with his own, of Senator Burrows and Secretary Alger. It will be war to the knife.

But the strangest thing about the whole affair is the positive declaration of Governor Pingree's strongest supporters that the Governor prefers to be beaten in the State nominating convention. It is [illegible] he wants to swing loose, as an independent candidate, having assurances that [illegible] receive the fusion elements in the Democrat and free silver Republicans, Populists and Independents. That would [illegible] the practical annihilation of the Republican party in Michigan. Then it would be [illegible] or Pingree for President against the Republican candidate.

Mrs. Johnson Found Guilty.

Galesburg, Ill., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—The jury in the case of the people against [illegible] Johnson, who shot and killed her h[illegible] Dec. 28, 1896, did not reach a verdict [illegible] this morning, the issue of insanity [illegible] bone of contention. The jury [illegible] cided she was sane at the time of [illegible] and is sane now, and found her [illegible] manslaughter.

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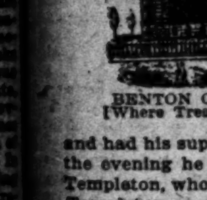

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ENDS IN A MYSTERY.

Death of Treasurer Kirtley Puzzles the Officials.

PISTOL THE ONLY CLEW.

Friends of the Dead Man Think He Was Murdered.

OTHERS CALL IT SUICIDE.

Mysterious Note Found in the Dead Man's Pocket.

TWO BULLETS ARE IN HIS BRAIN.

(Continued from first page.)

to rush in and subdue the entire party.' He lived for many years at Boswell, Benton County, and engaged in merchandising and grain buying there. Two years ago he was elected Treasurer of Benton County and came to Fowler to make his home. He was the father of five children, and no man had a happier home life than he. Two of his sons gave him trouble because they were inclined to be a little wild and reckless. He spent several thousand dollars in settling up their escapades. Three of his boys are not here now. They have been summoned by wire to come to their father's funeral, and they are expected in Fowler tomorrow or next day.

Kirtley had served one term as County Treasurer and had been reëlected. This was the day appointed for him to give a new bond. He had summoned his friends to come to Fowler and become his sureties. The County Commissioners were here today to approve the bond. Two years ago the indemnity had been fixed at $250,000—an unusually large sum. This was owing to the fact that Benton County had been building the most expensive system of turnpikes in Indiana. A great deal of money went through the Treasurer's hands during the last two years on this account. The amount would not have been so large for the coming two years, because the pikes have all been built and only the ordinary taxes from the county would have passed through his hands.

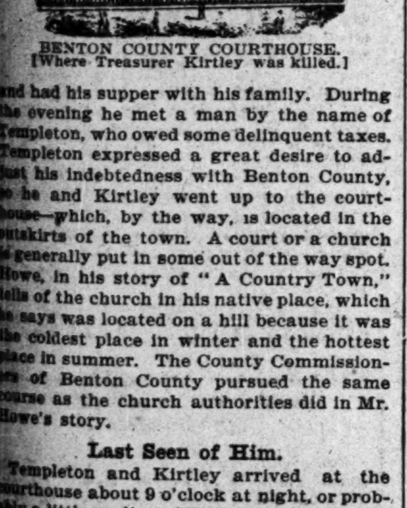
Had Settled Up His Accounts.

Kirtley had settled up his accounts with the State Treasurer and had obtained from that official a receipt in full. He had paid out to every township treasurer in Benton County, with a single exception, each individual's proportion of the school tax. There was one town treasurer with whom he had not settled, although he had time and again notified that man to come to his office and get the money that was due him from the school fund. So far as can be learned at this writing his public accounts were as square as a die. He had been going about for some days paying up little bills. Yesterday he walked into the office of Circuit Court Clerk Sleeper, which was next door but one to his, and, handing Sleeper $1.50, said:

"Sleeper, there is a dollar and a half I owe you."

Mr. Sleeper said he did not recall the indebtedness at all, but Kirtley insisted that he owed the money and Sleeper took it. He was out in the country yesterday seeing some of the men who were going on his bond. He was, to a limited extent, financially embarrassed in a personal way. Judgments aggregating $1,200 or $1,400 had been entered up against him. A suit was about to be brought against him for $600 or $700 more.

He returned to Fowler in the afternoon and had his supper with his family. During the evening he met a man by the name of Templeton, who owed some delinquent taxes. Templeton expressed a great desire to adjust his indebtedness with Benton County, so he and Kirtley went up to the courthouse—which, by the way, is located in the outskirts of the town. A court or a church is generally put in some out of the way spot. Howe, in his story of "A Country Town," tells of the church in his native place, which he says was located on a hill because it was the coldest place in winter and the hottest place in summer. The County Commissioners of Benton County pursued the same course as the church authorities did in Mr. Howe's story.



BENTON COUNTY COURTHOUSE.
[Where Treasurer Kirtley was killed.]

Last Seen of Him.

Templeton and Kirtley arrived at the courthouse about 9 o'clock at night, or probably a little earlier. Kirtley had keys to the main building and his office. The amounts were figured out for the delinquent taxes, and Templeton gave Kirtley a check for the amount. Then Kirtley locked up his books and papers, closed his safe, and went downtown with Templeton. He stopped at Matthews' grocery store, where he met a party of friends. It was one of those little gatherings of politicians, and Kirtley talked with them for some time. He seemed happy, and if distressed or worried did not show it. He bought some groceries, and said he was going to take them home, after which he said he intended to return to his office, as he had some business there. He went to his home and left the groceries, and that was the last seen of him alive. He saw no one at his house, but left the groceries on the porch, and evidently went from there to his office in the courthouse.

Ten o'clock came, and Mr. Kirtley had not returned to his home. This was rather unusual and occasioned some little comment. He was essentially a home man. Mrs. Kirtley, after some hesitation, sent her youngest son, Henry, a lad of 15, out to find his father. The boy went down-town first and looked in some of the stores, but could get no trace of him. Young Kirtley met two boys older than himself, Richey and Barce, and told them he wanted to find his father. They said they had not seen Mr. Kirtley during the evening, and suggested that they go up to the courthouse to see if he was there. Together the three went out the main street of the town to the courthouse. Young Kirtley ran to the main door of the office and tried to get in. It was securely locked. He began pounding on the door and crying for his father.

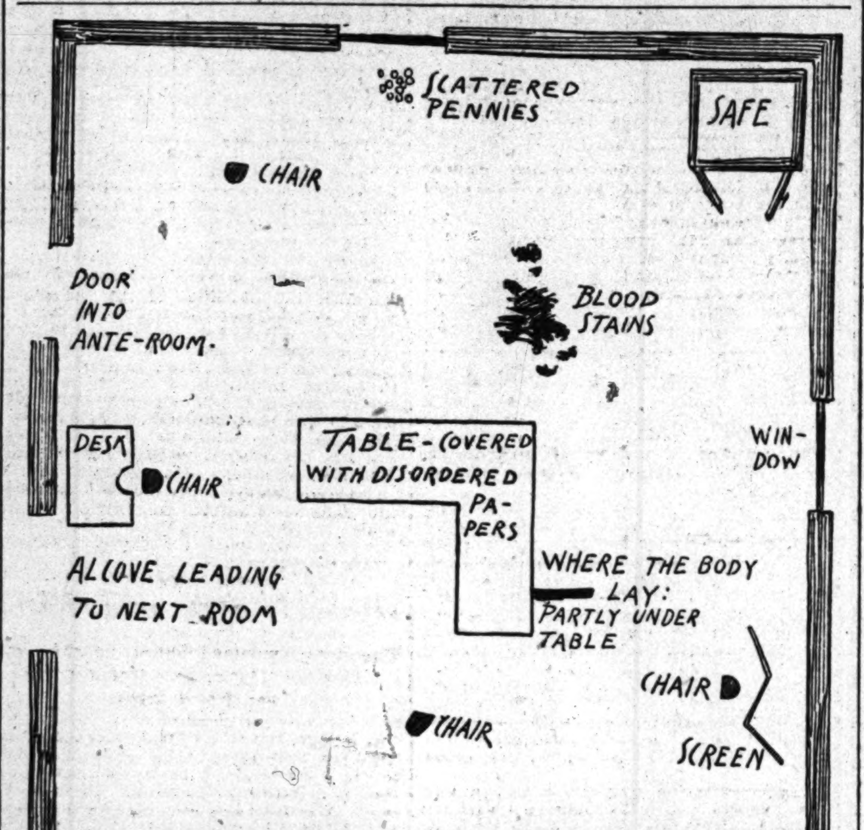
Story of Rollie Richey.

This is the way Rollie Richey, who is an unusually bright young man, tells the story: "Barce and myself were going home last night between 10:30 and 11 o'clock, and we met the Kirtley boy looking for his father. We told him that we would go with him to his father's office if he wanted us to do so.

We got to the courthouse, and he went to the door and tried to get in. Failing in this he went around to the window and called to his father, but there was no response. He started away and Barce and I thought we would go up and try to arouse him, and after calling once or twice the boy returned. After this we called again, and then we lifted the boy up to the window to see if he was in there. He fell from our arms to the ground, and, catching his breath, he said:

"'Some one has killed him! He is lying under the table, with blood all around him.'

"Barce went for the Sheriff, while I kept and looked after the boy, and then we came to town and got a crowd to go back to the courthouse. The Sheriff opened the south door and we went in, but the door of the office was locked. Some of the boys went around to the window and found it was unlocked and they went inside. Finding the keys on the floor by the door, they unlocked it and those on the outside came in. We found Mr. Kirtley lying partly under the table in the northeast corner of the room, on his face, the revolver lying between his legs, his left hand immediately behind his legs and his right hand by his side under his coat. One palm of the right hand was covered with dirt and blood, and the left hand had dust upon it and under the finger nails, which were bloody. His pants were dirty up to the knee, and those were the only evidences I observed of a struggle."


SCATTERED PENNIES
SAFE
CHAIR
DOOR INTO ANTE-ROOM
BLOOD STAINS
DESK
CHAIR
TABLE-COVERED WITH DISORDERED PAPERS
WINDOW
ALCOVE LEADING TO NEXT ROOM
WHERE THE BODY LAY: PARTLY UNDER TABLE
CHAIR
CHAIR
SCREEN

WHERE TREASURER KIRTLEY WAS KILLED.

Safe Is Found Open.

Of course, the whole town was in an uproar in ten minutes. The Sheriff took possession of the premises, messengers were sent for Coroner McConnell, and from the time of the discovery of Kirtley's death until this writing there has been but little sleep in Fowler.

Now, note this: Kirtley's safe was open when the Sheriff came; the drawers therein had been pulled out; the papers on his table were disarranged; the steel shutters in the window were partially open; there was not a cent in the safe. The check given by Greeley Templeton for taxes was found in the office. Kirtley's pistol, which he had been in the habit of carrying, was in one of the drawers in his desk. The window, while the steel shutters were partially open, had been raised. A lot of pennies were found on the floor of the Treasurer's office near the windowsill. Two rolls of pennies of twenty-five each were found on the ground just outside the window.

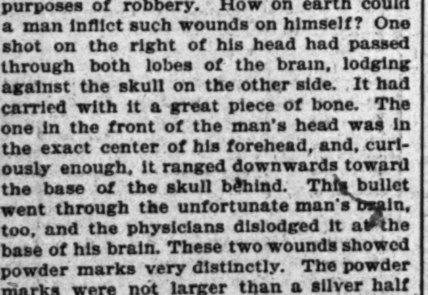
Kirtley's body lay face downward. A chair stood against the wall, and from a summer awning behind his chair was dug out tonight the bullet which passed over the top of Kirtley's head. It had been fired into his head either by himself or some one else while he was sitting in that chair.

But the most remarkable circumstance of the whole occurrence is this: In Kirtley's right-hand trousers pocket was found a crumpled piece of paper, evidently thrust in there in a great hurry. A pencil of blue lead was wrapped up in the paper. The trousers, or, rather, the trousers' seam below the pocket, has been ripped asunder for a distance of three or four inches. The paper had been torn from a pencil pad on the table near which Kirtley's body lay. The piece of paper fitted exactly to that on the top of the pencil pad. There could be no mistake. Kirtley had written on that pencil pad with a blue pencil, then he had torn off the piece of paper with the writing on it and put it and the pencil in his right-hand trousers pocket. On the paper were these words:

"Two men in here."

In Kirtley's Handwriting.

The first three words—to wit: "Two men in"—were written regularly and evidently in Kirtley's handwriting. The last word, "here," seems to have been a hurried production, and by looking at it one would think that the writing had been hastily concluded. Here is an exact reproduction of the paper, the way it is torn, and the writing:



Two men in
here

Now, it was one thing or the other—a suicide, carefully premeditated and carried out, or else it was a brutal murder for the purposes of robbery. How on earth could a man inflict such wounds on himself? One shot on the right of his head had passed through both lobes of the brain, lodging against the skull on the other side. It had carried with it a great piece of bone. The one in the front of the man's head was in the exact center of his forehead, and, curiously enough, it ranged downwards toward the base of the skull behind. This bullet went through the unfortunate man's brain, too, and the physicians dislodged it at the base of his brain. These two wounds showed powder marks very distinctly. The powder marks were not larger than a silver half dollar, showing that the weapon must have been very close to Kirtley's head. If it had been some distance away the marks would have been scattered. The third shot, which ranged over the head, was enough of itself to have stunned an ox, much less rendering a human being totally insensible. This was the bullet that Circuit Court Clerk Sleeper cut out of the awning.

Kirtley's brain had twice been perforated. A bullet had crashed from the front of his head to the rear; another from the right side of his head to the left. Another had hit him hard enough to have produced instantaneous concussion of the brain. Did this stalwart Indianian, with his indomitable pluck and courage, have the will to fire these three shots in his head in rapid succession? Any one of them would have killed him in an instant. These are questions that will puzzle medical men and surgeons and scientists wherever the history of this famous case is known.

Little Money in the Safe.

Kirtley was not in the habit of keeping much money in his safe. The county strong box was an old one, bought six or eight years ago. It had a combination, not a time lock. Mr. Kirtley's adopted daughter acted as Assistant County Treasurer. She was thoroughly familiar with the details of the office and was regarded as an accurate, competent accountant. He was evidently afraid of burglars.

The courthouse was in no sense of the word protected from thieves, except in so far as it had iron doors, and there were steel shutters in his office. He had been known to carry large sums of the county's money on his person rather than to allow it to remain over night in the safe. He deposited largely with local banks, and is, by those who knew his business methods, said to have been unusually prompt in making remittances to the State Treasurer. It is not believed that there was any very great sum of money in the safe, certainly not enough to attract robbers, who generally know whether there is something in a safe before they go after it. His accounts are said to be all right. They are being examined now, and no evidence of shortage has been discovered. He was in no domestic trouble, except that occasioned by his boys. He had been reelected and probably could have given his bond, although the sum was exorbitant.

Much Wild Speculation.

Of course there are all kinds of wild talk under such circumstances. Some people maintain that it was a clear case of suicide. They say Kirtley was distressed about his bond, that he could not give it, and rather than this state of affairs should have been made public he killed himself. Yet a lot of his old bondsmen were here today with new friends ready to become his sureties over again. Others say that the fact judgments of $1,200 to $1,500 had been entered against him had driven off a lot of his friends. It would be an easy thing for a man who has the custody of as much money as that of Benton County, Ind., to give a bond. Local bankers always see to that.

Kirtley carried a couple of life insurance policies of minor amounts and some people, remembering the suicide clause in these documents, make the claim that Kirtley laid all these plans to kill himself so as to save the life insurance money for his family. They say that he wrote on the piece of paper and put it in his pocket so as to make it appear as if robbers were in his room.

To Make Insurance Good.

They say that he threw the pennies on the floor and out of the window and that he opened the window and the steel shutters and his safe and disarranged the papers so as to leave the impression that he had been murdered, and thus render his insurance policies valid.

Coroner McConnell began his inquest today. He was summoned at 3 o'clock this morning, and as soon as the sun was fairly up he began his work. Under the Indiana law no jury is necessary in such cases, the Coroner interrogating the witnesses and rendering a verdict as the sole officer of the law. The Coroner went down to the County Treasurer's office, which was in the custody of the Sheriff. It is located on the ground floor of the courthouse to the right of the doorway at the entrance of the building from the main street. Poor Kirtley's body was still lying on the floor, face downward. His overcoat and hat hung on the peg by the side of the door where he always kept it. His right leg was drawn up, his right arm was folded underneath his body. The left arm was contracted; the revolver was lying between his legs near his knees. The clothing was not disarranged in any way, nor were there any evidences of a struggle other than the ripping of the seam of his trousers by the right hand pocket already mentioned.

After viewing the body and the office Coroner McConnell gave permission that the body be taken to the undertakers down the street. Coroner McConnell began taking evidence. He used the Circuit Court room in the courthouse. The day was bleak and cold, the room was cheerless, the surroundings uninviting, and everybody seemed disconsolate.

Examination of Witnesses.

The first witnesses examined were Rollie Richey, Elmore Brace, and Harry Kirtley, the young son of the ex-Treasurer. They told the story substantially as given by Rollie Richey to THE TRIBUNE correspondent.

Then Coroner McConnell ordered a postmortem examination, which was made by Drs. Boyce, Cook, and Mavily. They went down to the undertaker's office and made a thorough examination. They reported to the Coroner that Kirtley had come to his death from gunshot wounds inflicted by some one unknown. Their report is as follows:

"One of the shots was on the right temple and was merely a glancing scalp wound. Another shot was on the right side of the head an inch above the right ear. It went through the cranium to the left side of the head, driving before it a large piece of bone. The other shot was fired directly in the center of the forehead, ranging downward and lodging just above the medulla oblongata. The wounds in the head were powder-burnt around the bullet holes fully two inches in circumference, and the wounds on the side of the head had singed the dead man's hair to the scalp."

Dr. A. C. Boice, who testified as to the nature of the wounds, was asked:

"In your opinion, do you think either of the wounds would have proven immediately fatal?"

"Yes, sir; the wound in the forehead."

"Do you believe it would be possible to wound himself as he was and shoot himself again?"

"I don't think so."

"Which wound, if either, would have produced instant death?"

"The one in the forehead."

"Could he have made that wound in the forehead, and then made the other wound?"

"No, sir."

"Could he have made the wound that penetrated the temple, and then have made the one in front?"

"It might be possible."

"Which wound, in your opinion, was made first?"

"The scalp wound on the right temple."

Dr. Clark Cook was asked if, in his opinion, either one of the wounds would prove immediately fatal.

"Yes," he replied.

"Do you believe that it would have been possible to wound himself on side of head as he was and shoot himself again in front of head?"

"I think not."

"Which wound, if either, would have produced instant death?"

"The one entering the front of the forehead."

"Could he have made that wound in the forehead and then made the other wound?"

"He could not."

Dr. Cook also said that he could not have made both wounds. He was of the opinion that the scalp wound on the side of the head was made first.

Dr. J. S. Mavity was of the opinion that only the penetrating front wound was sufficient to cause death.

No witness has as yet been found who saw Kirtley when he returned to the courthouse after leaving Matthews' grocery store. Nobody has testified that they heard the three shots. This may be accounted for by the fact that the walls of the courthouse, and particularly those of the County Treasurer's office, are unusually thick. The County Surveyor was in his rooms in the basement of the courthouse all evening. He says he heard no pistol shots nor did he hear any unusual noise on the main floor; nothing in the nature of a struggle. Two young men were in an office not twenty feet away from that of the Treasurer from early evening until midnight. They say they heard a noise as if occasioned by the opening of the steel shutters in the Treasurer's office. A woman who lives several blocks away from the square occupied by the courthouse says she heard the shots, but she is probably mistaken. There were no foot tracks in the snow outside the window; no unusual or suspicious characters around the town other than a few tramps.

Accusation Made by the Wife.

When Mrs. Kirtley was notified of her husband's death she declared he had been murdered, and gave the name of a man as the person who probably did it. She was laboring under great excitement, as might be expected. In fact, she has been in hysterics ever since she was told of her husband's death. No one outside of the immediate family has been permitted to see her. The name she gave is that of a wandering chap who ekes out a precarious existence by playing marked cards. He was seen in Fowler yesterday, and, according to rumor, is said to have gone to Kirtley and tried to borrow 10 cents. Little attention or credence is given to this story, because the man in question is harmless and knows Kirtley's habits too well to attempt to rob him.

Kirtley's Great Physical Courage.

Some of Kirtley's intimate friends dwell on the fact of his great physical courage. They say that no two men in America could rob him, that he was afraid of no living man, and would just as soon fight six men as one. They scout the idea that any two men could have overcome him.

There have been three arrests in the case so far, but none is considered important. Two tramps who had been driven out of Fowler on the day of the murder were traced to Oxford and locked up on general principles. It is not believed, however, that they know anything about the affair. A man named Bert Graves, who had asked Kirtley for money, was locked up at Templeton, but he proved a complete alibi and was released.

There is only one clew. That is the revolver. While cheap, it is thoroughly modern. It shows the last patent, "April 7, 1897." The whole country will be scoured over to get a clew to this weapon. The proper authorities have telegraphed to the arms company in Massachusetts endeavoring to trace it.

"It is possible for a man to live after a bullet has penetrated his brain," said Dr. J. B. Murphy, the surgeon, last night after the Fowler case had been read to him. "The glancing shot, which produced no effect, probably was the first fired. The bullet that passed through the anterior part of the skull was probably the second fired. The third, and fatal shot, I should judge, was the one that pierced the skull at the side of the right ear and came out at the left side of the head. The presumed second shot would not necessarily take away the power of the man to use his arm and shoot himself again. No large blood vessel was touched, and that portion of the brain that controls the muscles of the arm was not penetrated. The motive power of the arm is directed from that part of the brain just above the ear. The right arm is governed from the left side and the left from the right.

"The American crowbar case and innumerable shootings since have demonstrated that a man can live after his brain has been penetrated. In the former a crowbar was blown through a man's head. He recovered and died a natural death several years later."

SHOT DOWN IN COLD BLOOD.

Night Watchman at Waterloo, Ind., Murdered by Tramps, Who Escape in the Darkness.

Waterloo, Ind., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—Charles E. Cox, night watchman of this city, was shot and killed by unknown tramps at 1 o'clock this morning. Two tramps asked Cox last evening for a night's lodging, which he refused them, and nothing more was heard of them. The repeated firing of revolvers an hour after midnight aroused the neighborhood, and shortly afterwards the body of the dead man was found one square away from the scene of the shooting, and every foot of the way marked by spots of blood on the snow.

Lawyer McDonald, who was in his room near the shooting, heard Cox say, "Come out of there." Then the shooting began, and he heard some one running. One man said, "He shot me, but I fixed him." This remark was heard by others.

The murderers went to the barn of David Johns and dressed the wound with pieces of cloth torn from grain sacks, then stole a horse and rode westward. Four miles west of town they stole a harness and buggy, and from last reports it is believed they went to Garrett, where they boarded a Baltimore and Ohio train. A dark lantern and candle were found where the shooting occurred, which indicates that robbery of the De Kalb Bank, across the street, might have been the motive.

M. GERARDY IS THE SOLOIST.

Program of the Chicago Orchestra—Banda Rossa at Central Music Hall.

The soloist in this afternoon's rehearsal by the Chicago Orchestra will be M. Gerardy, 'cellist. He will contribute one number in addition to the Saint-Saëns Concerto, for which he is announced, owing to the non-appearance of Mme. Sembrich, whose illness was published yesterday.

The orchestral numbers to be played under Mr. Thomas' direction at the Auditorium will be:

Symphony, B minor [unfinished]	Schubert
Allegro moderato. Andante con moto.	
Overture, "Carnival"	Dvorak
Huldigungsmarsch	Wagner

This evening the Banda Rossa will be heard for the first time in Chicago at Central Music Hall. The band numbers sixty musicians, under the leadership of Sig. Eugenio Sorrentino. Miss Carlotta Stubenrauch, a youthful violinist, and Sig. Colaneri, bombardino, will be the soloists in the following program:

Overture—"William Tell"	Rossini
Fantasia on "Garibaldi's Hymn" (for bombardino)	Sorrentino
Sig. Colaneri.	
"Mefistofele"	Boito
a. Prologue and Romance.	
b. Finale.	
"Cavalleria Rusticana"	Mascagni
a. Prelude. Siciliana. Intermezzo.	
b. Duet (Santuzza and Turiddu). Finale.	
Violin solo—Ballade and polonaise	Vieuxtemps
Carlotta Stubenrauch.	
"Carmen"	Bizet
a. Prelude. Habanera. Toreador's Song.	
b. Air ("Carmen"). Duet. Finale.	
Marcia Trionfale	Sorrentino

In coughs, colds, influenza, bronchitis, diarrhoea, dysentery use Sander's Eucalyptol.

AIM OF THE TEACHER

Child Study and Co-operation with the Parent.

NEW IDEAS IN SCHOOLS.

Election of Officers by Illinois Teachers.

ADOPTION OF RESOLUTIONS.

Springfield, Ill., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—The forty-fourth annual meeting of the Illinois State Teachers' association was concluded tonight. It proved to be one of the most successful meetings in the history of the association. Teachers from every county in the State were in attendance and took an active interest in the deliberations.

The annual election of officers resulted as follows: President, J. H. Collins, Springfield; First Vice President, E. C. Rossetter, Chicago; Second Vice President, I. F. Mather, Centralia; Third Vice President, J. M. Pace, Macomb; Secretary, J. M. Vowlby, Metropolis; Treasurer, W. R. Hatfield, Pittsfield; Railroad Secretary, W. C. Payne, Chicago; Executive committee for three years, David Felmley, Normal; Executive committee for two years, Miss Martha Buck, Carbondale; directors, one year, P. R. Walker, Rockford; T. C. Clendenin, Cairo; Miss Hattie T. Wilson, Clinton; Miss Mary F. Sykes, Monmouth; Samuel E. Harwood, Carbondale.

Resolutions Adopted.

The Committee on Resolutions submitted the following report, which was adopted:

Resolved, That we express our earnest appreciation of the work done by the Hon. Joseph W. Errant and the Committee on Free Text Books.

Resolved, That we reaffirm our purpose to continue the agitation of this subject until free text book legislation is secured.

Resolved, That we cordially indorse and commend the movement of the President of the Lincoln Monument league to make Feb. 12, 1898, a national holiday.

Resolved, That we regard it as of the utmost importance for the educational progress of the State that there should be a marked increase granted to the power of the Superintendent.

Resolved, That, while appreciating the work done by the teachers' and pupils' circles, we regret that they have not secured a wider hold upon the schools of the State. We commend them as excellent agencies for the improvement of teachers and schools, and urge a more vigorous prosecution of their purposes.

Resolved, That we favor any movement to secure more efficient schools. Especially do we approve the efforts to secure township organization, and we urge our legislative committee to formulate a plan by which it may come before the next General Assembly.

Resolved, That we believe that a change should be made in the revenue laws so that a greater income for school purposes may be received, and we recommend that steps be taken to secure the needed statutory amendment.

Resolved, That we request the Governor of the State to give the teachers of the State representation on the Boards of Trustees of our normal schools, in which we are deeply interested.

The Morgan County teachers' institute offered a resolution asking the Legislature to amend the teachers' pension and retirement fund act so that it would apply to the entire State instead of to cities having a population of more than 100,000 inhabitants.

W. H. Hatch of Oak Park objected to the resolution on the ground that the time had not come for such a change. On his motion the resolution was tabled.

Instruction in Morality.

The principal address of the morning session was delivered by Louis Soldan, Superintendent of the St. Louis schools. His subject was: "The Teaching of Morality in the Public Schools." In part he said:

"The school, as a moral agency, does not fill the place of all other agencies, nor does it claim to be a substitute for other educational influences. The school cannot be a substitute for the family influence; it cannot make up for the lack of moral influences or for moral perversion in the family. Frequently the cry is raised, when moral depravity shows itself, that the school has not done its full duty. It does not follow that the school is at fault, for the child may have been spoiled by family influences. The school does not wish to counteract the influence of that great school of another kind, which the child seeks at an early age, and to which his parents turn every morning, the daily press. No school can possibly combat the vicious influence which the press at times seems to possess.

"Every school is an organized community. It is as much an institution of civilization as any other institution of mankind. When we speak of institutions we refer generally to the family, society, state, and church. We omit that which is fully as important, the school. There is as much moral gain for the child in being brought in contact with institutional life as a man gains by coming in contact with political and civic life. Up to the time the child comes to school its life has been purposeless, but as soon as it passes the school doors a definite purpose is given it. Child worship, which is such an excellent part of family life, ceases at once, so far as school life is concerned, when the child enters that life. He no longer is the center, the monarch of a little world all his own. His horizon is broadened; he is brought in contact with his equals; he learns to know the rights of others; he no longer reigns supreme; he descends to the common level of mankind, and in the authority exercised by his teacher he is presented for the first time to the great law of the State; he takes his first step in citizenship."

Professor J. H. Finley of Knox College followed Mr. Soldan in the discussion.

Teaching of Deaf Mutes.

Mrs. Marion Foster Washburne of Chicago explained to the assembled teachers the law enacted by the last Legislature relative to the teaching of deaf mutes in the public schools. She told of the success attained in Chicago and said that many of the teachers in districts outside of Chicago were under the impression that the law applies only to large centers of population, when, as a matter of fact, it applies to all school districts in the State. She urged the teachers who had deaf mutes for pupils to take advantage of the law which provides that deaf mutes shall be taught in public schools in separate rooms under specialists.

Mrs S. M. Inglis of Springfield addressed the child-study section on "In What Way and by Whom May Organizations Be Effected Between Parents and Teachers of the Child Study?" Mrs. Inglis said in part:

"There is but one vital way in which permanent good may be effected in the study of the child, and that is by enlisting a direct interest of the mother. The study of the child involves not only its physical growth and its intellectual development, but its moral training as well. The successful teacher in every age has sought the counsel of the mother or father and made his interest in the child identical with that of the parent.

"Looking at the mother from a purely practical point of view the very first step towards the investigation of child life in harmony with the home is this consultation between the mother and the teacher in reference to the needs of the child. Again, the organization may take the form of a circle of parents, teachers and interested friends, who gather at their private houses in the district, the village, or the city, and there discuss the pros and cons of this valuable branch of child training. This may and has been styled the 'round table method.' In addition to these two organizations there may be a third consisting of a district comprising three or more counties in which child study conventions may be held. In the last two forms of organization there should be efficient officers elected in each case if anything definite is to be accomplished. It might be well enough to connect these organizations with the State Teachers' association, sending each year delegates from these districts to unite in the general discussion at the annual meeting."

Rupture cured—$100 if fail to hold. Dr. Parker, 58 State-st., Chicago. 30 years' experience.

BISHOP POTTER'S SPEECH.

PESSIMISTIC VIEW OF THE FUTURE OF THE NATION.

He Thinks the Country Has Passed the Era of Its Greatest Prosperity and Compares Political Conditions Here with Those in England and Other Countries—Andrew H. Green, Theodore Roosevelt, and Others Take Exceptions to His Expressions.

NEW YORK BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE,
New York, Dec. 30.

Bishop Potter believes the United States has seen its greatest degree of prosperity and the equal of it will never return to the country. He expressed this conviction last night in a speech at the monthly meeting of the Church club, the subject under discussion being "The Churchman's Civic Duties." Bishop Potter said:

"The subject is one of grave importance. It is a subject which, perhaps, has not been thought of enough by churchmen. Character is perhaps that which counts most in this world, and character is what is needed in civic life.

"If you travel in some parts of Europe, especially eastern Europe, you will find the general life without the exhuberance of the young life. Everything appears older and staid. With Americans it is different. All with us is life and bustle. The average American takes things as they come and believes all things will come out right in the end. He does not stop to think of the serious.

"This country has seen its greatest period of prosperity. In other words, the twenty years between 1873 and 1893 were the most prosperous ever known in America. It can be shown by a long series of deductions that such a period will never return. I believe, my friends, that among the many financiers in this room there is hardly one who does not agree with the statement.

Praise for England.

"But get to the serious part of civil duties and we will find that they cannot be taken in the usual happy-go-lucky American style. They require the deepest study. To this country it is fast growing to be more than serious. Americans have not the same vigilance and interest in the government as the English people have.

"In England every man is interested in the government. And what is the result? Is there a better governed country in the world than England? Americans are deficient in their criticisms of the various local governments. I don't mean adverse criticism so much as I do praise. They do not reward meritorious service as they should and as is done in other countries.

"Another place in which we are deficient, I am ashamed to say, is in our interest in the lower strata of society.

"How many of you, my friends, have given all that you are able for the upraising of your brothers who are less fortunate than you? And right here is where the churchman should set a beautiful example. Let us do it.

"Government in this country has become a huge mechanism. Purity of government, integrity, efficiency, and pure mindedness, the essentials that should be in every official, are often lacking."

The critical remarks of Bishop Potter were the subject of a great deal of comment today.

Comment on the Speech.

Colonel Ethan Allen, President of the American-Cuban league in the United States, said: "This nation is just beginning its era of prosperity. It is scarcely on the threshold of its existence."

The Rev. Josiah Strong, author of "Our Country," said: "From 1879 to 1890 was an era of great prosperity, and the conditions under which it existed cannot occur again."

J. Edward Simmons, President of the Fourth National Bank, said: "I do not think this country has seen its best days. This silver craze, which has disturbed the government, is gradually fading away. The only thing that possibly can happen to circumscribe the growth and development of this country is the failure of a popular form of government."

President Frederick D. Tappan of the Gallatin National Bank said: "I do not agree with Bishop Potter."

Andrew H. Green, known as the "Founder of Greater New York," does not agree with Bishop Potter that England is superior to the United States in its government. He says: "Our ways must necessarily be different from theirs in many particulars, for the reason that the education of the two peoples and the atmosphere in which they live are altogether dissimilar. The foreign communities are composed of people born and brought up in submission. Here, on the other hand, we are taught from our cradles that a certain degree of freedom is the right of every man and woman, and that the exercise of it properly is the highest phase of citizenship. I do not wish to seem to criticise, but I am an American."

At Washington Theodore Roosevelt said: "I shall be greatly surprised if we do not have many eras quite as prosperous, and very probably much more prosperous."

COAL MEN FAIL TO AGREE.

Efforts at the Pittsburg Conference to Secure Uniformity Are Not Successful.

Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 30.—A meeting of coal operators interested in the movement to establish uniform conditions in the coal industry was held here today. Under the original agreement 95 per cent of the operators were necessary to make it effective, but this was modified at a recent joint meeting of operators and miners by the latter promising to grant the signers of the agreement 10 cents per ton differential. Secretary Johnson of the Uniformity committee reported today that fifty-two operators controlling eighty-two mines, having a production of 8,542,113 tons out of 14,457,000 tons, have signed the agreement.

Many operators favored putting the agreement into effect on Jan. 1, but this was opposed by President De Armit of the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal company, who insisted that the 10-cent differential should first go into effect. No definite action has yet been taken. If the agreement is ratified at today's meeting a commission of nine operators to enforce the terms of the same will be elected.

After a lengthy discussion without reaching a settlement the meeting adjourned. No date was fixed for another meeting.

New Wage Scale in Effect Today.

Braddock, Pa., Dec. 30.—The new wage scale for the employés of the Edgar Thomson steel works and the blast furnaces has been made, and will go into effect on Saturday. The signatures of the men to the contract are required on or before Jan. 1. The officials claim that there will be an equitable adjustment of the wages of the tonnage men, but the wages of the day men will remain practically the same as they were during the last year.

Strong Sentiment for a Strike.

Fall River, Mass., Dec. 30.—At a meeting of the Carders' association, 361 cotton operatives voted to accept the reduction of wages while 283 favored a strike. Secretary Tansey, who favors acceptance of the reduced wage scale, says the sentiment in favor of a strike is stronger than he anticipated.

Blackman Mine Shuts Down.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Dec. 30.—The Blackman mine, operated by the Lehigh Valley Coal company, suspended operations today indefinitely, throwing 500 men and boys out of work. Dullness in the coal trade is given as the reason for the suspension.

WEATHER WILL GROW COLDER.

Flurry of Snow Promised, but No Hope of Sleighing Is Held Out.

The Weather bureau predicts slightly colder weather today, with a flurry of snow. The temperature touched the freezing point after sundown and continued to grow colder all night. A further drop of 6° or 8° is predicted, with a raw breeze and enough snow for discomfort, though not enough for sleighing.

To Cure a Cold in One Day
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

AIDS IN THIEF HUNT.

Ex-Mayor Washburne Hears of Burglars at His Door.

STIR IN ASTOR STREET.

Housemaid Gives the Alarm That Brings a Patrol Wagon.

ALLEYS SEARCHED IN VAIN.

Holdup Men at Prairie Avenue and Twentieth Street.

MAN ROBBED IN GRAND BOULEVARD

Hempstead Washburne, Civil Service Commissioner and ex-Mayor, aided the police from the Larrabee Street Station in a ten-minute search last night for three men supposed to have been planning the burglary of Mr. Washburne's residence at 154 Astor street. The search was unsuccessful, but during its progress some excitement prevailed in the immediate neighborhood. The alarm which resulted in the search by the police and Mr. Washburne was given by a servant employed in a neighboring residence. She said she was returning from down-town, and when near Burton place noticed three men acting in a suspicious manner. One of them was almost in front of the Washburne residence. The second man was at the mouth of the alley on Burton place, leading to the rear of Mr. Washburne's house, while the third was close to the rear door leading to the kitchen. Whether he was fumbling with the lock or not, the servant was unable to say.

After watching the three men for a few moments the girl gave a cry and started down Astor street for the nearest telephone. She rang up the East Chicago Avenue Station and told the desk sergeant that burglars were in ex-Mayor Washburne's house. Police Lieutenant Seery immediately ordered the Larrabee Street Station to send a wagon load of officers to the scene. The special detail was in charge of Sergeant Wilkins, who made quick time in reaching the locality.

Notifies the Commissioner.

The first intimation that Commissioner Washburne had of the presence of would-be burglars was when one of the Larrabee street officers rang the bell at the front door and asked him where the burglars were. He was unable to give any information on the subject. The maid was then found and she told her story substantially as detailed above. Mr. Washburne, in company with Sergeant Wilkins and his men, then proceeded to search the alley and the vacant lots in the vicinity, but could discover no trace of the three suspicious characters.

After the chase last night Commissioner Washburne said: "I do not think the three men were trying to get into my house, because servants were at work in the kitchen. I think the three suspicious characters were holdup men. The police were prompt in answering the alarm. I understand it was less than five minutes after the telephone message was sent into the East Chicago Avenue Station when the special detail was here at my house." A squad of three policemen was left at the corner until after midnight.

Commissioner Washburne was unable to learn the name of the servant who gave the alarm. If she was a man she might be encouraged to become a civil service detective.

Held Up in Prairie Avenue.

Edwin E. Meyer, 2009 Prairie avenue, was held up on Wednesday night at Twentieth street and Prairie avenue by three men, who, after taking his valuables, struck him over the head. Mr. Meyer is secretary of the Manhattan Brewing company and was on his way home from his office at the time—11 p. m.

W. C. Peacock, a son of the jeweler, was held up almost at his door at 1713 Indiana avenue on Monday night and robbed of $20 and a watch and chain. He was not assaulted, however. No arrests have been made in either case.

Robbers in Grand Boulevard.

The fifth holdup reported in the vicinity of Grand boulevard and Forty-ninth street in the last two weeks took place on Wednesday night, when George C. Davis was assaulted and robbed of $117 at that corner. Davis is a customs appraiser, and was on his way home after a day's collecting. He lives at 695 East Forty-ninth street, and had just turned off Grand boulevard to go to his home when two men sprang from the shadow of the buildings, blocking his way. One struck him with a club, knocking him down. Then they rifled his pockets. They ran down the boulevard to Forty-seventh street, Davis following them as soon as he could regain his feet. He saw them run into the station of the elevated road at Forty-seventh street. Before he could reach the station, however, the men had boarded a north-bound train. No arrest has been made.

TO CONTROL THE WHISKY POOL.

Names of the Men Who Will Direct the Affairs of the New Combine.

Louisville, Ky., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—The following committee has been appointed to take charge of the whisky pooling interests: John M. Atherton, Louisville, chairman; George W. Harris, Cincinnati; Nicholas Walsh, Cincinnati; George W. Swearingen, John G. Roach, Louisville; R. Monarch, Owensboro. Nothing definite has been accomplished. The meetings have been purely informal. According to the plan first proposed it is intended to form a corporation with a President and board of managers. The corporation would become a distributing company, controlling the leading brands and fixing the prices.

PRAIRIE FIRE NEAR GLENCOE.

Fifteen Acres of Land Cleared of Marsh Grass in a Fierce Blaze.

Fifteen acres of land bordering the Skoky marsh, west of Glencoe and Winnetka, was cleared of marsh grass and brush last evening between 5 and 9 o'clock. The fire burned fiercely for four hours. Just after 6 o'clock the fire reached its height and residents of the suburbs between Evanston and Glencoe became alarmed for the safety of the Village of Shermanville. Stretching from the western border of the swamp to the village the lowlands are devoted almost entirely to the production of hay, and these were swept clean along the Skoky for nearly a mile.

FEAR THE STAFFORD IS LOST.

Steamer Believed to Have Foundered in Lake Michigan During a Heavy Storm.

Frankfort, Mich., Dec. 30.—No telegraph communication has yet been received from the steamer Stafford, which left Manistique on Tuesday night, en route for this place, heavily loaded with flour, and was caught in a heavy storm. Since yesterday noon the lake has been clear sailing, and the owners are alarmed for her safety. The steamer Lawrence arrived from Manistique tonight, but did not locate the missing steamer. The steamer Ford returned to Manistique tonight by way of Manitou, the Foxes, and the Beaver Islands in search of the ship.

Irrigation Bonds Declared Void.

Visalia, Cal., Dec. 30.—Superior Judge Grey today decided the question of the legality of the bonds of the Alta irrigation district, Tulare County, holding that the bonds, amounting to $550,000, are void, the bonds having been illegally issued.

MEN OF GRIPS FEAST

Banquet of Post C, Travelers' Protective Association.

MANY GUESTS AT TABLE.

"Drummers" Toasted as University Extension Agents.

JOLLITY AT THE VICTORIA.

National President Wallerstein in a Strong Speech.

OTHER ADDRESSES OF EVENING.

The fifth annual banquet of Post C, Travelers' Protective association, was given at the Victoria Hotel last evening. Covers were laid in the larger dining-room for 150 persons and fully 100 more were present before the final adjournment. The affair was pronounced the most enjoyable the post had ever given. Those seated at the speakers' table were:

National President—Joseph Wallerstein, Richmond, Va.
National Secretary—L. E. Labaume, St. Louis.
State Secretary—Frank Putnam, Peoria.
President Post C—Joseph Keller.
D. V. Samuels,
W. L. Visscher,
E. A. Stevens,
G. L. Denning,
W. H. Heegaard.

In his greeting President Keller congratulated the post upon its prosperity during the last year and expressed gratification over the complete arrangements made by the committee in charge and the host for the banquet. His sentiments were later put in the form of resolutions thanking all concerned. The President said he did not remember when the association had been so cared for.

The other speakers were E. A. Stevens, National President Wallerstein, D. V. Samuels, H. A. Antram, and Colonel W. L. Visscher.

E. A. Stevens' Address.

Mr. Stevens' subject was "Post C." He spoke of its growth from twenty members in May, 1893, to 600 at the present time. Acknowledgments for successes won were given to M. W. Phelan, chairman of the National Railroad committee, President Keller, and other officials and committeemen. Mr. Stevens digressed from his subject to present the commercial traveler as an unrecognized agent of "university extension," saying:

"He is regarded as a sort of embodiment of political and social wisdom, and his intelligence is the standard by which others in the community are measured, and usually to their disadvantage. It is not infrequent that same traveling men who regularly visit certain localities are recognized as the leaders of thought and sentiment, and are, moreover, the mediums through which a good many view the tragic or pathetic panorama of history.

"The wholesale merchant is just as strong as his customers and no stronger. If they prosper he prospers. Their failure means his ruin. Failures of wholesale houses usually break down banking institutions and spread suffering and disaster in the community. Therefore, the selling of goods is not the sole duty of the 'knight of the grip.' He should be to his firm an epitomizer of the financial and social condition of his customers. Then he preserves not only his own integrity, but protects his house and helps sustain the welfare of his city and State."

The commercial traveler was finally depicted as the successor of the trapper and packman in the rôle of advance agent of civilization.

D. V. Samuels spoke in lighter vein to the toast "The Chicago Traveling Man."

President Wallerstein's Remarks.

National President Wallerstein said there were now thirty-three State organizations and 100 posts. He said the organization has never contained any features designed to protect the individual members at the expense of the houses they represent, but that on the contrary the most signal victories won by it had accrued to the advantage of the jobbers. He went on:

"One of the greatest drawbacks to American commerce today is that we are not getting the foreign trade to which the natural advantages of the country entitle it. It is the belief of the traveling men that this can be promoted through the commercial traveler. As a rule he is not a politician and does not desire political preferment, but he is firmly of the opinion that if the Consulships in important centers of the world in which our trade can be promoted would be filled by strong, successful travelers the foreign trade of this country would be very appreciably extended and our importance as a commercial nation properly recognized as it should be.

"One of its attractive features, which has been recently of some service to its members, is its employment department, which aims to secure positions for its members who may be out of employment, and this feature of the association will be extended as its necessities may demand.

"When one considers the fact that the commercial travelers of the United States represent 350,000 men, spending daily for railway fare $1,000,000, and paying hotels half a million more, and receiving in salaries at least a million additional, making a total of certainly $2,500,000 a day expended by the manufacturers and jobbers for commercial representation, one is bound to admit they are a factor of no small moment in the business world."

Colonel W. L. Visscher spoke of "Christmas Times and 'Possum Times."

PETER A. GORDON IS MISSING.

Tells the Police He Was Robbed of $1,150 and Later Cannot Be Found.

Peter A. Gordon, a salesman of hardwood and yellow pine, is reported missing under circumstances which caused his wife and the police to believe he may have become mentally unbalanced as the result of a recent illness.

Early last evening Gordon appeared at the Fiftieth Street Police Station and told a story of how he had been robbed of $1,150. The police considered several circumstances of the story improbable, and told Gordon to return later in the evening.

Gordon went to his home, which he left shortly after 8 o'clock and failed to return. He was seen at 9 o'clock on a South Side elevated railway train by a friend, whom he failed to recognize. At that time he acted in a dazed manner.

The robbery reported by Gordon was supposed to have been committed by three men at Forty-eighth street and Wabash avenue, two doors from his home, 4750 Wabash avenue. According to his story one man seized him by the shoulders and threw him to the ground. Another choked him so he could not shout, while a third reached to his inside pocket and took the wallet containing the money. The money, Gordon said, was drawn as the proceeds of a paid-up insurance policy cashed by him for another person of whom he had bought it.

CRIPPLE SWIMS AND SAVES LIFE

John Anderson Is Jostled and Falls in the River, but Is Shortly Rescued.

John Anderson, a cripple, used his one good leg and arm to save his life at an early hour this morning in swimming from the center of the Chicago River at the Van Buren street bridge to the west side dock, where he was drawn from the water by B. Burchard, 108 West Van Buren street, who had been attracted by his cries. Anderson was passing underneath the approach to the bridge when, according to his story, he was jostled by a man, and lost his balance, falling into the river. After his rescue he was taken to his home, 223 South Desplaines street, and will suffer no permanent effects from his involuntary bath.

HIS GOOD-BY TO COL. VAN.

(Continued from first page.)

faithful dog and has served the party good turns. We will have to take care of him.'

He Was Left to "Van."

"Van did not say much and the Governor said again, 'We must take care of him.'

"'O, leave him to me,' Van answered. 'I'll look after him.'

"'No,' the Governor replied, 'I want to do something for him.'

"Van made some other remark showing he was against it and the Governor began to get hot.

"'He won't suffer,' Van answered. 'Let him go back and tend his joint,' meaning my old place at 12 Quincy street.

"'Never while I am here,' the Governor said, bringing his fist down hard on the table.

"The Governor turned to another man present and asked what he thought could be done for me. This man was a friend of mine and he said that all that the Governor had said about me was true and more too, and that I deserved something, and moreover, that the Governor would have good cause to be glad if he did give me something. It was then arranged for me to get a Deputy Sheriff appointment. Van was asked to arrange the matter. He arranged it so a good man would have to be fired from his position as bailiff. I would not consent to this. My son and my friends told me not to have anything to do with it, as they would never see me want anything.

"Van then told me that the man who really stood up for me had made the remark about tending my joint. I met him and called him down for it. He denied it and promised to prove to me who was telling the truth and who was lying, and he did.

"I saw Van and I told him it was all off between us."

WILL PICK NO NEW CHAIRMAN.

Republican County Committee Not Likely to Appoint Mr. Smyth's Successor.

Either Fred Wilk or Fred Blount can be chosen chairman of the Republican County committee, left vacant by the resignation of John M. Smyth, if they will undertake the work. Neither is willing to take the position, however. The program is to take no action on the resignation of Mr. Smyth, leaving that gentleman the nominal head of the committee, and to delegate the work attaching to the position to County Treasurer Kochersperger. Mr. Smyth will not be expected to do much of the work, the reason for his resigning being that he could not take the time demanded from his private business.

No meeting of the committee is looked for until after the adjournment of the present session of the Legislature. One will have to be held soon after, as if the primary election bill is passed the Cook County conventions will have to be held at an earlier date than had been anticipated. That law only provides for two sets of primaries a year, and so those to choose delegates to the county convention will have to be held at the same time as the town and Aldermanic ones or else not until the fall. The candidates for county offices will doubtless be named at the spring convention. This would bring the time of this convention some time in March, so as to fall on a date before the town and Aldermanic elections.

So far as any plans have been laid for the county convention they are as follows:

County Judge Carter will not be a candidate for nomination, his health not being able to stand further service in that office. He will probably be made counsel for the Drainage board at the end of his term of office to succeed Mr. Runnells, who expects to retire. For this place E. R. Bliss of the Third Ward is the most active candidate, although F. S. Baird of the Thirteenth Ward is also talked of for the place. Mr. Baird, however, would prefer a place on the Superior or Circuit Court bench. Zina R. Carter of the Tenth Ward is mentioned for Sheriff, and Patrick Cahill of the Twelfth is about the only candidate for Clerk of the Probate Court.

It is conceded that County Clerk Knopf will succeed himself. Criminal Court Clerk Magerstadt is trying hard to secure a renomination. It is more likely, however, to go to his chief clerk. For County Treasurer Samuel B. Raymond of the North Side is talked of. It is the only position asked for by that division of the city. There is some mention made of E. G. Keith for this nomination, but it is discouraged by him.

HARRISON FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

Congressman Lewis of the State of Washington Lauds the Mayor of Chicago.

Congressman James Hamilton Lewis of the State of Washington is registered at the Auditorium Annex. He thinks highly of Mayor Harrison's chances for the Vice Presidential nomination of the Democratic party in 1900.

"Look out for him," said Congressman Lewis last night. "He is growing rapidly in the eye of the public, and should he be reelected Mayor of Chicago by such a majority as his friends anticipate, he will be certain to be a formidable candidate for the second place on the national ticket. There are not wanting those who think he may attain to higher honors at the hands of the convention, and the character of the men who favor his nomination for the Vice Presidency is sufficient proof of his strength as an available candidate for the higher position."

Congressman Lewis will attend the banquet of the Bryan league in this city on Jan. 8, and will be one of the speakers on that occasion.

Robert MacCameron, an American portrait painter, who has for nine years been a resident of the American colony in Paris, is at the Auditorium Annex. He has several friends in the city, among whom are John Maynard Harlan, whom he met while engaged in painting the portrait of his father, Justice Harlan, two years ago. Speaking of the tendency of art in Paris, he said the salons of the last year or two had shown a decided reaction against the intense impressionist school which was the vogue for several seasons.

Nat H. Cohen, President of the Illinois State Fish commission, was registered at the Palmer House yesterday. Together with S. P. Bartlett of Quincy, a member of the commission, he will soon leave for Tampa, Fla., where an international fish congress will be held. It will have for its principal purpose a discussion of the ways and means for stopping, if possible, the steady depletion of the fish supplies in the great rivers and other waters of the world.

TRUDE MAY HELP PROSECUTE.

Is Asked to Aid the Taxpayers' Defense League in the Gunning Cases.

Arrangements are being made for A. S. Trude to help prosecute South Town Assessor Richard C. Gunning and Benjamin Barnett, the Town Clerk. As the Taxpayers' Defense league succeeded in getting these officials indicted by the grand jury, that organization is determined nothing shall be left undone to secure their conviction. Major E. B. Tolman held a conference with Mr. Trude yesterday and asked him to become associate counsel in the case and assist the State's Attorney.

Mr. Trude said last night he had not been retained, but admitted there was some probability he would be. Formal demand for trial was made to Judge Horton yesterday by Gunning and Barnett when State's Attorney Deneen announced their cases were marked for call during the January term of court.

As the State's Attorney and his staff have about all they can attend to it is understood Mr. Deneen is willing the league, at its own expense, shall employ attorneys to help him in the trial. It is understood the league has a fund for that purpose. Mr. Trude said if the conditions all around were satisfactory and the league wants him he will appear in the case.

Gunning was indicted on three counts and Barnett on one in connection with their conduct last summer of the Assessor's office.

To Cure a Cold in One Day
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

TRUE BILLS HIT HIGH

Four, Perhaps Five, Aldermen Expected to Head the List.

GRAND JURY REPORT DUE

Kenna, O'Brien, Powers, Rogers, Maybe Coughlin in Line.

GAMBLING INQUIRY PUSHED.

When the grand jury makes its final report on the gambling investigation today four Aldermen, at least, are expected to head the list. The number may reach five. Alderman John J. Coughlin may be indicted this morning for permitting the operation of a slot machine in his saloon. The Aldermen who are expected to be indicted today are:

ALDERMAN MICHAEL KENNA, First Ward.
ALDERMAN WILLIAM J. O'BRIEN, Sixth Ward.
ALDERMAN JOHN POWERS, Nineteenth Ward
ALDERMAN JOHN A. ROGERS, Eighteenth Ward.

The indictment which is expected to be returned against Alderman Rogers will be simply a correction of a "true bill" found against him a year ago. The original indictment included as a codefendant with Alderman Rogers "Tim" Kehoe. The new one will make the name read "Jim" Kehoe. The Alderman and Kehoe are charged with conducting the Madison club, an alleged gambling house, at 343 West Madison street.

The indictments voted last Friday charging Aldermen Powers and O'Brien with conducting a gambling house at State and Polk streets, and Alderman Kenna with a proprietary interest in a gambling house at 17 Plymouth place, are expected to be returned today. The grand jury is also seeking evidence to connect Aldermen Powers and O'Brien with gambling rooms which are said to have flourished over their saloons at 170 Madison street and 85 Clark street. If this evidence is supplied by John Hill Jr. this morning two additional indictments are likely to be returned against Aldermen Powers and O'Brien.

Slot Machine Men Hit.

The attention of the grand jury yesterday was devoted largely to slot machine owners. Nearly 100 of these cases were heard and indictments were voted in eighty of them. The following is the list:

Powers & O'Brien, 440 State street.
Powers & O'Brien, 170 Madison street.
Powers & O'Brien, 85 Clark street.
"Joe" Becker, 4385 State street.
Plunkett & Curtis, 3501 State street.
R. Galcw, 4354 State street.
Adam Bobel, 5400 State street.
W. H. Murphy, 4659 State street.
Jacob Shanffer, 5335 Dearborn street.
Herman Breser, 4961 State street.
August Bueher, 4956 State street.
D. W. Lincoln, 5060 State street.
Charles Maronde, 5161 State street.
Charles A. Bitza, 412 State street.
Deneen Bros., 360 Wabash avenue.
—— Connors, 148 Monroe street.
Fred Kreer, 3934 State street.
F. A. Polzein, 496 Thirty-ninth street.
Henry Goetz, 292 North State street.
Michael Kenna, Clark and Van Buren streets.
George Spilger, 486 State street.
Lucas Lumpp, 4400 State street.
Lewis Gold, 4522 State street.
W. J. Neebe Jr., 3500 State street.
Maskell Bros., 4453 State street.
Garrity & O'Neill, 4706 State street.
Peter J. Shaeffer, 567 Thirty-first street.
Patrick Monahan, 4701 State street.
John J. Milan, 4723 State street.
—— Wilson, 5148 State street.
Malachy Murphy, 5100 State street.
Owen McGinnis, 422 State street.
B. V. Connolly, 398 State street.
—— Leindecker, State and Harrison streets.
John Leight, Dearborn and Harrison streets.
John Burns, 3904 State street.
Oscar Gross, 459 North Clark street.
Louis C. Levy, 655 North Clark street.
William Dophied, 459 Wells street.
C. B. Leader, 23 Quincy street.
Charles McKinzie, 12 Custom-House place.
Henry Franks, 10 South Clark street.
M. Bernstein, Halsted and Van Buren streets.
Thomas Enright, 1801 State street.
Henry Rennwald, Quincy and State streets.
N. D. Angelica, 1912 State street.
Frank Wing, Twenty-second and State streets.
Henry Feinberg, 182 Twenty-second street.
Burham & Cohen, Twenty-first and Armuor avenue.
—— Ryan, 1934 State street.
Rosneck & Levin, 182 Madison street.
Schmid & Vorhaf, 3838 Cottage Grove avenue.
M. O'Brien, 3800 Cottage Grove avenue.
Louis Ciorrno, 3756 Cottage Grove avenue.
Joseph Cahill, 3720 Cottage Grove avenue.
J. Kerwin, 3712 Cottage Grove avenue.
F. A. Polzin, 3800 State street.
Zagrand Bros., Twenty-third and State streets.
A. B. Schubert, 3862 Cottage Grove avenue.
Kamerer & Dunbar, 3858 Cottage Grove avenue.
J. H. Sullivan, 3844 State street.
Jacobson Bros., 262 Clark street.
Jacobson Bros., 280 Fifth avenue.
"Tony" Cherney, 195 Madison street.
Kelly & Malloy, 79 Clark street.
M. W. Berry, 103 Adams street.
"Mike" Lawler, 347 South Clark street.
Herman Schultz, 28 Dearborn street.
Mrs. George Wilson, Clark and South Water streets.
William Carberry, 1911 Archer avenue.
"Hal" Rader, 221 Dearborn street.
William Farrish, 178 Twenty-second street.
Charles Lipphardt, 87 South Market street.
Charles Schultz, 3848 Cottage Grove avenue.
Joseph Bernero, 3908 State street.
L. W. Schaeffe, 3958 State street.
Clarence Green, 256 Clark street.
Henry Auman, 194 Clark street.
E. C. W. Wilkins, 47 La Salle street.
Mark Becherer, 93 Washington street.

Evidence on Slot Machines.

Nearly all the evidence against the saloonkeepers on slot machine charges was furnished by Frank McMahon and ex-Policeman Samuel Worthington. It was said at the State's Attorney's office that the evidence against slot machine owners was direct, and there would be no difficulty in securing convictions.

Two charges of embezzlement against Frank E. Nye, ex-Superintendent of the meter department of the water office, were called and partly heard. Two important witnesses were absent, and the cases were passed to the next grand jury. The witnesses in the cases are O. E. Murphy, John Lambin, A. O'Malley, C. W. Murphy, and William Messenger of the water office; John Erwin, 326 Clark street, and Peter Schentz, 5821 Indiana avenue.

The grand jury will make its final report to Judge Horton early this afternoon.

Alonzo Bryan, John Johnson, alias "Mush Mouth" Johnson, and Thomas McGinnis, who were recently indicted on four charges of keeping a common gaming house, gave bonds before Judge Chetlain yesterday, and each of the defendants was arraigned and pleaded not guilty.

George Hankins, William Wightman, Peter Donnelly, and P. H. Brenner, indicted on charges of keeping a common gaming house at 6 Plymouth place, gave bonds in the sum of $500 upon each of several charges with M. C. McDonald as surety. At the same time they each entered pleas of not guilty.

POOLROOMS OPEN AND CLOSE.

Several Betting Resorts Announce Business and Are Promptly Shut by the Police.

Several poolrooms opened their doors about 2:45 o'clock yesterday afternoon and hung up cards announcing the entries and odds. The telegraph keys ticked in reports from New Orleans and Iron Hill and the betting began as though Deputy Sheriffs and grand juries had never barred their progress.

An hour later Detective Kipley of the Central Station called upon the proprietors and quietly ordered everything closed up. The doors closed at once. The tickers ceased their music, and the disappointed players filed out again into the street to play precariously at hand booking.

Constable J. M. Garvin attempted single-handed to raid an alleged gambling-house in State street, near Polk, capture the money on the "crap" table, and arrest the proprietor. He had a warrant and writ of attachment for all this issued by Justice Sabath on the complaint of Max Hoffman, a young peddler, who said he lost $50 in the place. The effort failed. Garvin was pushed into a corner while the money on which he had levied went into a drawer and then was ordered to leave and not come back. He returned the papers to the justice.

H. H. Bell's Sons Company Fails.

New York, Dec. 30.—Henry H. Bell's Sons company, manufacturers of knit goods, eiderdown garments, and smoking jackets, today assigned for the benefit of creditors to M. Warley Platzek. The company has its plant at Milton, Ulster County, N. Y. At the office of the attorneys for the company it was said that the liabilities would amount to over $100,000. The assets consist of a large stock, outstanding accounts, and real estate in Poughkeepsie and Milton, N. Y.

DROWN IN A CLAY HOLE.

POROUS ICE GIVES WAY UNDER FRANK AND BENNIE BORBACKER.

First Accident of the Present Winter Occurs on a Pond in Molding's Brick Yard, Elston Avenue, Near Snow Street—Lads Perish in Sight of Comrades Unable to Aid Them—Bodies Recovered by the Police After an Hour's Work.

The December thaw resulted yesterday in the drowning of Frank Borbacker, 14 years old, and his brother, Bennie, 2 years younger, who lost their lives while skating on a frozen clay hole in Molding's brick-yard, Elston avenue, near Snow street. The porous ice gave way under the boys suddenly and before any one could reach them they sank to the bottom. The bodies were recovered by the Attrill street police and taken to the home of the boys' parents, 55 Station street.

Nearly every winter some enthusiastic skater ventures too soon on the ice-covered clay holes of that district and is drowned. The police watch the places at times, but the boys elude them. The Borbacker lads were the first to lose their lives this year. The pond in which they were drowned was eight feet deep, and the condition of the ice prevented all attempts at a rescue until too late.

The Borbacker lads were expert skaters and spent the holidays on the ice covering the many clay holes near their home. The mild weather of Wednesday had partially thawed the ice on the Molding pond and covered it with a sheet of water. During the morning, nevertheless, the ice was crowded with boys and girls. By noon the frequent crackings had frightened most of the skaters off and the others kept close to the shore.

Frank and Bennie left their home shortly after noon and, arriving at Molding's brick-yard, strapped on their skates and enjoyed themselves, never noticing the dangerous condition of the ice.

Near the center of the pond they saw a smooth piece of ice unmarked by the other skaters. They struck out from the shore and for ten minutes glided up and down the frozen pond. They were some distance apart and near the middle of the clay hole when the ice gave way under Bennie and plunged him into the water. Frank saw his brother go down, and as he sprang to his rescue the ice beneath him cracked too, and he sank.

When they came to the surface both lads shouted for help and clutched at the crumbling edges. Several times they almost pulled themselves out of the water, but each time the ice broke beneath them. A number of people heard their cries for help, but could not reach the drowning lads in the center of the pond.

The police were notified by telephone, but the boys had sunk long before they arrived. After working for an hour the bodies were recovered.

BOOTH-TUCKER MAKES DENIAL.

Telegraphs a Friend Relative to Statements of Mrs. Ballington Booth's Illness.

A telegram was received from Commander Booth-Tucker of the Salvation Army by a friend in this city, sent by him from North Platte, Neb., en route to San Francisco. It was as follows:

> I greatly regret renewed trouble. I did not deny illness or allege shamming, but protested against exaggerated reports and repudiated alleged cause. BOOTH-TUCKER.

The telegram is perfectly in accord with what he did say, except that it does not cover all. He did not say Mrs. Ballington Booth was shamming, but he did remark that she was doing from three to eight hours' work a day, and that the bulletins announcing her as near death were written by Ballington Booth, while the physicians in charge had been instructed not to answer questions. He himself introduced the subject to the reporters who interviewed him as he stepped from the train, and his comments upon her illness were given without any urging. The trend of his whole remarks was that her illness was really trivial.

New York, Dec. 30.—[Special.]—Emma Booth-Tucker, wife of Commander Booth-Tucker, made the following statement:

"I am amazed and grieved beyond expression to read in this morning's issue of certain papers the message from Chicago which purports that Commander Booth-Tucker spoke of Mrs. Ballington Booth's illness as of a non-serious and even feigned character.

"I am hoping to catch the Commander on his journey West by telegram today that I may get his own denial of this alleged statement.

"In the meantime I would most unhesitatingly assert that there has been some grave misapprehension on the part of the informant in this case, and I point to our written statements, both to the press and as contained in our periodicals, as proof positive that no such attitude has for one moment been taken by us.

"It is true we have regretted sincerely that the Volunteers should have seen fit to make the lamented illness of Mrs. Booth the occasion of so painful an attack on the Salvation Army. For this, however, we are not responsible, but we have absolutely refused to enter into any controversy on the subject, asserting from the first that our only feeling in the matter has been that of love and sympathy for the sufferer."

TIDAL WAVE AT SHEBOYGAN.

Vessels Torn from Their Moorings and Dashed Against the Docks with Force.

Sheboygan, Wis., Dec. 30.—A severe tidal wave swept up the river here today, and many vessels which are in winter quarters received a severe shaking up. The wave followed the southerly gale which prevailed yesterday.

The steamer Seymour at the Reiss Coal company's salt dock No. 1, was torn from its moorings, the big chains and hawsers that held it being broken. The steamer was dashed against the schooner Rosa Bell, the violence of the collision swinging the schooner around in such a manner that her jibboom struck the pilothouse of the Seymour and demolished it.

The schooner Ida Olsen of Green Bay, which was tied near the Reiss dock, was pounding so heavily that it was necessary to take the vessel to a new mooring place further up the river. Other vessels were torn from their moorings and were dashed against the dock with great force. This makes the second wave in six weeks, the first one being less violent. A move is on foot to secure a harbor of refuge at this point.

FIRM LOSES ON FORGED CHECK.

Paper Cashed by the Plume & Atwood Manufacturing Company, 201 Lake Street.

A clever swindler has been passing forged checks on Lake street firms. His latest victim is the Plume & Atwood Manufacturing company, 190 Lake street, who cashed a check for $45 purporting to be drawn by Grey, Clark & Engle, 201 Lake street. Albert E. Snow, manager of the company, was at his desk when a young man, hatless and coatless, and with a pen behind his ear, entered.

"We're paying some workmen today and we're a little short. Can you cash a check for us?" he said.

When Mr. Snow assented the man walked into the office of Grey, Clark & Engle. He reappeared with a check on the Lincoln National Bank, which was cashed.

Trying to Get "Mike" Silk.

Chief of Police Kipley is making an effort to have "Mike" Silk, the alleged Evanston avenue trolley car robber, now serving a year's sentence in the Erie, Pa., penitentiary on the charge of receiving stolen property, released so that he can be brought to Chicago to stand trial for the trolley car holdup. The penitentiary authorities have been communicated with and requested that Silk's term be shortened. If the request is not granted the police will wait until next October, when his imprisonment is ended, and then arrest him on a fugitive warrant.

DAVID B. DEWEY ILL.

Chicago Financier Stricken at His Pasadena Home.

ATTACK FALLS SUDDENLY

Reaches Winter Residence from East on Christmas.

HIS SERVICES AS A CITIZEN.

Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 30.—D. B. Dewey, First Vice President of the Bankers' National Bank of Chicago, lies dangerously ill at his home in Pasadena. He arrived from Chicago on Christmas day, and has been confined to his bed ever since with inflammation of the lining of the heart. Little hope is entertained of his recovery.

News of the critical illness of David B. Dewey will come as a surprise to his friends in Chicago. Before his departure for the West about ten days ago he was active as usual in his business affairs. Only two weeks ago he was grieved by the death of an old friend, C. C. Wheeler, former General Superintendent of the Chicago and Northwestern railway.

Mr. Dewey is one of the best known bankers in Chicago. He is Vice President of the Bankers' National Bank, a silent partner of the banking house of W. T. Rickards & Co., and a director of the Union National Bank and a member of the Discount committee. He has also been receiver of the Wisconsin Iron company, and is an ex-President of the American Exchange National Bank. He has been a remarkably busy man, and if his illness should result fatally the quick work of the disease would no doubt be attributable to the continual and intense strain on his physical and mental forces.

He was born fifty-four years ago in Pittsfield, Mass. His father was a merchant of Puritan descent. He lived in his native town till he was 13 and there received a common school education. He then came West and worked for a time on a farm, and for four years he taught school during the winter and attended college during the summer till he was 21 years of age. During the rebellion he served in Company A, Second Illinois Cavalry, and was made a sergeant. After a year's service he was severely wounded and was forced to retire permanently from the army. In 1871 he engaged in the mortgage loan business in Chicago and made his residence in Evanston.

During his twenty-four years' residence in the university town Mr. Dewey has always been one of its most prominent, public-spirited citizens, though in a quiet, unostentatious way. He was a member of the Village board and later belonged to the Board of Education. But it is in his philanthropic work that Mr. Dewey has won the love of his fellow-townsmen. Instances are numerous of his kindness of heart and liberality in distributing charity and assistance. Mr. Dewey also served as the first President of the Social club of Evanston.

Mr. Dewey is a financier of no small ability, and he has the confidence of everybody. In 1887, while he was President of the American Exchange Bank, he was confined to his home by rheumatism. During his absence the bank cashed $400,000 fraudulent drafts on the Fidelity National Bank, which came near ruining the American Exchange. Mr. Dewey, against the order of his physicians, arose from his sick-bed and, accompanied by Volney W. Foster, a fellow-townsman, he went to New York and by his own exertions saved his bank from collapse. The failure of Kershaw & Co., who kept an account with the bank, involved it in long and costly litigation, and Mr. Dewey's efforts again placed it on a sound financial basis. The strain of these labors seemed for a time to have undermined his health, but he recovered and was soon as actively engaged as ever in business. Mr. Dewey has been for years a prominent Mason and a Knight Templar. He is a regular attendant at Sunday worship, and has sittings in the Emanuel Methodist Church, at the Congregationalist, and at Dr. Hillis' church.

He was married in 1862 to Miss Nettie A. Springer of Rockford, Ill. They have two children, Mrs. Harry Farwell and David B. Jr., 10 years of age.

S. H. H. CLARK IS VERY ILL.

President of Union Pacific Confined to His Private Car on a Siding in Texas.

San Antonio, Tex., Dec. 30.—Word was received here today from Millet's ranch, south of here, that S. H. H. Clark of the Union Pacific has not been able to leave his private car owing to his serious illness. The car is on the side track near the ranch. It was Mr. Clark's intention to spend part of each day hunting. The weather is as warm and bright as midsummer, but he does not improve.

NIXON NO LONGER PRESIDENT.

Resigns Because of Federal Appointment—Dr. P. M. Woodworth Succeeds Him.

William Penn Nixon resigned the Presidency of the Lincoln Park board yesterday at a special meeting attended by all the members of the board. The position of President was given to Dr. P. M. Woodworth, who was appointed to membership by Governor Tanner and who resides at 1246 North Clark street, near the Ferris Wheel.

The action of Mr. Nixon was not expected. When he called the commissioners together in special session they were in ignorance of the purpose of the meeting. President Nixon called Vice President Horatio N. May to the chair and then announced his resignation. Mr. Nixon said:

"In view of the fact that I have been chosen Collector of the Port I am constrained to give up the Presidency of this board. I could not find time to fulfill the duties of both offices and so I ask you to name a successor to me. As to membership in the board, I have been asked by Governor Tanner, to whom I confided my purpose to give up the Presidency, to continue to act as a commissioner unless the federal authorities interpose objections, so I shall remain a member for a time, at any rate. My associations with the board during my incumbency as President have been most agreeable and I thank you all for your uniform courtesy and consideration."

The resignation of President Nixon was accepted and a committee of three was appointed to draw up suitable resolutions of regret to be presented and acted on at the next meeting.

Then Commissioner Dunton nominated Dr. Woodworth to succeed to the Presidency. The nomination was seconded by Commissioner Winston, and on motion of Commissioner Shields was indorsed by acclamation.

Vice President May presented his resignation, saying he wished the board to be free to make a new choice of all officers. But there was an expressed and unanimous desire that he retain the post of Vice President. Commissioner Winston said it was his opinion that Mr. Nixon could hold his membership in the board and serve as a federal officer too without any objections from Washington. Mr. Winston cited his own case, saying he was Minister to Persia and Park Commissioner at one and the same time.

The newly elected President, Dr. Woodworth, spoke briefly at the close of Mr. Winston's remarks. He thanked the members for the honor conferred and announced a desire to hew close to the line and keep expenses strictly within the limited funds available. He announced his opposition to the use of any trust or sinking funds for general purposes. After his speech the board adjourned.

American Chemical Society.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 30.—The meeting of the American Chemical society was concluded today. The chief business transacted was the election of thirty-seven active and two associate members. The delegates were received by President McKinley this afternoon.

SING SONGS OF CORNELL.

GLEE, BANJO, AND MANDOLIN CLUBS HEARD IN CHICAGO.

Fifteen Hundred Alumni and Friends Gather in Central Music Hall to Listen to the Music and Help Along the College Yell—Colors of the University Seen on Every Hand and Encores Are Numerous—Two Receptions for the Visitors.

With jolly college airs and songs the Glee, Banjo, and Mandolin clubs of Cornell University entertained 1,500 alumni and friends at Central Music Hall last night. The hall was gay with the red and white colors of the university. The walls by the platform bore streamers and bunting, and the effect they made was enhanced by the gowns of many of the women in the audience who wore the college colors.

The Glee club led with the alma mater. The words were:

Far above Cayuga's waters,
With its waves of blue,
Stands our noble Alma Mater,
Glorious to view.

CHORUS.

Lift the chorus, speed it onward,
Loud her praises tell,
Hail to thee, our Alma Mater,
Hail, all hail, Cornell.

Far above the busy humming
Of the bustling town,
Reared against the arch of heaven,
Looks she proudly down.

C. J. Ramsburg, the leader of the club, sang the solo in the next song, "Cornell," with the chorus to the refrain, "We'll Honor Thee, Cornell."

The first witty song on the program was "The New Couple," which was the story of a new woman and her marriage to an old man. The song went briskly through the tribulations the two met in the union—how the new woman tried to help her husband in his business, how the home was neglected, and how the efforts proved "rather more a failure than a success."

The Banjo club played "Cupid's Realm" and as an encore "The March Past." Then the Glee club entered again with two songs—"The Golden Ring" and "If You Love Me."

The college spirit in the audience broke restraint when the Mandolin club, with Fred Briggs, the stroke of the Cornell boat crew, came in to play the march, "The American Stroke," a piece which was dedicated to Charles E. Courtney, the college coach. When the last note of the piece died away a group of college men in the rear of the hall began with the yell, "Cornell, I yell, I yell, Cornell," and finished with Briggs' name. The last number of the first part was "Estudiantina," by the Glee club.

"The Mississippi Rag Two-Step," by the Mandolin club, was in imitation of the trip of a river boat. The hoarse whistle of the steamboat and the shuffling of negroes' feet were heard. As encore to this G. O. Wagner, the leader, with a banjeaurine, and M. C. Miller, with a bass banjo, took seats on the platform. Miller began the tune of "Yankee Doodle" in a low key, and the two men played the air a dozen times in gradually ascending keys, until the high notes of their instruments were reached.

C. J. Ramsburg, the leader of the Glee club, accompanied by E. E. Dougherty, G. S. Dresser, and J. O. Dresser, sang "The Amorous Goldfish."

M. R. Faville and Ramsburg took the parts in "The Farmer and the Scarecrow," a song which was specially arranged for the club by Reginald De Koven from his new opera, "The Highwayman."

A medley of tunes was contained in "The Wizard of the Nile," by the Mandolin club. After "The Mulligan Musketeers" the Glee club sang two characteristic darky songs. Faville, as the soloist, represented an old colored man having an interview with St. Peter.

Both the Glee and Mandolin clubs joined in "America" at the close of the program. When it was finished they formed in a circle on the platform and repeated the college yell several times.

The following were patronesses of the concert:

Mrs. E. S. Adams,
Mrs. H. C. Bannard,
Mrs. E. W. Blatchford,
Mrs. W. S. Downey,
Mrs. Arthur Ely,
Mrs. C. H. Harmon,
Mrs. C. S. Henrotin,
Mrs. W. G. Hale,
Mrs. O. H. Matz,
Mrs. H. McCormick,
Mrs. W. A. Merigold,
Mrs. C. B. Macdonald,
Mrs. C. F. Pietsch,
Mrs. H. M. Shepard,
Mrs. H. C. Chatfield-Taylor,
Mrs. E. S. Worthington,
Mrs. R. H. Wiles.

Among the entertainments given for the clubs were a reception from 3 to 5 o'clock by thirty-two young women of Kenwood at the residence of Miss Maud Merigold, 3984 Lake avenue, and dinner parties by Mrs. Godfrey Ball, Miss Rebecca Whitehead, Mrs. P. E. Walter, and Mrs. Charles Henrotin. The chaperons of the reception were:

Mrs. Charles A. Stevens,
Mrs. James Barrett,
Mrs. John Clay,
Mrs. M. M. Brown,
Mrs. C. S. Harmon,
Mrs. Godfrey Ball,
Mrs. P. E. Walter.

In the receiving party were:

Mrs. W. A. Merigold,
Mrs. M. M. Brown,
Mrs. Charles Sumner Harmon.
Miss Estelle Ward,
Miss Maud Merigold,
Mr. Charles Sumner Harmon.

The Cornell colors were used exclusively in the decorations.

TEACHERS FINISH THEIR WORK.

Delegates to the Federation of Educational Associations Depart for Their Homes.

The delegates to the second annual meeting of the Federation of Educational Associations concluded their four days' program at the rooms of the Chicago Business College last evening and departed for their homes. The session was attended by each of the associations in a body.

An address was made by D. T. Ames of New York dealing with the expert testimony introduced in the famous Fair will case. His talk was illustrated with photographs and magazine illustrations.

The value of the study of commercial geography in connection with a business training was the subject treated in a paper by J. F. Byrne of Philadelphia. A general discussion of the subject of teaching commercial work in public and parochial schools was held in the afternoon, prominent parts being taken by Durand W. Springer, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Allan Davis, Washington, D. C.; and M. C. Stevenson, Emporia, Kas.

The election of officers resulted as follows:

President—Charles M. Miller, New York.
Vice President—A. N. Palmer, Cedar Rapids, Ia.
Secretary—A. C. Webb, Nashville, Tenn.
Treasurer—C. A. Faust, Chicago.

Before the final joint meeting the shorthand teachers continued their discussion of details encountered in the teaching of shorthand, and W. I. Tinus of the Chicago Business College read a paper entitled "A Comprehensive Knowledge of Shorthand and Principles."

Typewriting was gone into. One of the main issues seemed to be the question of preference as to the "all finger" or the "three finger" method of manipulating the keyboard of a typewriter. It developed that a majority of those present had been teaching the "all finger" method. Charles M. Miller of the Packard Business College, New York, told of how typewriting was taught in his school, and Mrs. Cutler of the Dement College in Chicago described the method of teaching by "touch."

Under the supervision of H. Bachtenkircher of Lafayette, Ind., the members of the Public School Writing and Drawing Teachers' association listened to a paper on penmanship and to a discussion of the style of writing, led by Robert C. Spencer of Milwaukee.

S. H. Goodyear of Chicago addressed the Business Teachers' association on "The Business College Equipment." "Methods of Teaching Bookkeeping" were given in a paper read by President J. E. King. G. E. Nettleton of Jacksonville, Ill., supplementing the remarks of Mr. King by discussion along the same lines.

"Business Writing; What It Is and How to Teach It" was the subject of an address by I. W. Pierson. A. H. Hinman of Worcester, Mass., spoke on "Flourishing and Lettering" before the members of the Western Penman's association.

Cicero Wants Elevated Tracks.

At the session of the Cicero Town board last night President Traill was authorized to confer with the Northwestern railroad authorities with a view to bringing about the speedy elevation of the tracks in Cicero.

Geologists of America.

Montreal, Que., Dec. 30.—At their meeting this morning the geologists of America decided to hold their next convention at Boston

CLUB IS THE HOS

Congressmen White, Mills, and Lorimer Entertained.

GUESTS OF THE LINCOLN

Over Three Hundred Members Listen to the Speeches.

CUBA SHOULD BE HELPED

No Financial Legislation by the House Is Probable.

LOCAL REPUBLICANS MUST WIN

The policy of the present Congress and administration and the need for perfect party organization were discussed at a reception given at the Lincoln club last evening for Congressmen George E. White, William Lorimer, and D. W. Mills, who are all members of the club. Three hundred members and guests of the club were present, including the following:

President W. S. Coy,
Secretary M. E. Cole,
Congressman Mills,
Congressman Lorimer,
Congressman White,
Judge R. S. Tuthill,
Judge Burke,
Judge Kohlsaat,
F. E. Coyne,
F. S. Baird,
J. B. Campbell,
Robert Commons,
E. H. Llewellyn,
John I. Straw,
W. J. Moxley,
Colonel J. H. Wood,
D. W. Clark,
James Frake,
W. S. Kaufman,
James W. Hedenberg,
W. H. Alsip,
A. N. Eastman,
M. R. Harris,
W. S. Elliott Jr.,
Dr. J. Corwin,
E. P. Eastman,
E. A. Berg,
E. A. Robinson,
C. P. Abbey,
C. H. George,
Murdoch Campbell,
W. H. Durant,
Joseph E. Bidwill,
Major Alfred Russell,
S. R. Harris.

Informal Reception Held.

During the earlier part of the evening while an orchestra furnished music, an informal reception was held in the parlors of the old Harrison homestead at Jackson and Ashland boulevards, now occupied by the Lincoln club, and all were given an opportunity to shake hands with the Congressmen home for the holidays. Later the gathering was called to order by President Winfield S. Coy, who introduced Congressman Mills as the first speaker.

Congressman Mills said it was doubtful if the present Congress would undertake any financial legislation on account of the uncertainty of what fate any such measure might meet in the Senate, which he described as a political No Man's Land. He said he would vote for a resolution to recognize the belligerent rights of the Cuban insurgents and was applauded.

Congressman Lorimer made a strong plea for keeping up interest in party organization work. He attributed the defeat of Republican candidates in municipal elections throughout the country to dissensions in party ranks, caused, he said, largely by the attacks of newspapers upon party leaders. These attacks, he said, were inspired by jealousy, the newspaper publishers being in revolt because the perfection of party organization in every ward and precinct had enabled the people to wrest from them the power to dictate nominations. He urged his hearers to be active in forming and strengthening precinct clubs.

Local Republicans Must Win.

Democratic victories in Chicago and New York elections, he said, had been heralded far and wide as gains for free trade and free silver, and it was necessary the Republicans should win in Chicago in 1899 in order to offset this influence and make the election of a Republican Congress and President in 1900 a certainty.

These sentiments were heartily applauded and indorsed by later speakers.

Congressman White lauded the club for its activity in the last campaign. It had been suggested that he describe the life of a Congressman, but this he declined to do, saying he did not want to deprive the party of available Congressional timber by scaring the members of the club out of accepting nominations for the office. He believed the present Congress would do little more than pass appropriation bills and possibly recognize the belligerent rights of the Cuban insurgents.

Judge Tuthill made a strong plea for upholding the Monroe doctrine and said the Cubans now have as much right to independent existence as a nation as had the colonies in 1776. He was pleased that Illinois Congressmen and Senator Mason had taken a stand for the insurgents.

Judge Burke paid his compliments to the guests of the evening in a brief speech, saying their constituents had confidence they would meet the great issues now before the country in a creditable manner. He strongly approved Congressman Lorimer's position with reference to the need for party organization.

SUPPOSED BURGLAR IS FOUND.

William Peteson Discovered Under a Stairway of the American Produce Company's Building.

After searching for an hour early this morning Central Station detectives found William Peterson hidden under the stairway in the basement of the American Produce company's building, Wabash avenue and South Water street. Shortly after midnight a citizen saw a man standing on the roof of the building and telephoned the fact to detective headquarters. Lieutenant Haas dispatched a dozen detectives to the scene. They surrounded the building, after which the front door was forced open and a search begun. The four floors were searched and no one was found. Then Detective Sergeant John Elliott went into the basement and by the aid of lighted matches finally found Peterson crouching beneath the stairway. He was dragged from his hiding place and taken to the Central Station, where he was locked up. The prisoner said he lived at 368 Fairfield avenue. He climbed to the roof of the building by means of the fire-escape and then slid down a rope in the elevator shaft to the basement. He said he was only looking for a place to sleep.

TO NOMINATE Z. P. BROSSEAU.

Caucus to Name Independent Ticket to Be Held in Board of Trade Today.

At the close of the Board of Trade today at 1:15 p. m. a caucus will be held for the nomination of Z. P. Brosseau for President and H. O. Parker for Vice President on an independent ticket to be run at the election on Monday next in opposition to the regular ticket headed by Z. R. Carter.

The following will serve as the Brosseau Campaign committee:

C. D. Hamill,
Howard B. Jackson,
William J. Pope,
W. S. Seaverns,
Abram Poole,
J. Henry Norton,
S. H. Woodbury,
James Crighton,
George G. Parker,
R. W. Roloson,
Walter Hateley,
J. A. Atkinson,
George E. Gooch,
C. H. Requa,
G. C. Eldridge,
Andrew M. Lynch.
Morris Cassard,
D. J. Murphy,
W. S. Booth,
John Cudahy,
John G. Beazley,
A. V. Booth,
G. C. Moore,
T. W. Morehead,
George Thomas,
Arthur Leask,
W. H. Lake,
John H. Dwight,
James C. Rogers,
John Carden,
John Dupee Jr.

Wins the W. C. T. U. Silver Medal.

Clyde Sullivan last night won the silver medal offered by the W. C. T. U. for the best declamation, his subject being "Down with the Traffic." The second prize went to Heber De Long, who recited "A Plea for the Fatherland." As winner of the first silver medal contest Mr. Sullivan will be entitled to compete in the grand gold medal contest between the winners of the silver medal series, which will probably take place during the latter part of February.

Fac-Simile Signature Chas. H. Fletcher is on the wrapper of every bottle of Castoria.
When baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had children, she gave them Castoria.

WANTAREC

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Has No

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wad, 104; Santa Lucia
and Santa Clara, 106,
start. Won driving.
ride. Twinkle short. D
Second race, 6 furlong
Bet. Horse, weight, jo
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6—1..Cash Day, 105 [Cla
2—5..Miss Lynah, 106 [T
Time, 1:14½. Mainst
Good start. Cash Day
short. Midlight won b
Lynah never dangerous.
Third race, 1 mile, gen
to the riders of first, sec
Bet. Horse, weight,
11—5..D. Behan, 155 [
7—1..Atticus, 155 [Sil
6—1..Presidio, 155 [Ho
Time, 1:46¾. Willian
Merrill, 155; and Sky B
Good start. Won easily
Fourth race, 1 mile;
Bet. Horse, weight,
1—1..Buckwa, 116 [W.
2—1..The Roman, 106 [
30—1..Orimar, 106 [Co
Time, 1:41. Imp. T
Mercutio, 98, finished a
driving. Roman shoul
finished Thorpe. Merc
three-quarters.
Fifth race, 1¼ miles;
Bet. Horse, weight,
12—5..Perseus, 107 [Jo
16—5..C't Dance, 110 [
7—1..San Marco, 110
Time, 1:55¾. Song
Joe Terry, 110; Marcel,
107; and Peter the Sec
Wretched start. Won
Dance, and Can't D
owing to bad start.
race and would have w
Sixth race, 6 furlong
Bet. Horse, weight,
4—2..Major Cook, 109
7—1..M'dow Lark, 109
9—2..P. Murphy, 109 [
Time, 1:15¼. Jack
109; Elano, 111; Zarr
ished as named. Mise
Moylan was left and
ning. Pat Murphy
ished strong.

Entries

First race, 5½ fur
Texarkana, 108 pound
C., 108; Prince Tyr
Himera, 105; Indomer
Sunshine III., 105; N
Second race, ¾ mile
Cavallo, 105; Judge
wig, 105; El Venado
Prim, 102; Stenter,
102; Zamarie, 107;
Piersal, 107; Mangru
Third race, 5½ fur
Mainbar, 118 pounds;
Snipsey, 110; Prince
Hertha, 115; Ping, 11
105; Abina, 110; Ro
Fourth race, 7 fu
120 pounds; May W
Hardly, 98; Nic Na
Fifth race, 1 1-16
Souffle, 104; Personn
quise, 104.
Sixth race, 1 mile
Oscuro, 98; Miss Ru
107; George Palmer

HARRY DUKE

Makes a Show o
Furlong

New Orleans, La.,
die race at one mil
furlong dash for
among a lot of selli
other large crowd to
Harry Duke, the
who has so far made
home in the six fu
scored his ninth succ
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one that made show
right to today's ra
big fellow for five
it and Harry Duke
McCafferty's Halton
will meet Gath to
pounds.
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was backed from 2
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away from him in t
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and beat The Sculp
Favorites fared ba
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Dudley E., scored
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The summaries:
Weather fine; tra
First race, 1 mile
Bet. Horse, wei
10—1..What Next
100—1..Springtime
4—1..Ardath, 10
Time, 1:45¾. B
91; Elkin, 102; Lo
Swordsman, 102;
and Brother Fred
good. Won handil
Second race, 6½
Bet. Horse, wei
10—1..Dudley E.,
6—2..B.M'mphis,

WANT A RECALL FLAG

Bad Starting at Ingleside Arouses Indignation.

MOYLAN LEFT AT POST.

Favorite in the Last Event and Has No Chance.

RACE GOES TO MAJOR COOK.

Odds On Favorite Badly Beaten in the Second Race.

RESULTS AT NEW ORLEANS TRACK

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—Starter Caldwell could not have given a worse exhibition of starting in the last two races at Ingleside this afternoon if he had been paid a margin on the money wagered on the horses left practically and absolutely at the post in those events.

The work witnessed this afternoon in the minds of thousands present raised another demand for the recall flag. The matter has been approaching a climax all week, and it is probable that some action will be taken by the Ingleside officials, in view of the falling off in patronage due to the fear of bettors not getting a run for their money when it is in the pool boxes.

Moylan was a hot favorite in the last event at a mile and at even money thousands went in on the Corrigan entry. The start was miserable for the bunch, but Moylan was left absolutely, and indignation reigned in the stand and betting ring. Major Cook was best with Moylan out. He got off first and was never headed, winning by one and a half lengths in 1:15¼.

In the fifth race the start killed the chances of all except Can't Dance, Perseus, Song and Dance, and Doyle. Perseus was in the lead at the stand and was never headed. San Marco ran a remarkable race. He was practically left at the post, but caught the four leaders at the half and finished third in a drive from Song and Dance.

The first race at seven furlongs resulted in victory for Triumph, who was favorite at 11 to 5. Twinkle Twink, second choice, finished in second place, and Rey del Diablo, at 40 to 1, beat Los Cerrillos for the show.

Miss Lynah, an odds-on favorite, was badly beaten in the second race at three-quarters of a mile, finishing third to Midlight and Cash Day. Conley gave Midlight a clever ride.

The gentleman's race went to the favorite, Dick Behan, ridden by Dunphy.

Buckwa was almost nosed out by The Roman in the fourth race at a mile. The Roman should have won, but Willie Martin had an ounce or two left at the finish and used it.

Ingleside Summaries Dec. 30.

Ingleside track. Weather fine; track fast.

First race, 7 furlongs, maidens:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
11—5	Triumph, 109 [Thorpe]	2	3^{1}	1^{h}	1^{1}	1^{1}
11—5	T. Twink, 109 [H.M'rtin]	3	1^{2}	2^{1}	2^{2}	2^{2}
40—1	R.El Diablo,107 [Sp'nc'r]	2	2^{2}	3^{2}	4^{2}	$3^{1\frac{1}{2}}$

Time, 1:30½. Los Cerrillos, 109 pounds; Lillian M., 104; Malplaquet, 109; Sandow III., 109; Durwad, 104; Santa Lucia, 109; Home Stake, 104; and Santa Clara, 106, finished as named. Good start. Won driving. Triumph best and got best ride. Twinkle short. Diablo had some speed.

Second race, 6 furlongs:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
6—1	Midlight, 103 [Conley]	2	4	3^{1}	3^{2}	1^{1}
6—1	Cash Day, 105 [Clawson]	1	1^{2}	1^{h}	1^{h}	2^{4}
2—5	Miss Lynah, 106 [Thorpe]	3	2^{3}	2^{4}	2^{3}	3^{8}

Time, 1:14¼. Mainstay, 111 pounds, also ran. Good start. Cash Day too fast at start; a little short. Midlight won because well ridden. Miss Lynah never dangerous. Cash Day probably best.

Third race, 1 mile, gentlemen riders, a silver cup to the riders of first, second, and third:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
11—5	D. Behan, 155 [Dunphy]	2	2	2^{3}	2^{3}	1^{1}
7—1	Atticus, 155 [Silk Jr.]	5	4^{3}	4^{3}	3^{1}	2^{4}
6—1	Presidio, 155 [Hobart]	1	3^{1}	3^{1}	4^{3}	3^{3}

Time, 1:46¾. William O'B., 155 pounds; Senator Morrill, 155; and Sky Blue, 155, finished as named. Good start. Won easily.

Fourth race, 1 mile:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
1—1	Buckwa, 116 [W.Martin]	2	1^{1}	1^{1}	1^{h}	1^{n}
2—1	The Roman,106 [Th'rpe]	4	5	3^{1}	2^{2}	2^{1}
30—1	Orimar, 106 [Conley]	3	4^{n}	4^{n}	3^{h}	3^{h}

Time, 1:41. Imp. Tripping, 103 pounds; and Mercutio, 98, finished as named. Good start. Won driving. Roman should have won. Martin outfinished Thorpe. Mercutio had great speed for three-quarters.

Fifth race, 1⅛ miles:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
12—5	Perseus, 107 [Jones]	2	1^{2}	1^{3}	1^{1}	1^{1}
16—5	C't Dance, 110 [W.M'tin]	1	5^{4}	4^{2}	3^{2}	2^{1}
7—1	San Marco, 110 [Thorpe]	5	4^{h}	3^{h}	4^{3}	3^{h}

Time, 1:55¾. Song and Dance, 107; Doyle, 107; Joe Terry, 110; Marcel, 116; All Smoke, 107; Alvero, 107; and Peter the Second, 110, finished as named. Wretched start. Won driving. Perseus, Song and Dance, and Can't Dance only ones had chance owing to bad start. San Marco ran a wonderful race and would have won with even break.

Sixth race, 6 furlongs:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
4—2	Major Cook, 109 [Conley]	1	1^{h}	1^{1}	1^{2}	1^{1}
7—1	M'dow Lark, 109 [Th'rpe]	5	4^{h}	4^{3}	4^{2}	2^{3}
9—2	P. Murphy, 109 [Claws'n]	2	2^{7}	2^{4}	2^{2}	3^{1}

Time, 1:15¼. Jack Martin, 109 pounds; Coda, 109; Elano, 111; Zarro, 109; and Moylan, 109, finished as named. Miserable start. Won ridden out. Moylan was left and Cook was best horse in running. Pat Murphy stopped. Meadow Lark finished strong.

Entries at Ingleside.

First race, 5½ furlongs, maiden 2-year-olds—Texarkana, 108 pounds; Tom Spencer, 105; Henry C., 108; Prince Tyrant, 108; T. McHugh, 113; Himera, 105; Indomenus, 105; Forrest Guard, 105; Sunshine III., 105; Nilhau, 105; St. Angelo, 105.

Second race, ¾ mile—Lone Princess, 102 pounds; Cavallo, 105; Judge Stouffer, 107; Kaiser Ludwig, 105; El Venado, 110; Lost Girl, 107; Miss Prim, 102; Stentor, 107; Polish, 110; Chappie, 102; Zamarie, 107; Fashion Plate, 102; Captain Piersal, 107; Mangrum, 102.

Third race, 5½ furlongs, maiden 2-year-olds—Mainbar, 118 pounds; Racio, 105; Formella, 105; Snipsey, 110; Prince Blazes, 113; Collis, 105; Hertha, 115; Ping, 118; Imperious, 115; Joe Levy, 105; Abina, 110; Roulette Wheel, 105.

Fourth race, 7 furlongs, handicap—Libertine, 120 pounds; May W., 113; Lord Marmion, 103; Hardly, 98; Nic Nac, 90.

Fifth race, 1 1-16 miles—Horatio, 98 pounds; Souffle, 104; Personne, 95; Bernardillo, 95; Marquise, 104.

Sixth race, 1 mile—Rey del Tierra, 98 pounds; Oscuro, 98; Miss Ruth, 104; Coda, 104; Cabrillo, 107; George Palmer, 95; Rubicon, 112.

HARRY DUKE PROVES TOO FAST

Makes a Show of His Field in the Six-Furlong Dash at New Orleans.

New Orleans, La., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—A hurdle race at one mile and one furlong and a six furlong dash for sprinters of the better class among a lot of selling races served to draw another large crowd to the races.

Harry Duke, the big son of Duke of Montrose, who has so far made all sprinters look alike, came home in the six furlong affair, and incidentally scored his ninth successive victory since he opened his fall and winter campaign. Sligo was the only one that made show of questioning Harry Duke's right to today's race, but after racing with the big fellow for five furlongs Sligo had enough of it and Harry Duke won with his head in the air. McCafferty's Halton was never in the hunt. He will meet Gath tomorrow at equal weights, 111 pounds.

Brakeman, a good jumper, and possessed of a fair turn of speed on the flat, had it all his own way in the hurdle race. Six to 1 was a false price against him, but much was expected of John Brenock's, formerly Ed Corrigan's, Repeater, who was backed from 2 to 1 to 3 to 2. Repeater came strong at the end, but Brakeman had got too far away from him in the early part of the race. Uncle Jim dwelt along the route, but finished strong and beat The Sculptor by a head for third place.

Favorites fared badly. Green Morris' Lobengula furnished the opening dump at 8 to 5. He showed no speed at any part of the journey. What Next at 10 to 1 won handily, with Springtime, a 100 to 1 shot, second. Lee Christy's well-bred colt, Dudley E., scored again, this time in the six and a half furlongs for 2-year-olds, in which Belle of Memphis was the favorite and Belle Bramble a supposed good thing. The Belles raced each other off their feet and Dudley E. won by a neck. Mount Washington threatened to win McCafferty's first purse at the meeting in the mile and a sixteenth selling, but he faded away near the end and finished third. Viscount, the 4 to 5 favorite, won easily, with La Moore second.

Frank Regan today purchased of E. S. Gardner on private terms the good 2-year-old filly Octave, by Imp. Quicktime, dam Ophelia. Octave's second dam was Mr. Belmont's great race mare Olitipa, now owned by Lucius Appleby. After closing the deal Gardner said to Regan:

"Now I will bet what you gave me that there is not a more fashionably bred mare in the country than this one. More than that, she will win for you wherever you place her."

Regan intends to buy a few more Avondale 2-year-olds before returning East. H. Riddle bought the 2-year-old Dunster, by Ben Strome—Last Ban, a winner at the meeting, from Bob Tucker at private terms.

The summaries:

Weather fine; track good.

First race, 1 mile, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	¾	Str.	Fn.
10—1	What Next,102 [D'p'e]	7	2^{h}	2^{nk}	2^{1}	1^{2}
200—1	Springtime,95 [Wils'n]	8	9^{3}	9^{1}	9^{2}	2^{4}
4—1	Ardath, 103 [Pet'rm'n]	10	8^{h}	8^{1}	8^{1}	3^{nk}

Time, 1:45¾. Brighton, 99 pounds; Masterpiece, 91; Elkin, 102; Lobengula, 111; Tom Elmore, 108; Swordsman, 102; Bridgeton, 102; Wells Street, 108; and Brother Fred, 86, finished as named. Start good. Won handily; place all out.

Second race, 6½ furlongs, 2-year-olds:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	¾	Str.	Fn.
10—1	Dudley E., 105 [Dupee]	7	4^{1}	3^{1}	5^{3}	1^{nk}
3—2	B.M'mphis,107 [A.B'r't]	4	1^{h}	1^{4}	1^{2}	2^{3}
7—1	Chiffon, 102 [T. Burns]	2	3^{nk}	4^{2}	$4\frac{1}{2}$	3^{4}

Time, 1:24¼. Pontet Canet, 104 pounds; Scrivener, 110; Elsie Bramble, 102; and Solution, 102, finished as named. Start good. Won driving; place easily; first two fought it out. Belle of Memphis was stopping; was made too much use of first part. Elsie carried off her feet.

Third race, 1¼ miles, four hurdles:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
5—1	Brakem'n,138 [W.W'l'ms]	6	1^{4}	1^{5}	1^{3}	1^{2}
3—2	Repeater, 135 [Hogan]	7	4^{nk}	4^{2}	2^{3}	2^{10}
3—1	Uncle Jim, 136 [Kidd]	3	7^{8}	6^{h}	6^{3}	3^{h}

Time, 2:09. The Sculptor, 118 pounds; Zaldivar, 138; Buckmore, 136; Tremona, 136; and Cochise, 131, finished as named. Start good. Won easily; place same. Brakeman was never in trouble. Uncle Jim came fast on flat; got slow in last jump. Buckmore second for seven-eighths.

Fourth race, ¾ mile:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
1—2	H. Duke, 109 [C.Combs]	5	2^{2}	1^{h}	1^{nk}	$1\frac{1}{2}$
8—5	Sligo, 107 [T. Burns]	2	1^{h}	2^{3}	2^{3}	2^{8}
50—1	H. Queen, 104 [So'th'rd]	4	5^{3}	$3\frac{1}{2}$	3^{4}	3^{10}

Time, 1:16¾. Pert, 99 pounds; Annie Teuton, 99; Halton, 110; and Crescent, 99, finished as named. Start good. Won handily; place easily. Harry Duke raced Sligo into submission; was going away. Halton not ready.

Fifth race, 1 1-16 miles, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fn.
4—5	Viscount, 98 [T. Burns]	4	4^{2}	1^{h}	1^{2}	1^{1}
7—1	La Moore, 101 [Nutt]	3	$6\frac{1}{2}$	6^{2}	7^{1}	2^{3}
15—1	Mt. Wash'gton,92 [Dean]	6	2^{3}	$3\frac{1}{2}$	3^{nk}	$3\frac{1}{2}$

Time, 1:53. Rebecca B., 92 pounds; Scribe, 100; Partner, 101; Gracie C., 96; Rapalatchie, 104; Alva, 101; and Russella, 101, finished as named. Start good. Won easily, place same. Viscount went to front when ready. La Moore got off on wrong foot and was a bad last first three-eighths. Scribe led for seven-eighths.

Entries:

First race, 5 furlongs, selling—Tom Kingsley, 93 pounds; Keelona, 93; Dazzel, 93; Mon Fllece, 95; Bertha Nell, 95; Nancy Till, 97; Saratoga, 100; Carnage, 100; Amateur, 103; Flop, 106; Solution, 106.

Second race, 5 furlongs, selling—Crystalline, 97 pounds; Wiggins, 100; Logistic, 100; Tole Simmons, 102; Wolford, Ben Frost, Tabouret, 106; Seaport, 109; Gilray, 115.

Third race, 6 furlongs—Old Dominion, 99 pounds; David, 104; Sligo, 107; Gath, Harry Duke, 111.

Fourth race, 1 mile and 20 yards—Brighton, 101 pounds; Minnie Murphy, 96; Sallie Cliquot, 112; George B. Cox, 89; Sound Sense, 104; Elkin, 94; Bill Arnett, 95; Hot Stuff, 90; Tranby, 108; imp. Wolsey, 95; A B C, 109.

Fifth race, 1 mile, selling—Jim Conway, 95 pounds; Playboy, 95; Judge Bryant, 95; Nobilis, 98; Ultimo, Impetro, Sister Clara, Dock Turbiville, Albert Vale, 103; Arrezzo, 103; Booze, High Test, 109; Kingstone, 109; Terranet, 109; Meilie, 100.

POTTER SLATE IS MADE OUT.

Meeting of His Lieutenants Is Held in Baltimore—His Election to L. A. W. Presidency Claimed.

Baltimore, Md., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—It was learned here today that a date for the election of officers and a program of other important business to come up before the national assembly of the League of American Wheelmen, which meets in St. Louis Feb. 8, were arranged at a secret meeting held yesterday in Philadelphia.

A coalition of the league leaders of the States of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Indiana, Ohio, Maryland, and others was formed. The slate, it is said, is backed up by more than enough votes to carry the convention. Most of these votes have been pledged in writing and the plan will go through as designed. The ticket is as follows:

For President—Isaac B. Potter of New York.

For Vice President—Thomas J. Keenan of Pennsylvania

For Second Vice President—The choice of the New Jersey.

For Treasurer—Mergenthaler of Ohio.

Place for national meeting, Indianapolis.

This coalition of forces removes Sterling Elliott of Massachusetts from the contest and is made up without any reference to such important States as Illinois, though there is no intention to antagonize these places.

The arrangements of the deal were made by Chairman of the Racing Board Albert Mott, Chief Counsel Sams of Maryland, both acting for Mr. Potter and Chief Consul Boyle, and Secretary Collins of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Potter, the present President of the organization and a candidate for reëlection, determined on a striking and decisive blow. At his summons Mott and Sams visited him in New York, where the situation was discussed. As a result Mott and Sams visited Philadelphia yesterday armed by Potter with complete power to do anything they desired with his candidacy. Boyle and Collins were brought into consultation and the forces of New York and Pennsylvania were soon united by mutual interest.

It was made evident, it is reported from the meeting, that Mr. Gideon of Philadelphia could not be elected President and the Quaker City people allied themselves with New York in consideration of their privilege of naming Mr. Keenan for Vice President. New Jersey was pledged by the naming of their candidate for Second Vice President. Similarly Ohio's coöperation was secured by Mr. Mergenthaler's candidacy and Indiana by naming Indianapolis as the meet city. These States are regarded as certain by those in the deal while their representatives claim to have every evidence of controlling many other votes.

If Mr. Potter is reëlected it will be the first time in the history of the organization that a President has succeeded himself. Keenan, the combination's candidate for Vice President, has long been prominent in the affairs of the Pennsylvania division. Mergenthaler was the Treasurer for the league in 1896 and proved efficient. Following is the table of votes which the combination say they are sure of securing:

New York, 70; Pennsylvania, 63; New Jersey, 20; and Maryland, 8. This makes a total of 161. Other States with these in the deal they say will surely swing into line are: Maine, 4; District of Columbia, 5; Rhode Island, 7; Wisconsin, 9; Indiana, 6; and Connecticut, 8; a total of 39. This makes a total of 200. There are 303 elective delegates to the assembly, and a horde of ex-officio delegates, such as Chief Consuls, Secretary-Treasurers of the States, and ex-officers of the national organization. The combination have figured that 188 votes will elect beyond any doubt. After the meeting all those present signed a telegram to Mr. Potter setting forth the slate and pledging their States to it. Mr. Mott will, of course, be the appointee for Racing board chairman.

AUSTRALASIAN TEAM COMING.

Amateur Athletic Union Will Endeavor to Arrange Meets in Chicago, New York, and San Francisco.

It is the intention of the Registration committee of the A. A. U. to induce, if possible, the Australasian team of athletes, which will leave home in February, to compete in the United States, probably in New York, Chicago, and San Francisco, on either their outward or homeward trip. Mr. W. B. Curtis, delegate-at-large to the A. A. U., has taken up the matter in conjunction with the Registration committee. Mr. Curtis has been for several years in correspondence with the Australasian authorities on athletic matters, and it is hoped, with the assistance he is sure to give the committee, that some satisfactory arrangement can be made.

The Australasian team will be picked from the athletes of New South Wales, New Zealand, Victoria, and Queensland, and compete in Ireland, Scotland, and Wales next summer. At the present time they propose to finish their tour with the English amateur championships in July. In an editorial in the Spirit of the Times in relation to the English amateur championships Mr. Curtis says:

"This will be a grand opportunity for American athletes. A team selected from the champions of America could be sent over just after the intercollegiate meeting in May and would be in time to meet the representatives of Great Britain, South Africa, and Australasia in several of these international meetings. It is to be hoped that the officials of the Amateur Athletic union and the Intercollegiate Athletic association will realize the importance of these meetings and organize teams to participate."

Some of the prominent athletic authorities in the Antipodes have already been written to with a view to having the tour of the foreign team extended to this country.

HE STRIKES OUT THIRTY-TWO.

Remarkable Record by Keefer in an Indoor Ball Game Between Two Cycling Clubs.

Pitcher Keefer of the Bankers' Athletic club made a phenomenal record in the matter of strikeouts last night in the game against the Chicago Cycling club team at Douglas Hall. He struck out thirty-two men in eight innings—that is to say, thirty-two men made three ineffectual efforts to bat his pitching. In so many instances his third strike went wild that the Chicagos kept piling up runs and their batters kept reaching first base on missed third strikes. There were eight strikeouts recorded in the seventh inning alone. Chicago won by a score of 10 to 1, on account of Keefer's wild work. Broad caught his erratic delivery well. Score:

Bankers' A.C.C.	R	H	T	Chicago C. C.	R	H	T
Reed (Capt.), 1b	0	0	1	Bliss, ls	0	0	3
Swift, ss	0	0	0	Steele, ss	2	0	9
Broad, c	0	0	1	E. Clark, p	3	1	14
Crouse, 3b	0	0	0	Becker, 2b	1	0	4
Keefer, p	0	1	4	Lumsden, lf	0	1	8
Turner, ls	1	1	4	Gallagher, c	2	0	8
J. D. Clark, lf	0	0	0	Anderson, 3b	0	0	2
Bloomingston, 2b	0	0	0	Overman, rf	1	0	8
Scharenberg, rf	0	0	0	Ritchie(Capt.), 1b	1	0	5
Totals	1	2	10	Totals	10	2	56

Bankers' A. C. C.......0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—1

Chicago C. C............2 0 0 0 2 2 4 0 *—10

Earned runs—Bankers, 0; Chicago C. C., 2. Two base hits—Turner, Clark. Struck out—By Keefer, 32; by Clark, 13. Bases on balls—Off Keefer, 0; off Clark, 0. Passed balls—Broad, 3; Gallagher, 2. Wild pitches—Keefer, 9; Clark, 1. Umpires—Tindil and Keary. Scorers—Spearin and Manning. Time—1:45.

Handball at Y. M. C. A.

Y. M. C. A. vs. Thistles. Score:

McHose-Farley	17	6
Porter-Stevens	21	21
J. Novak-P. Hager	17	14
Campion-Nixon	21	21
Kidd-Taylor		21
Reed-Murphy		19
Grandberg-Atwood		18
McNellis-Langdon		21

Changes in the Postal Service.

Henry K. Johnson will succeed C. H. Wharton as superintendent of the postoffice at Ravenswood on Monday, Wharton being transferred to the main office. Mary Kistler has resigned as clerk in the office at Riverdale and will be succeeded by Leroy T. Steward.

Wrecked on Green Island.

Portland, Me., Dec. 30.—The Bath schooner Arcola, Captain Weeks, bound to Boston from Randolph, Me., with a cargo of lumber, was wrecked on Green Island early this morning. The crew, after clinging to the rigging for four hours, were taken off. The schooner is rapidly going to pieces.

Where the Government Has Monopoly.

In Russia and Switzerland the government has a monopoly in the sale of spirituous liquors.

PLAN A STATE MEET

Effort Will Be Made to Arrange Such a Contest.

FAVORED BY ILLINOIS.

Suggested in Place of the Dual Games with Chicago.

HELPS SMALLER SCHOOLS.

Dr. Everett, physical director of the University of Illinois, and Captain Byrne and Manager Porter of the track team are in favor of not giving the dual meet with Stagg's men this year, but of having its place taken by a State meet, to be held at either Champaign or Chicago at a convenient date in May.

To such a meet Illinois, Chicago, Lake Forest, and Northwestern, which always have some good athletes, would send representatives, as well as some of the smaller colleges, such as Knox, Eureka, Lombard, Greer, Monmouth, and Illinois College of Jacksonville. The talent that would assemble at this meet would surpass in numbers and general ability that which could be gathered at any meet save the intercollegiate.

Some of the colleges in the State have agreed to take part in a gymnastic exhibition in Chicago in February, and the project may be officially broached then.

The matter has been informally considered by some of the athletic directors of Illinois, but nothing definite has yet been done.

The meet, its backers say, would fill a triple duty in that it would afford opportunity for the smaller colleges to see what their men are really capable of doing in fast company and would take the place of the Illinois-Chicago dual meet, which would probably be too one-sided to be interesting and would be a worthy successor to the old State meets. The possibility of holding a State meet has been considered for some time, but no school has ever cared to take the initiative.

If the State meet is not given Illinois and Chicago will hold another dual meet on Marshall Field, as it was agreed last year to hold the meet at least two years. Illinois will meet Purdue again at Champaign this year.

Michigan and Illinois are discussing a dual meet, and Chicago and Michigan will try conclusions once more. Wisconsin and Minnesota are the only schools having good track teams without announced prospects of some minor meet.

Papers were signed three years ago between the Universities of Illinois and California that if the latter should ever send another team on an Eastern trip they would give the Champaign men a dual meet, to be held at Illinois' grounds. The Berkeley people are now trying to raise the money to send their team east and have written ahead for dates. Their trip into the enemy's country was the feature of the season of '95, and they hope to duplicate the record they made then.

MAROONS TO BEGIN PRACTICE.

Candidates for the University of Chicago Team Will Start Work Next Week.

Baseball practice at the University of Chicago will begin early next week. Will Chicago be able to retain her twice won championship? This is the question that eclipses all others in interest.

There can be no doubt that Chicago's chances for next spring are less bright than those of Illinois or one or two of the other schools. Stagg himself acknowledges this, however reluctantly, and the students agree with him.

Chicago is lacking in pitchers and it is this weakness that is likely to prove the ruin of the maroon's chances for the championship. Nichols and Clarke are gone, and who is to take their place is the question that is worrying Mr. Stagg. Merrifield and Vernon are left from last year, but they did not give sufficient promise to base hopes of a championship upon them unaided. "Billy" Gardner used to try his hand at curves and drops, but he is needed as backstop, even if he could develop championship form in the box.

If no one else shows up it is more than probable that Gordon Clarke will be called upon to take up the work left by his brother "Ikey" last year. Gordon has good speed and throws curves whose direction he cannot himself foretell. In the few games he pitched last year he proved a puzzle, and Stagg immediately jotted him down in his memory as a possibility for this year.

With the exception of twirlers, Chicago is not so badly off as it was at the beginning of the season last year. There is not a better college catcher in the west than the flaxen-haired Gardner, and the way he picked up in his batting toward the close of last season shows he will have few equals with the stick.

Abells, although still in the university, will not be seen at the initial bag in the spring. Work and new duties claim all his time, and he will give way to the dozen or more candidates that are willing and anxious to take his place.

Second is a problem. Last year it was covered by Vernon, until an injury put the varsity in such a fix that the veteran Adkinson was persuaded to hunt up his suit and save the day for his alma mater. "Ad," once in the harness, finished the season at the position that he had played for four years, and he made a brillinat record both in fielding and at the bat. Vernon is a young player who lacks experience, and is weak at the bat. He would have no show if Adkinson desires his old position. The latter, however, has not made up his mind absolutely on the subject, but it is not unlikely that if his absence from the game were fatal to the success of his college he would come out again.

If Clarke is put into the box there will be a vacancy at short. Merrifield covered third last year and will try for the same position again. At times last year he fell down badly on account of a certain careless way he has of using his hands to stop the ball, but improvement is to be expected this year.

Captain Sawyer in right and Hagey in left complete the list of fielders left from last season. Hagey was an emergency man, but he played fairly well in his position, although he was weak at the bat. Sawyer would be sure of his position even if he were not Captain. He is a safe fielder and has developed into a good batter.

Practice will begin early next week in the gymnasium and will continue until the opening of spring. A host of new candidates is expected to report for practice, but little is known of them, and Coach Stagg will probably be satisfied if he gets one or two good men from the lot.

Stagg will first put the candidates through a thorough course of general gymnastic work, for the purpose of getting them in good physical condition. Later he will give them practice in stopping grounders and base sliding. Still later they will be put in the batting cage, and the snow will be scarcely off the ground before they will be seen chasing flies on Marshall Field.

FOR UNIFORM STRENGTH TESTS

Directors of College Gymnasiums Will Hold a Meeting in New York Today.

New York, Dec. 30.—The directors of the college gymnasiums of the United States will hold a convention at the Knickerbocker Athletic club tomorrow. After forming a permanent organization and electing officers the directors will discuss the adoption of a uniform system of strength tests for all colleges.

It is proposed to adopt a uniform system in testing the strength of different groups of muscles. If a student is prohibited on account of physical disability, from participating in certain sports at one college, he will be debarred by all universities where the uniform system is accepted.

Among others who have promised to attend the meeting are: Dr. Anderson, Yale; Dr. Sargent, Harvard; Dr. Savage, Columbia; Professor Goldie, Princeton; Dr. Linhart, Ohio State University; Professor Cann, New York University; Dr. Hitchcock, Cornell; Professor Andrews, Polytechnic of Brooklyn; Dr. Pettit, Adelphi of Brooklyn; and Dr. Voorhees, Pratt Institute of Brooklyn.

Harvard's Lead Increases.

New York, Dec. 30.—The fourth round of the intercollegiate chess tournament was begun at the Columbia Grammar School in this city today, when the pairings and openings were as follows:

Southard [Harvard] vs. Meyer [Columbia], Juico piano, which turned into an Evans gambit.

Hewins [Harvard] vs. Seward [Columbia], counter center gambit.

Young [Princeton] vs. Cook [Yale], French defense.

Dana [Princeton] vs. Murdoch [Yale].

Dana, who was scheduled to meet Murdoch of Yale, did not appear, and so his college mate, Carter, took his place. The latter opened the game with a Danish gambit.

Details of play: On the first board Southard opened with a guico piano and afterwards turned the game into a regular Evans gambit. The Columbian made a good fight, but he had finally to submit to a reverse after twenty-eight moves, owing to the superior tactics of the Harvard man. Seward tried a counter center gambit against Hewins and held his own until the middle stage of the game was reached, when he compromised his position, and he lost after twenty-five moves.

Cook got much the better game against Young, who played rather carelessly at first. Later on Cook made a fatal error and the contest ended in favor of Young after forty-one moves.

Carter was no match for Murdoch, who had matters all his own way. The game lasted for twenty-six moves, when Carter resigned.

Following is the record of the tournament:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Columbia	3½	4½	Yale	3½	4½
Harvard	6½	1½	Princeton	2½	5½

Gallagher Defeats Sutton.

Sutton tried to play Tom Gallagher 75 to 60 at eighteen-inch balkline billiards at Green's Academy yesterday and lost three straight. Gallagher put in runs of 34, 41, and 46 in the respective games, taking five innings for one and four for the other two. Score: Gallagher, 60; Sutton, 70; Gallagher, 60; Sutton, 40; Gallagher, 60; Sutton, 60.

THREE NEW MEN SIGNED.

ONLY ACTUAL ADDITIONS TO THE COLTS' PLAYING FORCE.

Many Others Have Been Reported as Secured for the Chicago Team, but These Stories Are Unfounded—No Deals or Trades Are Now Under Consideration—Will a Good Left-Fielder Be Secured?—Hart Is Quoted as Saying a Dark Horse Will Win.

Only three new players have been signed for the Chicago club since the close of the last playing season, despite various reports about youngsters here and there that had been captured by the Colts. These men are Isbel, secured from St. Paul; Woods, who will come along with Manager Tom Burns from the Springfield (Mass.) team, and Chance, the California catcher. Although all three of these men—more particularly Isbel and Woods—are highly spoken of, none of them has yet earned a reputation that will inspire confidence in advance that they can strengthen the local nine.

Inquiry about the Chicago club headquarters as to whether there is any prospect of changes in the actual playing force of the Chicago team between now and the outset of the season invariably results in the same response, "No trades or deals are being considered at present."

President Hart did venture to say at the Philadelphia meeting, however, after a number of deals had been concluded among other league clubs, "O, the spring will be the best time for trades," but beyond this it appears he has given no hint as to whether the Chicago club would attempt to fortify its playing strength.

It looks as if the following positions on the local nine were practically assured: Griffith, Callahan, Thornton, pitchers; Connor, second base; Dahlen, shortstop; Lange, center field; Ryan, right field. In the matter of catchers it has been thought all along by some supporters of the local team that the season of 1897 would see at least one new catcher of established reputation on the local nine.

If the club is to make exchanges it is fair to assume that one or two of the pitchers are to figure in the deals, but there is no doubt that Griffith and Callahan will be left out of consideration on this score, and perhaps Thornton also, considering the remarkable manner in which the big left hander developed toward the close of last season. First base is a decidedly uncertain quantity, and with the possibility of Everitt filling the position third base becomes an unknown quantity also, although thousands of local fans would like to see young McCormick put right on the bag at the outset of the season and kept there. No position on the nine seems so hard to fill out of the material the club now possesses as left field. The Chicago team has not played a game since Wilmot left it in which it has not been weak in left field, and there is no reason to think that any of the three new men now under contract can play the position satisfactorily. This makes it appear that the first place to be fortified, naturally, if the management makes changes, will be left field, and yet it appears that no overtures whatever in this direction have been made. Whether a good man can be secured for the position between now and the opening of the season will be something for the fans to speculate over.

Captain Anson is still full of praise for his old team. In an interview yesterday the veteran leader said:

"The Chicago club has today the best lot of players of any team in the league. It takes time to get together a championship nine, but the Chicago team is a good one. If I were to be manager next year I should make some changes, but the team is at present strong."

Anson has always maintained, as, indeed, does nearly every experienced ball player, that change cuts a big figure in baseball and that trivial things turn the tide of a team's fortunes. Otherwise it would seem hard to reconcile the Captain's declaration that the present Chicago nine is strong, for it is the team that played throughout all of last season, and, without any more than its share of hard luck, finished near the tail end of the league race.

VETERAN NINE FOR ILLINOIS.

Champaign Baseball Team Loses Only Two Players—Indoor Practice Will Begin Next Tuesday.

Illinois' prospects for a winning baseball team are better than in many seasons. The team is practically made up already, as there are enough veterans on hand to fill out the nine at once. The only ones of the first or second teams that will not play this year are Hadsall, center field, and Carpenter, pitcher. Both of them were graduated last June, and though Carpenter is taking graduate work he is not eligible, as he is a laboratory assistant, paid by the university.

The team is so fixed that the loss of these men will be slight, though at almost any other time it would be a hard one to bear.

The veterans on hand who played regularly last season are Captain Fulton, second base; Shuler, shortstop; Johnston, third base; Hazlitt, first base; Wernham, left field; Thornton, right field; McGill, catcher; Sheehan, subinfielder; and McCullom and Joy, pitchers. All of the second team are on hand, the list embracing Stanton, shortstop; Musham, pitcher; Thorpe, catcher; Few, first base; Reimers, second base; and a host of others.

There is an abundance of new material, which makes Coach Huff rejoice. Foremost among the new men is C. S. Winston, for three years regular third baseman of the University of Chicago team, including the one which made the Eastern trip in '96. Winston is eligible under the rules now in force. There seems to be some question as to whether he will play in all the games. It is reported he will not play against the University of Chicago.

Besides Winston, Kuykendall, a graduate of De Pauw University, now at Illinois' law school, is eligible under the same rule, and as for the freshman candidates, their name is legion.

The prospects are that the team will begin the season about as follows: Catcher, McGill; pitchers, McCullom and Joy; first base, Hazlitt; second base, Captain Fulton; shortstop, Shuler; third base, Winston; left field, Wernham; right field, Thornton; center field, Johnston.

George A. Huff will coach the team again, and an effort will be made to get the Rockford professionals of the Western association to spend a week or so in preliminary practice. There is generally an early spring at Champaign, and this gives the team some advantage over their northern rivals.

Gymnasium practice will begin next Tuesday and the men will assemble daily in Military Hall for practice on grounders and throwing to bases. The battery candidates will do most of their preliminary work indoors.

HART PICKS A "DARK HORSE."

Is Quoted in New York as Saying an Unknown Quantity Will Win the Pennant Next Season.

New York, Dec. 30.—[Special.]—There is considerable speculation here as to the probable pennant winner next year. On paper and with records considered, Baltimore and Boston and New York seem to have the best chance, but President Jim Hart of the Chicago club does not think so. He is reported to have said:

"I look for a big surprise next season, such as Baltimore gave us in 1894. There is going to be a dark horse sprung in the pennant race by some unknown quantity. Some club will come up the line with a whoop and corral that pennant from the Bean Eaters. I am not making any prediction as to the next pennant winner, but I wouldn't be surprised if a second division club made this change up the line and left the other clubs in the wake."

President Freedman said today that he believed the Brush resolution to blacklist ball players who use obscene language should be modified.

"It would be unjust," he said, "to blacklist a ball player who in the heat of the moment uses some cuss words, for that is a common fault with many men. But the players who use filthy language and apply vile epithets to umpires and fellow players must be severely disciplined. I believe that for the first offense of this kind a player should be suspended for a week or even a month. If he is not cured by a penalty of that sort and offends a second time, he should be suspended for the balance of the season. If after that he should repeat his old tricks he should be forever debarred from further engagement by national agreement clubs. As far as kicking is concerned, I will say that if the umpires to be selected by President Young are competent, there will be very little disorder on the field."

Terre Haute May Buy a Franchise.

Terre Haute, Ind., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—A letter has been received from Frank Torreyson, owner of the Wheeling and Dayton franchises in the Interstate league, saying he will be here in a few days to consult with the local baseball people about the purchase of the Wheeling team. Wheeling gives up the team because the ball park has been diverted to other uses. It is believed that Terre Haute will make the purchase if the terms are reasonable.

Aged Murderer Declared Insane.

Columbia, Mo., Dec. 30.—John Hunt, sentenced to be hanged here Jan. 13 for the murder of his daughter, Mattie Rea Hunt, was today declared insane by a Sheriff's jury. Hunt is 73 years old and lay unconscious on a litter during the time the examination was in progress.

Chicago's Woman Druggists.

There are fifteen female druggists in Chicago.

MORE CORBETT TALK

Bombastic Letter Addressed to Fitzsimmons.

LOUD OFFERS OF CASH.

Will Present the Champion with $3,000 if He Will Meet Him

HIS PROPOSITION IS IGNORED

Cincinnati, O., Dec. 30.—James J. Corbett today gave out for publication a further challenge to fight Robert Fitzsimmons as follows:

Robert J. Fitzsimmons, Champion of the World: Your published declaration, Mr. Fitzsimmons, that you intend reëntering the ring pleases me more that I can at present express to you, for I know that the public esteems me to be the only candidate for the honors you thus place within reach.

I am sorry, however, to note that in wording this declaration you give me the impression that since we last met you have become unwisely forgetful.

For instance, you say that before I can claim a return match with you I must prove myself to be worthy of it. You certainly intended this as a joke, for no one in the world knows my ability better than yourself. You cannot so soon have forgotten your remark to me at Carson, just after the battle: "Jim," you said in your simple, earnest way, "I'll never fight again. You've given me a bloody good licking." You, the winner, uttered these words, with face and body so battered as to leave no doubt of your sincerity, while I, the loser, listened with never a bruise or scratch from head to foot which could contradict you.

Is this consistent with your now requesting me to go prove myself to be a worthy opponent? You will find the confidence of the public in my ability to entertain you still unshaken. You will find that the public will insist upon your recognizing my claim that you must meet me again. But surely you have been misrepresented. I refuse to credit you with the lame memory, broken judgment, poor taste, and entire untruthfulness which the printed remarks alleged to have been made by you would imply. I prefer to think that those who have entered the ring with me were men, honest, brave, and incapable of the vulgar, lying, and cowardly language in which the newspaper version of your remarks was couched. However well I know that the great journals try to be and usually are accurate to the letter in reporting utterances made by important men upon important subjects, I prefer to believe that in this case a grave error has been made somehow, somewhere, and for a purpose not worthy of one who wishes to be above contempt.

What the public expects from me is to maintain the manly dignity of the ring and not be a brawler nor a shifty evader of the honest principles which govern honest men when adjusting their respective merits.

This is all I have to say.

But this is what I propose to do:

The day we sign articles I will give you $1,000 in recognition of your courtesy.

The moment you enter the ring, ready to offer me battle, I will give you a second thousand dollars in token of my pleasure.

Upon the completion of the tenth round, if you are still undefeated, I will give you a third thousand dollars as a souvenir of my surprise.

Upon defeating you, no matter in what round, I will give you $2,000 more as a reminder that I am not an ungenerous foe.

On the other hand, should you again defeat me, I promise, if still able to move, to place my hat upon my head, and then, removing it in your honor, to proclaim you in frank and unmistakable terms to be my superior, and state that I then and there quit forever all possible claim to the championship of the world.

Let further remarks on this subject be made by 1,000 clean, honestly earned dollars, given me by the public that believe in me. I have this day forwarded these to Will J. Davis of Chicago in testimony that I mean every word I have herein spoken.

JAMES J. CORBETT,
Champion of America.

"We shall pay no attention to it," said Martin Julian yesterday when asked what he and Fitzsimmons would do in regard to Corbett's formal challenge of the champion.

Fitzsimmons himself refused to discuss the subject in accordance with his new plan of operations, which is to let Julian do all the talking.

"We have told Corbett what he can do," continued Julian. "Bob did not want to reenter the ring at all, but at last I persuaded him to promise to fight again on certain conditions. These were, as I explicitly stated, that he would consider fighting only two men—Corbett and McCoy—and that he should fight them only after Corbett had defeated Maher and after McCoy had defeated a man named by me. I have named Choynski for McCoy to fight. Now, Corbett may wear himself out talking about betting $10,000 that he can whip Fitz. Of course, I know he does not mean it and only wants the advertising, but if he really did mean it it would do him no good, for he must do as we say before he can get a battle with Fitzsimmons. He has no more right to demand a fight with Fitz than Choynski has to demand a fight with Corbett. Corbett has made no record that entitles him to Fitz's consideration. His fight with Fitz is the only good one he ever engaged in. He defeated Sullivan, a poor, broken-down man, and should have lost the battle to Mitchell had the referee done his duty.

"Now, Brady and Corbett will not gain anything by their loud-talk money offers. Corbett has to come to our terms if he gets a fight."

Concerning McCoy and Choynski, Julian said: "I am going to hold McCoy to his promise made to 'Parson' Davies in New York, that he would give Choynski the next show at him. He cannot get out of it by saying Choynski must come down to 158 pounds, for he knows Joe cannot do that."

Julian admitted that if McCoy insisted he wanted to fight no man outside of the middleweight limit, he [Julian] might consent to name a middleweight. "But," he said, "it will not be Walcott, nor will it be Tommy Ryan." Which will set all the ring followers to guessing, for what middleweight is there besides Fitzsimmons, McCoy, Ryan, and Walcott?

Joe Choynski was greatly disappointed yesterday at the report that McCoy had declined to meet him except at 158 pounds. Choynski says he cannot make that weight, and, in fact, does not want to stipulate at what weight he shall fight. "I think it queer that McCoy should refuse to fight me and at the same time come out with a challenge to Joe Goddard," is Choynski's plaint.

"Parson" Davies yesterday said he had a personal promise from Mayor Harrison that he would be allowed to bring off a show early in February, and that he expected confidently to be able to bring it off.

LOCAL GOSSIP ABOUT MATCH.

Both Men Have Their Supporters—Corbett's Bad Condition After the Carson Encounter.

Corbett's novel challenge furnished considerable amusement and discussion to local admirers of the manly art last night. Some of them laughed at it while others agreed the former champion was right in claiming the fulfillment of promises made in the ring at Carson after their fight, which, they asserted, were correctly quoted by Corbett. The remarks of "important men" upon "important subjects" have been quoted correctly in the interviews printed with Fitzsimmons, and, in addition to the challenge issued on Wednesday by Brady, the present champion will have plenty of material for thought before entering the ring again. There are many who believe that the defeat at Carson resulted from overconfidence on the part of Corbett and do not think Fitzsimmons deserves as much credit as is given him for waiting for a chance to land a knockout. They say it was essentially a chance and that Fitz was reduced to the last resort when the knockout chance was offered. They say that another fight ought to be arranged between the two men and that Fitzsimmons' declaration that Corbett should fight somebody else to entitle him to another go is nonsense.

Others think Fitzsimmons has clearly demonstrated his superiority, and that he is simply paying Corbett in his own coin by telling him to go fight some one else. Oratorical pugilism is beginning fast and furious, and some pugilistic critics say that a fight between the two men is sure to result after a while, as such skirmishes are always necessary.

A man who was at the ringside in Carson had some opinions to express on the condition of the two men after the fight.

"It is well known," said he, "that on the day after the fight Fitzsimmons spent a couple of hours horseback riding. Now, if Fitz had been as terribly punished about the stomach and kidneys as some people say he was he would hardly have gone out riding; every one will concede that. On the other hand, I know from men who were on the train with Corbett that the latter suffered greatly all the way back to San Francisco; that he remained in his stateroom all the time, and constantly had the attention of a physician. His friends even wired ahead to Sacramento and had a new physician get on the train there and administer to Jim during the rest of the journey. There can be no doubt Corbett was badly hurt whereas Fitz, although undoubtedly struck often, was little affected by the blows, which were much lighter than those Bob landed."

A prominent exponent of the ring said last night after reading the text of the challenge: "I believe Corbett is coming to town next week. He is a good press agent, and his solicitude for the gratification of public demand is certainly remarkable."

Frolic Results in Death.

As the outcome of a Christmas eve frolic J. W. Cotter died at the County Hospital yesterday. He was severely burned on the night of Dec. 24 at his rooming house, 1400 Michigan avenue, where he stumbled and fell over a small oil heater upon returning home in a dazed condition after spending the evening with friends. Cotter was 55 years of age and was employed as a salesman in the store of Schlesinger & Mayer.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

E. & W. "Topeka." E. & W.
A round end, high banded collar.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., Dec. 30.—Forecast for Friday:

Illinois and Indiana—Fair, preceded by light rain in southern portions, colder, northwesterly winds.

Ohio—Showers in the early morning, followed by fair, much colder, fresh, variable winds, becoming northwesterly, fair Saturday.

Upper Michigan, Lower Michigan, and Wisconsin—Generally fair, much colder, brisk northwesterly winds.

Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska—Generally fair, colder, northwest to north winds.

Montana—Fair, preceded by snow in southern portion, colder in southern portions, northwesterly winds.

Place of observation. Time taken: Dec. 30, 8 p. m.	Height of barometer	Thermometer	Max. temp.	Direction of wind	Precipitation 12 hours	State of weather
Abilene	30.10	62	74	N.	....	Clear
Albany	29.98	38	44	S.E.	.02	Clo'dy
Alpena	29.80	28	30	N.W.	....	Clo'dy
Atlanta	30.06	54	62	S.	....	Clear
Amarillo	30.28	46	64	N.	....	Clear
Battleford	30.62	16	22	W.	Tr.	Clear
Bismarck	30.40	20	28	N.W.	.01	Snow
Buffalo	29.82	36	38	W.	.04	Clo'dy
Boston	29.78	42	46	S.W.	....	Fair
Cairo	29.76	56	58	S.E.	....	Clo'dy
Calgary	30.84	14	44	W.	....	Clear
Charlotte	30.04	50	56	S.	....	Clo'dy
Cheyenne	30.44	24	38	N.	.02	Fair
Chicago	29.92	32	36	N.E.	....	Clo'dy
Cincinnati	29.96	42	46	S.W.	.04	Rain
Cleveland	29.88	36	38	S.W.	....	Clo'dy
Concordia	30.28	46	46	N.	Tr.	Clear
Davenport	30.00	30	36	N.W.	....	Clo'dy
Denver	30.40	30	52	S.W.	....	Clo'dy
Des Moines	30.14	36	38	N.	....	Clo'dy
Detroit	29.86	34	36	W.	.04	Clo'dy
Dodge City	30.34	38	58	N.	....	Clear
Dubuque	30.02	26	34	N.W.	....	Clear
Duluth	32.12	16	20	N.	Tr.	Fair
El Paso	30.26	58	66	W.	....	Clear
Edmonton	30.62	20	26	......	....	Clear
Galveston	30.06	62	70	S.W.	....	Clear
Grand Haven	29.90	32	38	N.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Green Bay	29.98	22	32	N.W.	....	Clear
Havre	30.70	22	26	W.	Tr.	Fair
Helena	30.70	24	32	W.	.02	Snow
Huron	30.26	28	32	N.W.	.02	Snow
Indianapolis	29.94	36	40	S.W.	.06	Rain
Jacksonville	30.18	58	68	S.W.	....	Clear
Kansas City	30.12	36	42	N.W.	....	Fair
Lander	30.54	26	48	N.E.	Tr.	Snow
Little Rock	29.90	62	68	S.W.	....	Clear
Marquette	29.94	20	24	N.W.	.16	Snow
Memphis	29.86	62	66	S.	....	Clear
Minnedosa	30.52	4	14	N.W.	.02	Fair
Montgomery	30.06	60	66	S.	....	Clear
Montreal	29.58	34	36	S.W.	.12	Clo'dy
Nashville	29.86	56	62	S.	....	Clear
New Orleans	30.12	60	70	S.	....	Clear
New York City	29.86	44	48	W.	....	Clear
Norfolk	30.04	50	58	S.W.	....	Clo'dy
North Platte	30.40	32	42	N.W.	....	Clear
Oklahoma	30.18	52	70	N.	....	Clear
Omaha	30.20	34	40	N.W.	.01	Clo'dy
Oswego	29.74	34	38	S.W.	.02	Clo'dy
Palestine	29.98	66	72	S.	....	Clear
Parkersburg	29.98	46	48	S.W.	....	Clo'dy
Pittsburg	29.94	42	46	S.W.	....	Fair
Pueblo	30.46	34	60	N.E.	....	Clear
Qu' Appelle	30.52	12	24	N.W.	.06	Snow
Rapid City	30.46	28	42	N.W.	....	Clo'dy
St. Louis	29.96	40	46	N.	....	Clear
St. Paul	30.12	18	26	N.W.	....	Clear
Salt Lake City	30.60	30	42	S.E.	....	Clear
Ste. Marie	29.84	20	28	N.	.02	Clo'dy
Springfield, Ill.	29.94	34	40	W.	.42	Snow
Springfield, Mo.	29.96	42	58	N.W.	....	Clo'dy
Vicksburg	29.96	66	68	S.W.	....	Clear
Washington	29.92	46	58	S.W.	....	Clear
White River	30.06	4	12	N.W.	.04	Snow
Williston	30.48	24	30	N.W.	....	Clo'dy
Winnipeg	30.40	—10	18	N.	....	Clear

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature as observed yesterday by L. Manasse, Tribune Building, was as follows: Thermometer—8 a. m., 37 degrees; 9 a. m., 37; 10 a. m., 39; 11 a. m., 40; 12 m., 40; 1 p. m., 41; 3 p. m., 40; 6 p. m., 39. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.56; 6 p. m., 29.62.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS FILED FOR RECord, Thursday, Dec. 30, 1897:

Union-av., 275 s of 69th-st., e f, 25x125, Dec. 23 [E. Minaker to H. H. Shufeldt]	$ 3,500
W. 62d-pl., 41 w of Stewart-av., s f, 40x128, Dec. 11 [S. Pigott to F. P. Crane]	5,300
50th-st., 252 w of Drexel-blvd., n f, 50x200, Dec. 29 [Minnie Hass to Sarah Fischer]	18,000
Swann-st., 92 e of Princeton-av., s f, 24x50, Dec. 27 [W. H. McClaren to W. H. Ryrenburg]	2,000
Hermitage-av., n e cor 60th-st., w f, 50x124, April 26 [B. F. Jacobs to A. E. Ash]	1,187
Clifton-av., 120 s of W. 27th-st., e f, 96x125, and other property, Dec. 17 [J. Ludwig to R. Jonas]	6,700
Humbolt-st., 166 s of Division, w f, 24x123, Dec. 24 [M. White to M. E. White]	1,500
North-av., 144 w of Homan, n f, 24x120, Dec. 29 [F. Schneider to O. Lambeau]	2,000
Grove-ct., 186 w of Larrabee-st., s f, 24x100, more or less, Dec. 29 [M. Brobeck to J. Linsner]	2,800
Francisco-av., 193 n of North-av., w f, 26¼x116, Dec. 29 [O. Lambeau to F. Schneider]	6,500
Hermitage-av., 175 s of Devon, e f, 100x162, Nov. 27 [W. Raven to G. Roe]	3,000
E. Ravenswood Park, n e cor Edgewater-pl., w f, 200x162, Nov. 27 [Same to Same]	4,000
Devon-av., s e cor E. Ravenswood Park, n f, 244x155, Nov. 27 [Same to Same]	5,856
Steele-st., n e cor Williams, w f, 223x125; also 6 blocks and 77, same subdivision; May 4, 1896 [Addison D. Loucks to Walter A. Scott]	41,053
Arlington-pl., 315 e of Larrabee-st., s f, 35x174½, Dec. 28 [D. W. Richardson to S. C. Pavil]	12,000
Canal-st., s w cor De Koven, e f, 50x100, Sept. 22 [Jacob Nodek to Sophia Nodek]	25,000
W. 17th-st., 51 w of Lincoln, n f, 25x125, Dec. 29 [J. Stepanski to S. Andrysiak]	3,000
W. 70th-pl., 200 w of Hoyne-av., s f, 25x124 1-3, Sept. 1 [D. Brault to J. A. Varty]	2,000
Same property, Sept. 1 [J. A. Varty to M. Brault]	2,000
Wood-st., 203 n of 65th, e f, 25x123, Dec. 29 [W. Frink to R. Poulsen]	1,250
Avenue L, 192 n of 98th-st., w f, 50x121½, Dec. 27 [C. E. Schnell to People's Congregational Church]	1,625
Noble-av., s e cor Gresham-st., n f, 114.7 to Brand-av., Dec. 27 [J. A. Trask to C. M. Culver]	3,900
Le Moyne-st., 48 w of St. Louis-av., n f, 24x123¾, Feb. 26 [J. White to W. D. Stewart]	2,500
Same property, Sept. 30 [W. D. Stewart to F. E. Page]	2,500
Heine-pl., 400 w of Sedgwick-st., s f, 25x82, Sept. 22 [M. Carlson to E. Hilderbrandt]	3,500
S. 41st-av., s w cor 14th-st., e f, 24¾x125.65, Nov. 29 [J. J. McCarthy to O. McCarthy]	1,000
Swann-st., 92 e of Princeton-av., s f, 24x50, Dec. 29 [W. H. Rifenburg to O. McQuillen]	2,000
Peoria-st., s w cor 93d, e f, 629¾x125; Douglas-av., s e cor 93d-st., w f, 629¾x125, April 27, 1896 [J. P. Clyens to R. S. Hutchens]	8,000
Lowe-av., 346 s of Garfield-blvd., w f, 25x124.8, Dec. 27 [C. Johnson to G. Endert]	5,000
Green-st., 251 s of 63d, w f, 35x124, Dec. 21 [C. A. Milin to J. Sanders]	16,000

John Quincy Adams, Moses Williams, Charles E. Cotting, William Minot Jr., and Laurence Minot, trustees of the Boston Ground Rent trust, to Western Bank Note and Engraving company, a corporation, a 99-year lease of the following: Michigan-av., s w cor Madison-st., e f, 80.7x103, from Dec. 21, 1889, at an annual rental of 282,000 grains, by Troy weight, of pure, unalloyed gold.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no place of residence is given:

	Age.
Louise Simon, Fannie Grabiner	28—18
Henry A. Berry, Clara Taylor	31—27
Joseph Srurcina, Barbara Budil	27—23
Albert Yost, Ella Gaynar	21—18
Gustaf Bion, Emma C. Lindgren	35—33
Fred Horn, Gertrude Thomas	24—19
Charles J. Fleming, Clara B. Hager	28—21
Cesare Antognoli, Agostine Botto	29—19
Emil Saak, Therese Foreman	21—20
Rainey Roskowitz, Bertha Stoll	24—19
John Bersch, Frances Wendt	28—33
Marcin Barezak, Maryanna Morowska	28—19
Gustav Nelson, Annie C. Peterson	34—27
William F. Wahrbein, Lizzie Tiedbohk	23—23
Alexander Friedman, Jennie Gross	31—20
Joseph H. Twibell, Bertha M. Swenson	35—26
Joseph Jaras, Monika Pauge	31—23
Louis Brandt, Katie Poulson	26—26
Carl A. H. Boehm, Blenda H. Bergman	26—23
Richard A. Dean, Nellie L. Kidd	38—38
Walter Haskell, Nettie Kappler	23—21
Thomas E. Patterson, Buffalo, N. Y., Frances McCormick	27—30
Thomas W. Smith, Emma D. Myers	32—28
Christopher McCormick, Mary J. Rufus	50—47
Frank Juhej, Anna Hancsarek	34—25
John G. Moir, Louise E. Roos	29—21
John C. Crowley, Esther Krug	24—21
Henry Thoms, Mathilda Breiholdt	46—32
Luigi Spertoli, Rosi Brozzolara	22—20
Rocco G. Volini, Filomena Migliarese	23—18
Otis H. Thomas, Berdie A. Beales	25—21
Aaron L. New, Carrie Pfaelzer	28—21
Albert E. Dennison, Julia Park	28—26
Frank Hall, Augusta Sommer	30—24
Sone L. Osborne, Annie Carlson	23—19
Anton Jozwiak, Franciska Metza	26—20
Ignatz Scezepansky, Anna Brick	43—31
Alexander O'Donnell, Catharine McArdle	23—24
Constance Machukas, Annie Gozzewski	31—28
Adolf Geiger, Lena Petch	23—21
Louis Morris, Yetta Shangling	24—19
Edward J. Koppelberger, Catherine O'Leary	34—28
Mayer Jacobowitz, Sallie Goldberger	27—22
Jacob Mozynski, Teresa Binkowska	21—22
John Alsorde, Mary Nomes	21—20

OFFICIAL DEATH RECORD.

THE FOLLOWING BURIAL PERMITS WERE issued yesterday by the Health department:

Anderson, Myrtle, 5; 61 Johnson-av., Dec. 27.
Anderson, Edith, 8; 61 Johnson-av., Dec. 27.
Anderson, Mary, 42; 61 Johnson-av., Dec. 27.
Burns, Catherine, 64; 4729 Princeton-av., Dec. 29.
Barnum, Jane, 73; 3844 Grant-av., Dec. 28.
Berlin, Nancy, 56; 185 Forquer-st., Dec. 29.
Bowen, Josephine, 25; 67 Bunker-st., Dec. 28.
Campbell, Ann, 98; 381 Mohawk-st., Dec. 28.
Collins, Michel, 16; 128 N. Clark-st., Dec. 28.
Costello, James, 26; 8920 Green Bay-av., Dec. 29.
Cluett, Ella S., 24; 678 Fulton-st., Dec. 27.
Dagenais, Ada, 28; 8628 Lowe-av., Dec. 28.
Dowling, Maggie, 48; 927 38th-st., Dec. 28.
Dickenson, Edward, 22; 1691 Sheridan-road, Dec. 29.
Ehrenstron, Adolf F., 82; 6616 Green-st., Dec. 27.
Fitzsimmons, Christopher, 25; 5252 Ashland-av., Dec. 28.
George, A. Catherine, 44; 419 Cleveland-av., Dec. 28.
Gunther, Frederick, 39; 91 Howe-st., Dec. 28.
Garvey, Sarah, 27; 614 Gordon-st., Dec. 29.
Hacketmann, Elizabeth, 73; 1046 Wellington-av., Dec. 27.
Hollingsworth, Wilbur, 16; 6817 Honore-st., Dec. 29.
Jacobs, Rebecca, 59; 4720 Champlain-av., Dec. 28.
Levy, Henry, 61; 30 E. 46th-st., Dec. 29.
Lomas, William, 22; 406 W. Adams-st., Dec. 29.
Murphy, Thomas, 68; 3744 Wabash-av., Dec. 28.
Moore, Priscilla, 38; 3525 Dearborn-st., Dec. 28.
Moore, Emma, 20; 2134 Grenshaw-st., Dec. 29.
McCowen, David, 31; 3433 Hermitage-av., Dec. 27.
Mill, Henry K., 57; 346 E. 63d-st., Dec. 29.
Munch, Charles, 63; 1005 W. North-av., Dec. 28.
Marggraf, Mine, 49; 671 W. 18th-st., Dec. 29.
Merriman, Adeleson, 56; 6752 Perry-av., Dec. 28.
Martenek, John, 72; 1209 W. North-av., Dec. 28.
Oldenburg, Lena, 36; 10144 Malta-st., Dec. 28.
Omalia, Annie, 29; 1277 W. 18th-st., Dec. 29.
Barn, Rosco, 53; 107 Ewing-st., Dec. 28.

OFFICIAL DEATH RECORD.

Sleight, Ada, 21; 712 W. Van Buren-st., Dec. 29.
Schneller, Cora M., 20; 349 56th-pl., Dec. 28.
Swiney, Mrs. Mary A., 47; 416 Warren-av., Dec. 29.
Smidt, Hilda, 36; 2829 N. Seeley-av., Dec. 28.
Walsh, Annie, 8; 2726 5th-av., Dec. 28.
Wohlfeil, Albert, 19; 517 W. 15th-st., Dec. 28.
Wagner, Joseph, 15; Mercy Hospital, Dec. 29.
Witozak, Frank, 50; 84 Luli-pl., Dec. 28.

DEATHS.

DICKINSON—Edward Hempstead, beloved son of William and Susie W. Dickinson, Buena Park, Ill., Dec. 29, aged 22 years. Funeral services at residence, 1691 Sheridan-road, Friday, Dec. 31, 2:30 p. m. Burial private.

ILIFF—Mrs. Sarah Jane, Dec. 30, aged 72 years. Funeral services at residence, 684 W. Adams-st., Friday, Dec. 31, 3 o'clock p. m. Interment, Spring Grove, Cincinnati, O.

KUNTZMAN—Carl A. Kuntzman, Dec. 29, at his residence, 2734 Cottage Grove-av., aged 75 years and 6 months. Funeral Jan. 1, 2 p. m., to Oakwoods.

M'ENERNY—Florence C., wife of James McEnerny, and daughter of Elizabeth Hennessy, at 3410 Calumet-av. Funeral private, Saturday morning.

SELBY—Dec. 30, Albert P. Selby, aged 51 years 8 months. Funeral Sunday, Jan. 2, at 12 m., from late residence, 353 S. Campbell-av., to Rosehill. Johnstown, O., and Corydon, Ia., papers please copy.

STEWART—Thursday, Dec. 30, 1897, Marie Louise Stewart, aged 19 years, daughter of Mrs. M. E. Stewart. Services at 1673 Barry-av., 1:30 o'clock p. m., Sunday, Jan. 2.

SWINEY—Mary A. Swiney, Dec. 29, aged 47, beloved wife of Edward E. Swiney. Funeral from residence, 416 Warren-av., at 9:30 on Friday morning to St. Malachy's Church, thence to Calvary by carriages.

WHITE—Dec. 30, 1897, William A. White, at his residence, 816 Larrabee-st. Burial, Turin, N. Y. Turin Co., N. Y., papers please copy.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

TEACHERS' SCHOOL, EUREKA BUILDING, adjoining Haymarket Theater—Instruction preparatory for teachers' examinations; classes organized Monday for graduates desiring preparation for Normal School examination June 16; instructions Saturdays for teachers desiring principals' certificates; more than 500 former pupils successfully passed city examinations for teachers' certificates; special classes for pupils graduating coming year and failing to receive 90 per cent; particulars cheerfully given.

CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE.
CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE
CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.
Sig. Liberati, Hines and Remington, Josephine Gassman, Mlle. Chester, Swain and Downey, Sig. Arcaris and Sister, James Thompson, The Willard Trio, 20—Aurora Zouaves—20, Joe and Nellie Doner, 3—Ward Brothers—3, The Grahams, Kitty Smith, McConnell Sisters, Percy Davis.
PRICES—10—20—30—CENTS.

OLYMPIC
CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.
Lillian Burkhardt, American Biograph, La Fayette, La Porte Sisters, Caryl Wilbur, Hall & Staley, The Maginleys, Carsello Sisters, 4—Mimic Four—4, Shayne & Worden, Joe Welch, Clerice Sisters, Attie Spencer, Carroll & Nealy, Miles & Ireland, Ahern & Patrick.
PRICES—10—20—30—CENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE
EVERY NIGHT—Matinee Saturday.
PRIMROSE & WEST'S MINSTRELS.
Sunday—at 3 p. m.—THE BANDA ROSSA.
Next Week—FRANCIS WILSON.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
SPECIAL MONDAY, JAN. 3,
FRANCIS WILSON
In the most successful of his productions,
HALF A KING.
Original scenery, costumes, properties, and light effects.
Sale of seats and boxes commences at the box office tomorrow morning.

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...THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING...
OPENING CONCERT OF THE
BANDA ROSSA
"Greatest Band on Earth."
Prices—50c, 75c, and $1.00.

THE COLUMBIA.
THE COLUMBIA—Monroe and Dearborn-sts.
Last Times—Tonight, Tomorrow Matinee and Night.
TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES NEW YEAR'S DAY. | THE HEART OF MARYLAND.
MRS. LESLIE CARTER And Belasco's Company.
SALE NOW ON. | BEGINNING SUNDAY NIGHT. First Time Here. Klaw & Erlanger's Latest Spectacular Extravaganza, ONE ROUND OF PLEASURE.

AUDITORIUM.
CHICAGO ORCHESTRA | Theodore Thomas, Conductor.
NEW YEAR'S PROGRAM.
FRIDAY, DEC. 31..........2:15 P. M.
SATURDAY, JAN. 1..........8:15 P. M.
Soloist: M. GERARDY, 'Cellist.
Tickets at Box Office, Inter Ocean, and Lyon & Healy's.
On account of sudden illness, Mme. SEMBRICH will not sing. Purchasers at advanced prices can, on presentation of ENTIRE ticket at Box Office, Auditorium, have entire purchase price refunded; or, if they so desire, difference between regular and advance price. MUST BE DONE THIS WEEK.

McVICKER'S—TONIGHT. MAT. SATURDAY.
LAST 3 TIMES OF DENMAN THOMPSON ...IN... THE OLD HOMESTEAD....
Next Sunday Night | THE PEERLESS KELLAR And his new surprises. | SEATS NOW ON SALE.

HOPKINS' THEATER.
HOPKINS
VISIONS OF ART | The BANKER'S DAUGHTER
EL ZOBEDIE—Adrienne Ancion—Richard Pitrot—Al Wilson—De Hollis & Valora—Harry Armstrong—Mabel Casedy, AND MANY OTHER HOLIDAY ATTRACTIONS.

ALHAMBRA—Matinee Tomorrow.
ALHAMBRA
Chicago's Finest Popular Theater
BELASCO & FYLES'
The Girl I Left Behind Me.
Next Sunday—JOSEPH MURPHY.

HAVLIN'S—Wabash-av. and 19th-st.
Grand New Years Matinee Saturday. | Last 3 Times in Chicago. BOB FITZSIMMONS. Champion of the World.
Sunday Matinee—DANGERS OF A GREAT CITY.

SCHILLER—New Year's Mat. and Night Tomorrow.
LAST THREE TIMES. | THE WIZARD OF THE NILE.
Sunday Matinee | MISS MARIE WAINWRIGHT in SHALL WE FORGIVE HER?

GREAT NORTHERN.
GREAT NORTHERN $1, 75c, 50c, 25c
Main Entrance, Quincy-st., near State.
EVERY EV'G AT 8:15. MAT. SAT. AT 2.
LAST 2 NIGHTS | HENRY E. DIXEY THE MAGICIAN.
ALL OTHERS FORGOTTEN.
Jan. 2—"A Bachelor's Honeymoon."

HOOLEY'S THEATER.
HOOLEY'S Nightly at 8:15—Mat. Sat. at 2:10. Next week 3 Mats. viz., Tues., Thurs. & Sat.
MR. E. H. SOTHERN....
—IN—
THE ADVENTURE OF LADY URSULA.
By Anthony Hope, author of "Prisoner of Zenda."

ACADEMY.
ACADEMY
NEW YEAR'S MATINEE SATURDAY.
The SPAN of LIFE } The HUMAN BRIDGE
New Sunday Mat.—Jacob Litt's The Last Stroke.

SAM T. JACK'S OPERA-HOUSE.
Madison-st., nr. State. Tel. Main 2186
Only Burlesque Show in Chicago.
3 grand performances every day.
3 and 8.
Harry Morris' Famous
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FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

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Note—The laws of the Postoffice department are strict, and newspapers insufficiently prepaid cannot be forwarded.

FRIDAY, DEC. 31, 1897.

GOMPERS' WEAK REJOINDER TO GAGE.

Secretary Gage called on Gompers, the President of the "American Federation of Labor," to show him, not by denunciatory resolutions, but by facts and arguments, that the gold standard is inimical to the interests of the people of this country. Gompers has replied to the Secretary—published in yesterday's TRIBUNE—but in doing so he gives abundant evidence either of his woeful ignorance of the subject he discusses or his insincerity.

Gompers asserts that—

> The wage-earners of America represented in the American Federation of Labor believe that the position taken in regard to the retirement of the greenback currency is antagonistic to their interests, and they are opposed to your plan for more thoroughly committing this country of ours to the gold standard.

THE TRIBUNE is opposed to the retirement of the greenbacks, but it would be in favor of it if they could not be redeemed in gold by the government. For had they not thus been redeemed since 1878 there would have been no justification for their existence. They would have been a great injury to the people—especially the wage-workers.

Mr. Gompers does not seem to understand what a greenback really is. It may be that he is so tainted with fiatism as to look on an irredeemable note as "real money." Whereas, it is simply a representative of money, as a shadow is of a substance. A greenback is a government debt, which is valuable and convenient for monetary purposes because the government stands ready to pay that debt in "real money" whenever the holder desires to get it.

It is because the government is abler to redeem on demand paper money—which the people prefer for common use, on account of its convenience and solvency—than any bank can be, that millions of men insist that bank notes shall not be substituted for government gold notes.

But if the greenbacks are not to be redeemed in gold money when their holders want the gold then the sooner the greenbacks are withdrawn from circulation the better.

Then Gompers proceeds to misinform Secretary Gage that the gold standard—

> Forces an unjust distribution of the products of labor that deprives the producers of the fruits of their toil, cuts down wages and profits, thereby destroying the incentive to enterprise, and leads to industrial stagnation, enforced idleness, distress, and public suffering.

This is empty, silly, erroneous assertion. Where are the facts to support this wild statement? Gompers cites none, because he cannot. The facts are all the other way. Great Britain has had the single gold standard of money since 1816—eighty-two consecutive years—and because of it has prospered beyond all other European nations. She has accumulated billions of wealth. Her wage-workers have been better paid than those of any country (except the United States). All the other European nations have adopted the gold standard within the last twenty-five years, and the condition of their working people has steadily improved ever since they abandoned the free silver standard.

The United States has had the single gold standard since 1878, and practically since 1834. Since 1878 wages have been paid in gold-value money, and they have increased from 50 to 80 per cent during that period in weight of gold and number of gold standard dollars. There has been a steady increase in the number of grains of gold paid for a day's or an hour's work since that time, amounting to 50 to 80 per cent. That is the money market record.

At the same time, owing to new inventions and labor-saving devices, automatic machinery, and improved and cheapened transportation facilities, the cost of nearly all the necessaries of life has been reduced to the wage-workers—in some cases fully one-half below what they had to pay twenty-five years ago.

Thus the wages of the worker of today are about half as much again as those of his father, while the purchasing power of the wages of the workman of today is nearly double that of the period when the single gold standard was enacted by Congress. How does Gompers dare to contradict those notorious facts, perfectly well known to the recollection of any intelligent man past middle life?

Gompers calls on Secretary Gage to show that—

> The perpetuation of the gold standard will not result in making money dearer and human flesh cheaper.

All that the Secretary has to do to knock that assertion higher than Gilderoy's kite is to point to the experience of the last twenty years. During that period human labor—which Gompers sneeringly calls "human flesh"—has become dearer or more valuable as measured by gold. That metal has become cheaper, measured by labor, because an ounce of it exchanges for a decreasing number of units of labor. That is, it takes many more grains of gold to pay for a day's work now than 20 years ago, when the single gold standard came into force. Let Mr. Gompers examine the facts and he will be forced by the evidence to abandon his grossly erroneous assertion. The facts are all against him.

Workingmen usually put their savings in savings banks or invest them in building and loan associations. If, as Gompers alleges, gold is appreciating, then the value of the deposits and investments will be constantly increasing, according to his own statement. He would have to admit that it would be to the interest of the workingmen to have just that state of things.

But, as has been stated, the value of gold as measured by human labor—and Gompers professes to think very highly of that labor—is not enhancing per grain; but the number of grains paid to labor for a unit of work is steadily increasing since the single gold standard was adopted. So from whichever point of view the matter is looked at the gold standard is the best standard for the wage-earning masses. It gives them better pay. That enables them to pay the jaw-smith Gompers a larger salary for giving them erroneous information and working against their interests. That is one of the advantages of having leaders full of error and misinformation.

Gompers has associated so long with "Coin" Harvey and the fiatists that he has become permeated and saturated with their idiotic nonsense. "Coin" Harvey calls gold and silver "money of ultimate redemption," which is an admission that they possess intrinsic exchange value. Hence gold must have the virtue of serving as a commodity to exchange for all other sorts of products. It must have a definite property exchange value, even though uncoined and measured, except by weight on the scales.

A commodity to be suited for ultimate redemption, monetary purposes, must be practically indestructible and have great intrinsic exchange value in little bulk. Gold possesses those requisites beyond any other metal that can be used for money purposes. An equivalent value in silver weighs forty times as much and is fifty times as bulky.

That alone should rule silver out among civilized nations in all but trifling transactions. Besides that, the value of silver bullion is rapidly cheapening, while that of gold is remarkably uniform per grain or ounce all over the world.

Since gold is the best metal for hard money purposes, it follows that the paper money which is in circulation must be redeemable in gold, and not in silver or any other inferior metal. Otherwise that note money is a delusion and a snare, and the labor which is paid in it runs the risk of being paid in worthless, bogus currency. In fact, paper currency is only worth that in which it is ultimately redeemed.

Gompers has a foolish and absurd prejudice against the best of all money, gold. It is an unreasoning prejudice, which clings to him because he will not reflectingly study the subject, but looks at it superficially. If he would do that honestly he would find that the gold standard is the best friend of the laboringman, and then he could use that influence he possesses with the wage-workers for their benefit. He is using it now for their injury. He is a purblind leader of mostly blind men.

CHINESE EMPEROR'S QUEER DECREE.

A new and striking illustration of the popular superstitions prevailing in China, as well as an indication of the consternation which events now taking place or anticipated in that quarter of the globe are producing upon the people and government, is afforded in the following remarkable decree of the Chinese Emperor, which has just been communicated by Minister Denby to the State department in Washington. It relates to the approaching total eclipse of the sun, which happens to fall on the Chinese New Year—according to our chronology, Jan. 22, 1898:

> According to the Chun Chiu (spring and autumn annals) it has been stated that an eclipse of the sun on the first day of the year betokens an impending calamity, hence the sovereign of every dynasty which has preceded us has always made it a point, whenever an eclipse of the sun is prognosticated, to undergo self-abasement and humble himself before heaven in order to avert the wrath from above.
>
> In the case of our own imperial dynasty, for instance, during the reigns of their Majesties Kang Hsi and Chien Lung (1662-1794) there were observed two eclipses of the sun which fell on New Year's day, and now, according to the Board of Astronomy, the first day of the twenty-fourth year of our reign (Jan. 22, 1898) there will be yet another eclipse of the sun.
>
> We are filled with forebodings at this news and hasten to seek within ourselves for sins which may have thus brought the wrath of high heaven upon the land.
>
> We further command that the ceremonies of congratulation usually held on New Year's day in the Taiho Throne Hall be curtailed, and only ordinary obeisances be made, the place being changed to the Chieng Tsing Hall, instead of the Taiho Throne Hall. The banquet usually given to the imperial clansmen on New Year's day must also be stopped, and when the eclipse occurs let all members of the court wear sober garments and assemble in the inner palace before the altar set up to heaven, to pray for forbearance and mercy to the country at large.
>
> This is so far as shall concern ourselves to show our desire to propitiate high heaven, but as her Majesty, the Empress Dowager, is an elder and senior, it is but right that the full ceremonies be observed in paying the court's obeisances on New Year's day to her Majesty. Let all the yamens concerned take note.

The Chun Chiu (or "Tsew," as it is also written) is one of the Chinese classics to which especial interest attaches because it is attributed to the sage and philosopher, Confucius—in fact, the only one of the classics directly emanating from him, though all bear to some extent the impress of his spirit and genius. According to Mencius (Mang-tsze), who came a century after Confucius and stands only second to the latter in the estimation of Chinese scholars, the document was produced at a time of great popular and official corruption, when Ministers were guilty of murdering their rulers, and sons, and their fathers, and had for its object the arresting of the tide of evil. The title (Anglicized, "Spring and Autumn Annals") is said to have been given to the book "because its commendations were life-giving, like spring, and its censures life-withering, like autumn." Its effect upon the people, for whom it was written, is represented to have been wonderful. "As soon as it appeared, we are told that rebellious Ministers quaked with fear and undutiful sons were overcome with terror." The student of the present time, however, will look in vain for any such surprising effects, and if they occurred at all must refer them to the age in which and the people among whom the book appeared. Dr. James Legge, the eminent scholar, who has done so much during the present century to render the Chinese literature and classics familiar to English-speaking people, says of it:

> Instead of a history of events woven artistically together, we find a congeries of the briefest possible intimations of matters in which the court and State of Loo were more or less concerned, extending over 242 years, without the slightest tincture of literary ability in the composition, or the slightest indication of judicial opinion on the part of the writer. The paragraphs are always brief. Each one is designed to commemorate a fact; but whether that fact be a display of virtue calculated to command our admiration, or a deed of atrocity fitted to awaken our disgust, it can hardly be said that there is anything in the language to convey to us the shadow of an idea of the author's feeling about it. The notices, for we cannot call them narratives, are absolutely unimpassioned. A base murder and a shining act of heroism are chronicled, just as the eclipses of the sun are chronicled. So and so took place; that is all. No details are given; no judgment is expressed.

Extracts from the book show it to be utterly colorless, as described by Dr. Legge, and while scholars acknowledge its authenticity they wonder at the absence of those aphoristic sayings and moralizings which have secured the writings of Confucius a recognized place among the world's classics. One is puzzled, therefore, to determine whether the notion that there is some occult virtue in this ancient document that may aid China in its present emergency or the desire to impress the ignorant populace by the exploitation of a great name has influenced the Chinese Emperor in its use at the present time.

THE MUNICIPAL BARROOM.

Alderman Duddleston is desirous to have the city lease some of the vacant rooms on the fourth floor of the City Hall Building, which were occupied by the Public Library, to whoever will pay the highest rent for the privilege of running a saloon and restaurant there. The object is to have a place where Aldermen can go to drink during Council or committee meetings, or where they can take their constituents, or be taken by them, without having to leave the building.

At present it is necessary to go out in the cold and cross the street. That takes up time which the Aldermen, who are hard-worked, feel they cannot spare. They have learned that there are "refectories" in the Capitol at Washington for the accommodation of Senators and Representatives, and the Aldermen do not see why they are not entitled to the same conveniences.

They are of the opinion that the City Hall saloon would do so large a business that the men who ran it could afford to pay a good round sum, thus adding to the income of the city. Most of the Aldermen are heavy drinkers, and all of them have constituents whose consumptive capacity is great.

If there were a City Hall saloon which had all the business now divided among the many barrooms which cluster around the City Hall it would prosper. Furthermore, the constituents would always know just where to find their representatives. At present they have to look through several drinking places to discover them.

This scheme of Alderman Duddleston does not go quite far enough, however, to suit some of the Aldermen. They would like to have the city itself run the bar, with Aldermen to receive a generous allowance of drinks at the public expense. He should be given free beer and whisky to cheer him up and sustain him, as well as a private secretary to do his work.

There is a feeling also that there should be convenient to the barroom private consultation rooms, with darkened windows, and walls which no sound can penetrate, where Aldermen can meet the go-betweens who carry on the negotiations for the purchase of franchises, and who distribute the boodle.

Accommodations of this kind have long been needed. It has been necessary to meet in inconvenient and out of the way places—quarters in remote parts of the city. The Aldermen and those who do business with them should have better facilities for working boodling agreements.

The scandalous Duddleston resolution must be defeated. It would be illegal for the city to rent out rooms in the City Hall for saloonkeeping purposes to serve as a resort for bummer Aldermen and their bummer constituents.

FRANCE IN THE SCRAMBLE.

Just as anticipated, and at the point predicted, the French nation has begun to take a part in the scramble for Chinese territory by the seizure of the important island of Hainan.

This island—known to the Chinese as Kiung-Chow-Foo, which is also the name of its capital—has long constituted the most southerly possession of the Chinese empire, lying mostly south of the twentieth degree of north latitude, between the Gulf of Tonquin and the China Sea, and immediately east of the French dependencies of Tung-King and Annam. It is separated from the mainland (China) by the Strait of Hainan, about fifteen miles wide, and has an estimated area of 12,000 to 14,000 square miles (about equal to that of the State of Maryland), with a population of one and a half millions of Chinese, besides aborigines in the interior estimated at half a million to a million more. Though entirely within the tropics, its location between two seas and the elevation of a considerable portion of its surface gives the island a mild and temperate climate. It has some commodious harbors on the south, but the north coast is generally precipitous and easily defended. The lowlands are fertile, while the interior is mountainous and barren. The chief productions are rice, sweet potatoes, tobacco, fruits, medicinal plants, sandal and other valuable woods; it also has valuable fisheries, this part of its trade being chiefly with Canton, the leading commercial city of southern China.

The silent acquiescence with which the French nation has looked on the game Russia and Germany have been playing is not difficult of comprehension. The fact that the Chinese made no resistance to the seizure again illustrates the cowardice and helplessness of the nation now being despoiled of territory on every hand. As a result France obtains a larger and more valuable territory than her hated rival, Germany, but it is evident that the game of spoliation is not at an end. If it goes on until "the powers" are satisfied the vast empire of China will be wiped off the map.

THE FIGHT AGAINST HANNA.

The factional fight in Ohio against Mr. Hanna is one of the most ungrateful, dangerous, and perhaps disgraceful events in the history of Ohio politics. THE TRIBUNE hopes that the facts have not been correctly stated in the dispatches from Columbus, and that these disgruntled plotters will not be allowed to carry out their schemes of hostility to Hanna. Mr. Hanna is today the most active and valuable Ohio politician in Congress. He is a nervy, strong, broad, pushing man. All politicians and political observers know that to his initiative and powerful work, begun before the meeting of the St. Louis convention and kept up to the voting at the polls, is mainly due the triumph of the Republican party. Who among those who know the facts believes that without his powerful assistance McKinley would have secured the nomination? He marshaled the Republican forces like a General and made a splendid fight against the most overwhelmingly popular man in the Democratic party, and smashed the combination of Populists and the mass of the Democratic party.

Mr. Hanna was the head of the Executive committee and the leader in the fight. It was through his efforts that the ways and means of the campaign were obtained. There has not been a politician since Jackson's time on either side who ever put up such a strong and magnificent fight as he did. When Bryan was nominated the chances of his election looked bright. All the cranks in the country rallied about him and rushed headlong to land their man, but they ran against a leader who had as much grit in politics as Grant had on the battlefield. He was a quiet man, but he did the work of a score.

Then he was appointed Senator. He richly deserved the honor. What has he done to forfeit the confidence of the Ohio Republicans? The Democrats of course denounce him, for they know his strength. But why should this Republican clique conspire to put a weaker man in his place? Will that advance Republican interests in national politics? No! It will only show that Ohioans are not the shrewd politicians they have been credited with being. Why is this malicious back fire kept up? No one can tell.

The Republicans of Ohio wanted McKinley elected, for they trusted him, and they had many times before elected him in emergencies. There were powerful rivals in the convention who would have secured the nomination but for the fact that McKinley was aided by Hanna. If the Ohio Republicans are gratified that their man is in the Presidential office they should not forget the man who was mainly instrumental in placing him there. Let them act fairly. Let them show themselves better politicians than to throw over the man who rendered them such an important service, and who in his place in the Senate will be a most useful man in helping their President over many hard places.

DISTINGUISHED DEAD OF 1897.

The list of distinguished workers in the world's various departments of industry who have passed away during the year just closing is a long one, but it does not embrace as many who have achieved world-wide reputation as have died in other recent years. The world of science, for instance, has been peculiarly fortunate. It has lost but three prominent men—General Francis Walker, the distinguished head of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Henry Drummond, who divided his labor between the natural sciences and theology, and whose graphic works have commanded the admiration of a wide circle of readers; and Alvan G. Clark, the famous maker of telescope lenses at Cambridge, Mass., whose last and most successful production is at the Geneva Lake observatory.

Literature has lost several prominent authors, among them Headley, the old-time American historian, whose works were very popular in their day, but have now fallen into disuse; Margaret Hungerford, better known as "The Duchess," whose novels are still much in vogue; William T. Adams, better known to American boys as "Oliver Optic"; Mrs. Oliphant, one of the best of the female writers of the time; Jean Ingelow, the romantic poet; Charles A. Dana, the journalist, whose pen was busy in many directions, and who has left as monuments of his industry the "American Encyclopedia" and "Household Book of Poetry"; Justin Winsor, the librarian of Harvard College, well known to all students of American history; Francis T. Palgrave, the British poet; and Alphonse Daudet, the most brilliant and graceful of modern French novelists.

The world of music has been sorely afflicted. It has lost M. Castelmary, one of the finest of modern French operatic bassos; Waldemar Bargiel, a talented German composer; Marie Cornelie Falcon, the prima donna, who was the rage half a century ago in Paris and who created many of Meyerbeer's heroines; Von Wasiliewski, who added to his abilities as a musician remarkable talent as a biographer; Johannes Brahms, the modern Beethoven, who kept for the world the purity and dignity of the classic style; William T. Best, the distinguished English organist; Max Maretzek, whose name brings up reminiscences of Italian opera in its palmy days, as does that of Adolf Neuendorff for the German; and Alexander W. Thayer, whose life of Beethoven is one of the world's famous biographies.

Art circles will mourn the loss of De Haas, the marine painter; Homer D. Martin, a favorite American artist, John Gilbert, the President of the English Academy; John Sartain, the old-time engraver and painter; and Henry Doulton, the head of the Lambeth potteries, whose wares are the delight of bric-à-brac collectors.

The dramatic stage has lost Mrs. John Drew, first of American actresses, Joseph Proctor, an actor of the old school, almost unknown to the present generation; and Terriss, who was so foully assassinated in London recently.

Other prominent workers who have passed away during the year are Castillo, the Spanish Premier, who fell a victim to an assassin; General Neal Dow, whose name has been associated with the hopeless prohibition reform for nearly half a century; and George M. Pullman, the Chicago financier, who has left a monument to his memory by his munificent gift for a manual training school in the town which bears his name.

A SPASM OF VIRTUE.

The municipal administration has been attacked by a violent fit of reform. How long it will last no one can tell. It may end as suddenly as it began.

Day before yesterday the Police department gave orders that all forms of gambling must stop. The men running the poolrooms and all the other places where gaming is carried on were ordered to shut up shop. Somehow or other the police managed to find out the whereabouts of all the gamblers, and served notice on them. They obeyed at once. They would have done so months ago had they been told to.

It is not hard to understand why, after months of toleration of gambling in all its forms, the police have suddenly become so aggressively virtuous, and are ready and anxious to raid the premises of any gambler who keeps open in disobedience of orders.

A metropolitan police bill is pending in the Legislature. One of the arguments advanced in its support is that the police force under the present management has refused deliberately to enforce the laws and ordinances against gaming. The fact, however, that those laws and ordinances are enforced so thoroughly all at once is proof of the correctness of the charge that gaming has been tolerated intentionally.

It is certain that if the fear of the enactment of a metropolitan police law were over gaming would be carried on as actively as ever. The gamblers would be notified at once that it was safe for them to resume operations.

Then there is a grand jury in session which has been indicting gamblers by the score, and which has been investigating the friendly relations which seem to exist between them and the police. At the same time the Sheriff's deputies have been raiding poolrooms and exposing daily the incompetency or intentional blindness of the police.

So there are many good reasons why the municipal administration should—though with reluctance—become extremely moral and frown on the unlawful practices it has tolerated so long.

IT is estimated that 600,000 reconcentrados have died in Cuba since Jan. 1, 1897, and that 600,000 more are today in the direst distress. At this rate the island will be "pacified" in a year or two by the total annihilation of its population of one and a half millions of two years ago. And yet the Spanish Minister in Washington insists that the Spanish authorities in Cuba are not only equal to the situation, but are giving aid abundantly to the destitute, who are being relieved through relief committees. There is a contradiction here which needs clearing up.

HOW SUDDENLY, how quickly, how easily Mayor Harrison and Chief of Police Kipley have found the gambling-houses and other dens where young men are led to perdition! After vigorously denying there were any such places, and charging the accusations to newspaper sensations and the desire to injure innocent persons; after claiming that if there were such places they would be the first to know, all of a sudden they wake up and see them clearly enough. It only needed the finger of the grand jury pointing to them and they see as clearly as did Saul when his eyes were opened. They have now wakened to the conviction that Chicago is rotten with gambling and that the evil is spreading like an infectious disease, thanks to the prompt action of the grand jury, and that it is even worse than it was under Harrison, Cregier, or Hopkins. Mayor Swift had no difficulty in finding them and suppressing them. He was not one of the sleepy sort. Now that Harrison and Kipley have had their eyes opened, let them keep them open. If the young Mayor will continue to keep his eyes open and act accordingly he will earn a better reputation than he has been carrying about with him. If he has not the right kind of a Chief of Police to enforce his orders, let him bounce him and put in a better man. The young Mayor has a golden opportunity, which he should improve. The grand jury can give him all the necessary information.

AT the Council meeting night before last forty-three Aldermen handed in the names of their "private secretaries." Some are sons or daughters of Aldermen, and others are Aldermanic hangers-on. These nominees were confirmed by a vote of 45 to 17, and can enter on the discharge of their burdensome duties if they see fit to do so. But they will not be able to draw any pay. Whatever work they do will be a labor of love. The Council has no authority to vote salaries to Aldermanic private secretaries, and hence the Controller can pay nothing to such individuals. They may bring suit against him, but the courts will uphold him. That the Controller will refuse to pay these Aldermanic dummies a cent must be taken for granted. The Mayor, who vetoed the salary grab ordinance, will tell him that he must not let the city treasury be robbed.

MUCH interest will follow the investigations by Chicago capitalists and contractors into the feasibility of the Nicaragua Canal project, to which reference was made in the columns of THE TRIBUNE several days ago. The experience which has been obtained by practical men in rock excavation cheaply and on a large scale in the construction of the Chicago Drainage Canal will come in good play upon this great international work. Whatever may be the expense of the proposed enterprise there should be as little delay as possible in getting it under way. Our commercial interests and national safety demand that the canal should be completed at the earliest practicable moment, and if this requires a guaranty of government bonds for a portion of the work it should be cheerfully granted.

THE great manufacturing interest of Kentucky is said to be threatened with ruin, and now an attempt is being made to save it by forming a whisky "pool," and getting up a scare by threatening to limit the production next year to half a million gallons. This may have some effect by inducing a few persons to drink more whisky lest their supply should be cut off entirely, but the relief would be only temporary. The safest plan for our friends in the Blue Grass State would be to turn more of their corn into hogs and cattle instead of "bug juice." Evidently the average Kentuckian has not been doing his duty by his own State product of late.

GENERAL WEYLER has at last got his promised protest against President McKinley's comment on his bloody Cuban policy in form, but the indications are that the administration will survive the attack and go on doing business at the old stand. It appears that he has been unable to induce anybody else to join him in signing his manifesto, but this ought not to make any difference, as he signs in the name of the whole army. The affair simply illustrates the combined impatience and malignity of the discarded champion of the policy of starvation and assassination in Cuba.

THE insinuation attributed to Commander Booth-Tucker to the effect that Mrs. Ballington Booth's illness in New York has no real foundation, but is the outcome of intentional "shamming" is suggestive rather of the worldly rivalry and jealousies of the street than the spirit of charity and sympathy which should characterize professed Christians, to say nothing of that fraternal feeling supposed to inspire members of the same family.

JAPANESE diplomats profess to believe that the partition of China is not in contemplation by "the powers." This evidently is a diplomatic opinion. In the meantime Japan will go on making preparation to protect herself from the land-grabbers, and possibly to secure her share when the grand catastrophe comes.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Temporarily Off His Balance.

"There's an expression I never saw before," said Mr. Chugwater, pointing out a word that caught his eye in the paper he was reading. "It must be a misprint."

"'Blinder'?" said Mrs. Chugwater. "Why, that's a common enough word. It means more blind."

"Sure enough," he rejoined, reddening. "I was thinking it rhymed with 'cinder.'"

And he was unreasonably cross all the rest of the afternoon.

Front Door Tragedy.

Arrayed in his best young Fweddy was
The killingest of all young men.
He went to her father's house one night
To ask for the hand of Mildred Fenn.

He got past the bull dog. Fweddy was
The luckiest of all young men—
Till he went inside the mansion and
Proposed for the hand of Mildred Fenn.

For pretty Mildred's father was
The most irascible of men.
He kicked poor Fweddy down the steps,
And the bull dog drove him up again.

But Mildred's father stood there still,
The most irascible of men.
He raised his big right foot in air
And kicked poor Fweddy down again.

And down the steps poor Fweddy flew,
The most unfortunate of men.
The bull dog met him at the foot,
And straightway drove him up again.

Then Mildred's father kicked him down,
And the bull dog drove him up, and then
That right foot sent him down the steps,
And the bull dog scared him up again.

And Fweddy, as this goes to press,
Most battered up of all young men,
Is plunging headlong down those steps
And fleeing madly up again.

Pure Envy.

Isabel—"I never would have thought Clara Canapy would take a position in a down-town office at the pitiful salary of $5 a week."

Irene—"Her desk is right in front of a large plate glass mirror."

The Cause of Cuba.

Shall not Columbia raise her mailed hand
And loosen Spain's dire grip from Freedom's throat?
Has palsy stricken the right arm that smote
Earth's greatest power and won this mighty land
For Freedom's home? Can she no more command
The tyrant to sail back across the sea
And leave the Western World forever free?
Is her heart weak that she shall tamely stand
Aloof while Cuba bleeds at Freedom's shrine?
—J. D. Dillenback in New York Sun.

OF INTEREST FROM EXCHANGES

The Gage Currency Plan—Probable Origin of a Story About the Secretary Resigning.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 29.—[New York Evening Post.]—The persistence of the rumors that Secretary Gage has resigned indicates a purpose which they may be expected to serve. It is an open secret in the inner circles of the administration that Mr. Gage's gold standard currency reform proposition is being used by the President and party leaders as a "feeler" to see how far it is safe to go. Although Mr. Gage's heart is fully in the course now being pursued, he understands clearly that he is going a little ahead of the rest of the party, and because of so doing may eventually have to be sacrificed for party harmony. With this view he has naturally informed the President, half seriously, half perfunctorily, that his resignation would be forthcoming at any time it might be desired, in order to relieve the administration from embarrassment.

This is substantially the position of all Cabinet officers, and at all times. Neither Mr. Gage nor the President is aware of any intention of severing relations now, or at any time in the future. But the President does not object to the difference of their positions on currency reform and greenback retirement, which these resignation rumors emphasize. He is not quite courageous enough to stake the success of the party and the administration upon Mr. Gage's platform, but is perfectly willing to let the Secretary "run out ahead," and thus demonstrate the strength or weakness of a straight-out policy in this particular. The President hopes to sustain him fully, but desires to retain a cyclone cellar in which to seek shelter for himself and the rest of the administration in case Mr. Gage's views lash into ungovernable fury the latent Populism of the Western Republicans.

This is the whole basis of the resignation stories. The two men are in entire accord personally, and in their opinions as to what ought to be done for currency reform. Mr. Gage has less to lose; he is a finance minister, and not the head of the Republican party. It is considered fitting from a political point of view that he should take the more daring position, and these resignation rumors simply accentuate in the public mind the fact that the President has not yet exposed himself to identical risks.

Questions for Mr. Eckels to Answer.

New York Sun: The Chestnut Street National Bank of Philadelphia closed its doors last Thursday, owing its depositors more than $2,000,000. An investigation of its affairs shows that it is unable to pay its depositors anything at present, and their only hope of getting even partly paid hereafter depends on financial arrangements yet to be made.

Yesterday morning it was announced that the amount owing to the insolvent bank by its President, Colonel William M. Singerly, is $648,000. The capital of the bank was $500,000, and its surplus fund and undivided profits were $175,000 more, so that the President had borrowed from it within $27,000 of all the money that it possessed of its own.

Section 5,200 of the national bank act distinctly forbids any bank incorporated under it to allow any person, company, corporation, or firm to become indebted to it for money borrowed to an amount exceeding one-tenth of the amount of its capital stock actually paid in. Section 5,239 makes it the duty of the Controller of the Currency, upon discovering that this or any other provision of the act has been knowingly violated by the directors of a bank, to bring suit against the bank to forfeit its charter, and to recover damages from the guilty directors. The present Controller of the Currency is Mr. James H. Eckels.

According to all the newspaper accounts Mr. Eckels has been aware of the condition of the Chestnut Street Bank for several months. It is therefore proper for him to answer these questions:

When did Colonel Singerly first become indebted to this bank for more than one-tenth the amount of its capital stock actually paid in?

How long have you known of such excess of his indebtedness beyond the limit allowed by law?

Why did you not, on first learning of this violation of the national bank act, proceed against the bank and its directors as the act requires?

The answers to these questions are the more important because Mr. Eckels has repeatedly advocated the retirement of the government notes used as currency and the substitution for them of national bank notes. If, under his administration, a national bank can, unchecked, allow its President to absorb nearly its entire working capital and then fail so badly that it cannot pay its depositors, his opinion of bank responsibility is not worth much.

Refuses to Take a Hand in the Fight.

New York Post: We are requested to take a hand in behalf of some one of the parties to the fine old journalistic controversy which is raging between the Sun, Charlie Hackett, and Platt on one side, and the Tribune, the Wine and Spirit Gazette, John E. Milholland, and the Hon. Whitelaw Reid on the other, but we must decline to do so for various reasons, the chief of which is that, owing to the lurid language indulged in on both sides, it is difficult to discover just what the controversy is about. One side charges that the other had as an ally in the late campaign a man who was a forger with three aliases, who had served several terms in various penitentiaries for forgery and one term for wife-poisoning. The other side retorts that this is a lie, that there was no alliance, and that the forger and wife-poisoner was merely shown by documentary evidence to have been at one time a political partner with the very men who are now denouncing him. This is, as nearly as we can make out, the ground of the controversy. Its incidental aspects are what give it interest and animation. Platt's organ asserts that the "disgusting" alliance was made simply because "Platt is too big a man for" some people to use, and that one of these people is a "poor creature, a bitterly disappointed office-seeker," who sometimes wears "plush breeches," and is always "incapable of understanding that men of honesty of political convictions are influenced by higher considerations than personal malignity." The "men of honesty of political convictions" are Platt and Hackett, of course. The "answer" to this is, that the late editor of the Platt organ "begat a fool," who is suffering from a "rash of foolish and incoherent little lies that has broken out, like malignant pustules, all over his surface." Another "answer" comes from the alleged convict, or other party to the "disgusting" alliance, that he has "neither the time nor the inclination to follow Hackett and Platt into the sewer and wallow with them in the foul and nasty stuff which seems to delight their souls." Any impartial person can see, from this review of the controversy as it stands today, that interference in it would be a very rash proceeding.

Discouragement for Wife Beating.

New York Sun: The sentence yesterday of the actor, Ratcliffe, to six months' imprisonment will meet with general public approbation. If his punishment had been severer it would have been nearer his deserts, but the verdict of the jury did not admit of his getting his full due.

It is useless to moralize on the folly of the young woman who married Ratcliffe clandestinely under the delusion that actually he was the romantic hero he impersonated in the play. From time immemorial girls have preferred the direction of their impulses to the wisdom and prudence of their parents in the selection of men to marry, and, in rejecting her father's admonitions, this young woman pursued a path already hard beaten by the footsteps of maidens flying from parental solicitude anxious to save them from inevitable sorrow.

The superiority of the tumultuous youthful passion of the daughters to the calm and mature judgment of the parents is the stock theme of the stock novel. It is a fact, however, that the only love which approaches unselfishness is the parental love. The desire of a man who wants possession of the object of his affection is purely selfish and predatory by the side of it.

The penalty Miss De Lacy had to pay for marrying a scoundrel, however, was peculiar. The great majority of divorces obtained in this country are granted to wives, for the most part because of neglect or abandonment, but instances like that of this fellow Ratcliffe are rare. "Smashing in the face" a wife is practically unknown in America outside of the ranks of the lowest and vilest. Wife-beating is an imported novelty, and as it is requisite that the importation should be discouraged, the prosecution, conviction, and sentence of Ratcliffe have served a valuable end. For six months at least, he will have no chance to knock down a woman and kick her in the face. As Judge Newburger remarked in sentencing him, "wife-beating is not popular with Americans, though it may be in some other countries."

A Fake on Congressman Cannon.

The Washington correspondent of a Chicago paper states that Congressman Cannon is at work on a bill—

> To make it a misdemeanor for any person to present greenbacks at the Treasury or Subtreasury and demand gold for them. His bill provides that all greenbacks so presented shall be at once confiscated by the government and destroyed. It is further provided that the individual presenting them for redemption shall be fined in a sum equal to twice the amount of the greenbacks which he desires to have redeemed.
>
> It is safe to assume that Congressman Cannon is not preparing any such bill. Either he has been trying to fool the correspondent or somebody else has. Of course the Congressman knows what the effect of the enactment of such a law would be on the credit and the currency of this country. It would upset both. Even the mere introduction of such a measure by a leading Republican member known to have been in favor of the maintenance of the standard would have a bad effect.—Chicago Tribune.

Mr. Cannon is now at home. The editor of the News called his attention to the above and he replied:

"No such foolish scheme ever entered my mind or could ever have my support. It is made entirely of whole cloth—is false in every particular.

"I suppose," said Mr. Cannon, "that some smart fellow has been trying to fake a correspondent and has succeeded.

"I am firmly in favor of standing by the Republican platform of 1896; of making every dollar of our money as good as the best dollar; of a currency of gold, silver, and paper, and am opposed to a contraction of the currency in any manner.

"I need not exploit financial theories; they are very plenty and easy to state. It is in the immense daily business of this great nation, with its domestic and foreign relations, that our financial system must be tested. To be ready to speedily buy or sell, at home or abroad, in a stable standard of value, is indispensable to any great people, and to no people more than to our own, who have a growing trade with all the world."

Mr. Cannon expressed his certainty that, as time moves, the people of the United States will have the head and nerve to adjust their currency to their vast cosmopolitan interests. We are having no trouble now and will not, as long as our revenues are abundant. No radical changes can be immediately made in our financial affairs, and never are speedily made in time of peace.

Mr. Cannon does not regard our financial system as being so very bad; indeed, it is mostly good and will be wrought out as experience gives wisdom and necessity demands, just as other matters are worked out.—Danville News.

How Japan Is Building Fighting Ships.

According to the London Engineer, recent orders for new vessels sent from Japan to English shipbuilders have provided for the supply of duplicate plans, working details, etc., which have enabled "the Jap at home" to set about the construction of ships on the latest British principles, and in accordance with the best British methods. Under the management of a thoroughly trained British shipbuilder, and with plans supplied by a Clyde firm of shipbuilders, work has been proceeding for some time on a 6,200 ton steamer for the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, and this vessel is expected to be ready for launching from the shipyard at Nagasaki early next month. So well satisfied are the Japanese with the progress that has been made that material has now been ordered in England for a second vessel of the same type and dimensions, for the same owners. Two other steamers of between 2,000 and 3,000 tons are in progress of construction at Nagasaki. The larger vessels are being built to Lloyd's highest requirements, so that the Japanese seem to be well started on a career of ocean steamship building. Purchases of machine tools of the highest class were made some time ago in England for the Nagasaki yard, and at the present time an engineering emissary from Japan is in England making inquiries and selections of tools for a new shipyard at Kobe, which, after Yokohama, is the most important of Japanese ports. The purchasing officials in both instances are Japanese engineers trained under Dr. Henry Dyer of Glasgow, while that gentleman was principal of the engineering college at Tokio, and Dr. Dyer, it may be added, has been deputed to select a naval architect with a British training to take service in Japan, under the government, at a handsome salary.

"A Plague on Both Your Houses."

R. M. F., in Chicago Evening Post: We have decided to invest no more nickels in War Crys and Volunteer Gazettes until the Ballington Booths, the Booth-Tuckers, and their friends have come to an understanding. While these gentlemen and ladies were giving us imitations of the good deeds of the meek and lowly Savior they appealed to our admiration and contributions, but now that they are squabbling and calling names and jeering one another we have diverted our flow of charity into channels for clothing the poor little children in Africa. Because one is working in the slums it does not follow that he must adopt the manners of the slums, and it is our belief that the public which eagerly supported all Salvation Army movements has grown tired of this bickering and backbiting. We suggest that the Booths and the Booth-Tuckers do less talking about their rivals in the noble art of saving souls and attend strictly to business on the basis of which they appeal to popular support.

FUNNYGRAPHS.

Judge—"Why did you steal the complainant's turkeys?" Colored Prisoner—"He had no chickens, your Honor."—Detroit Journal.

Instruction.—Johnny—"And does the gas-meter measure the quantity of gas you use?" Papa—"No, my son; the quantity you have to pay for."—Puck.

Bacon—"And he's kind-hearted, is he?" Egbert—"Kind-hearted? Why, I don't believe he ever said an unkind word, even to an alarm clock!"—Yonkers Statesman.

"Men's promises," the young wife said between sobs, "are like pie-crust——" "That's tough," said the young husband, and then she got angry enough to cry.—Indianapolis Journal.

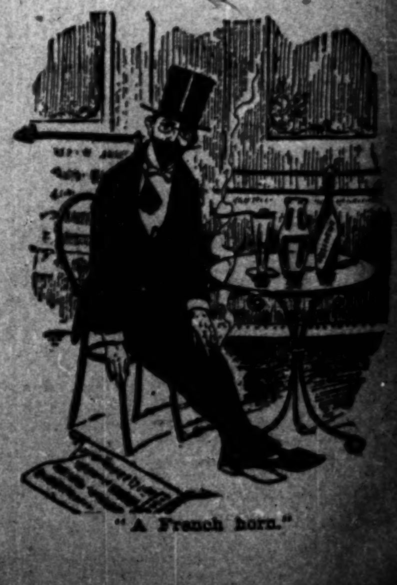
Self-Possession.—Bingham—"Bonner is so aggravatingly self-possessed." Rawlins—"Yes. He could wear a checked golf suit at a wedding and carry himself as though the groom were a mere caddy."—Philadelphia North American.

More Wonderful.—Mr. Gaswell—"An Eastern astronomer says he has discovered two groups of spots on the sun." Mr. Gasbill—"I wish he would come to Pittsburg and make an effort to discover the sun itself."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

"Of course," he said, reflectively, "I am not making any complaint about it. All I desire to say is that I can't understand it." "You can't understand what?" inquired his wife. "Why you can put gilded spheres and gaudy fabrics all over a Christmas tree six feet high and four feet thick for 75 cents, when it costs at least $18 to trim a bonnet four inches in diameter."—Washington Star.

The boats that pass up and down the Clyde pick up and deposit numbers of passengers at the various riverside piers, and Govan and Partick are both well-frequented stopping places. A zealous Salvationist Captain was on the boat one day, and, anxious to improve the occasion, he accosted a stout, weather-beaten rustic with the well-intentioned question: "Man, are ye forgiven?" "Nae, nae!" cried the rustic; "I'm for Partick!"—Household Words.

Musical Term.



"A French horn."

NEED OF A NEW LAW.

Revenue Legislation Is Discussed at a Dinner.

BILL NO. 5 EXPLAINED.

Importance of a Change in Making the Assessment.

EVILS OF PRESENT SYSTEM.

Questions Asked by Senators and Representatives.

OUTLINE OF PROPOSED REMEDY.

Revenue legislation formed the chief topic of a gathering at Kinsley's yesterday afternoon, in which lawmakers, lawyers, bankers, and merchants participated. Members of the Citizens' committee who prepared and sent a bill to the General Assembly had invited a large number of the Senators and Representatives to meet them for the purpose of discussing its provisions, and twenty-seven of the legislators were present, as follows:

Senators—H. V. Fisher, Geneseo; P. V. Fitzpatrick, S. H. Case, Frederick Lundin, Charles M. Netterstrom, Chicago.

Representatives—Speaker E. C. Curtis, Grant Park; A. J. Daugherty, Peoria; F. G. Blood, Mount Vernon; William G. Laub, Charles A. Wathier, Charles W. Nothnagel, Charles F. Wiedmaier, John P. McGoorty, John C. Buckner, William O. La Monte, Henry C. Bartling, Clark J. Tisdel, David E. Shanahan, C. E. Wallack, Walter Sayler, Joseph S. Schwab, William Thiemann, John F. Quanstrum, David Revell, Dennis E. Sullivan, M. J. Butler, Chicago.

The other participants were:

John V. Farwell Jr.,
John S. Miller,
John P. Wilson,
Marvin A. Farr,
H. N. Higinbotham,
E. G. Keith,
Thomas C. MacMillan,
Pliny B. Smith,
Harvey B. Hurd,
Joseph Donnersberger,
Adolph Nathan,
T. A. De Wiess,
Robert A. Waller,
Judge O. N. Carter,
E. H. Fishburn,
W. K. Ackerman,
Charles H. Wacker,
H. A. Knott,
W. A. Bond,
M. J. Carroll,
E. F. Lawrence,
Dunlap Smith,
Col. H. S. Dietrich.

John V. Farwell Jr. Presides.

John V. Farwell Jr. presided and opened with a brief outline of the situation.

John S. Miller went into an exhaustive review of the committee's bill for three Assessors and a Board of Review made up of the County Judge, County Treasurer, and City Controller. He incidentally remarked that in the event it should come to pass at any time the County Judge could not conveniently act he might have the right to appoint a substitute.

This gave Senator Netterstrom an opening, and he wanted to know why it would not be a better plan to provide that at least one member of this board be elected and give all his time to the work.

Mr. Miller replied that the question had been considered from every conceivable point of view, with the result that nothing seemed to fit the case as well as a fixed provision that the three officials named should constitute the board.

Dunlap Smith had exploited the features of his double column bill before the Senate, and much favorable reference to it ran through the discussion.

Asks About Bank Assessments.

Senator Lundin manifested anxiety regarding bank assessments and propounded the query:

"The resources of the banks of the City of Chicago are in the neighborhood of $252,-28,000, but according to a report of the Board of Equalization they are only assessed $5,-48,000; therefore I would like to know whether there is anything in either of these bills that will get at their property? This sum is about one-forty-fifth part of what they ought to be assessed."

Mr. Kieth replied to the Senator, saying:

"The State banks, some of them, escape taxation through putting their property in United States bonds. There is no law to prevent their doing that, and I don't know any other way that they escape taxation. But I want to say that so far as the national banks are concerned they are taxed beyond any other personal property in the city. I defy any gentleman to show otherwise."

"In my judgment," resumed Senator Lundin, "Senate bill 5 only strikes at the fellow who owns a house of about the value of $1,000 to $5,000 and people owning personal property from $400 to $500, but it does not strike into the avenues where the State of Illinois can get a revenue or an assessment."

The legislators asked numerous questions in regard to the bill and received answers from those who have the proposed measure in charge.

Present Law Inadequate.

Chairman Farwell, in outlining the objects of the meeting, reviewed the movement that brought about the Committee of Seventeen, the work of that committee, and said:

"I think we can agree that the present revenue laws are entirely inadequate, unjust, and dangerous; inadequate because no Assessor can assess all the property in the City of Chicago within the time allotted, thirty days; unjust because if the Assessor is unfair or dishonest there is no adequate check upon him; dangerous because the citizens have a contempt and disregard for the present assessment law, and when that condition exists it is but a short step to anarchy. I think we can also all agree that Chicago only asks what is fair. We are willing to enforce whatever the country may want for themselves, but we do want to have something to say about what Chicago wants."

He then outlined the chief features of the bill, especially with reference to the desire for a board of three Assessors and the Board of Review, and introduced Marvin A. Farr, who said that one of the first things to provide for is uniformity between districts by having one central assessment body for the whole city. This Board of Assessors should be confined in its duties to the City of Chicago alone. It is also desirable, he said, in order to have equality that there should be a standard of valuation limited to a percentage of the value of the property.

E. G. Kieth, the second speaker, said there must be some check on a dishonest Assessor, and the bill provides for a Board of Review which will not have any regard for what the Assessor wishes and in whose hands the taxpayer can feel safe. He claimed that Chicago real estate had been depreciated more than 25 per cent during the last two years by the present system of taxation and that foreign capital is being driven away.

Other Speakers Heard.

Dunlap Smith spoke on the standard of values and how the present system of taxation might result in virtual confiscation where there is a dishonest Assessor.

Explaining the merits of the Citizens' committee bill, John S. Miller said:

"There are in the City of Chicago about 300,000 items of real estate to be assessed. Under the present law the valuations must be fixed within sixty days following the 1st day of May. Seven men are engaged in doing that. Of course, it is impossible to do that."

Mr. Miller went on to show how under the present system men have become tax dodgers, and also why the city cannot go along many more years without a change.

Representative Sullivan suggested that the great loss of revenue is in collecting the tax on personal property, and asked what remedy there would be for that under the proposed new law.

Mr. Miller replied that the bill provides the warrant for collection shall go to the county collector.

Mr. Higinbotham spoke on the Senate bill, saying that the 5 per cent clause is important.

Mr. Waller stated that prior to his appointment as Controller he critised every administration for the filthy streets and alleys, but would take back now all he ever said. "There is not enough money," he went on, "to keep them clean, and until there is a change in the system for raising revenue in this city there never will be."

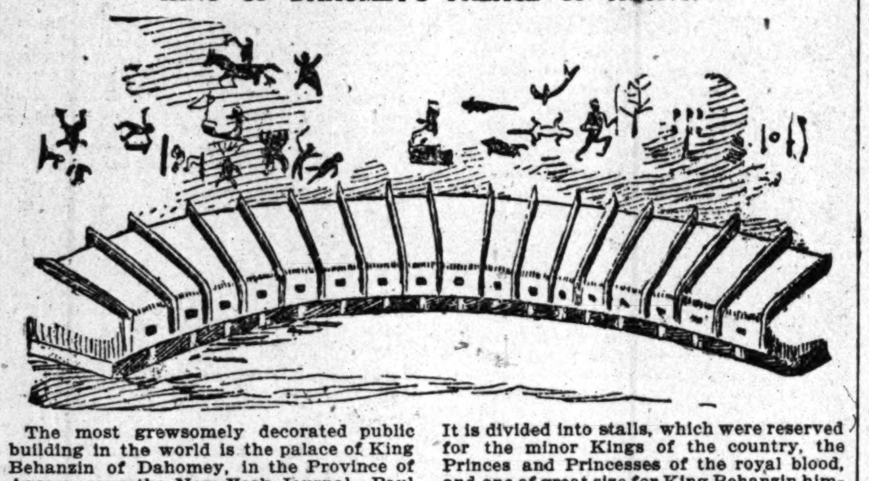
Representative Wallack stated that he did not see where the increase of revenue was going to come from and said he did not think the bill went far enough.

Representative Blood, speaking for the country, said there was a good deal of jealousy existing between the rural districts and the city, and he had been accused when he attended the Civic federation banquet last winter of selling out by accepting such hospitalities. He said he did not think those bills went far enough.

Some of the members remained with Mr. Miller and others in search of more light on the subject until a late hour.

There was considerable speculation during the luncheon and subsequently over the absence of more than half the Cook County members, but their colleagues and friends urged this should not be accepted as an indication that they are opposed to the passage of a satisfactory revenue law for Chicago.

KING OF DAHOMEY'S PALACE OF AGONY.



The most grewsomely decorated public building in the world is the palace of King Behanzin of Dahomey, in the Province of Agony, says the New York Journal. Paul Mimande, a Frenchman, who spent some time in Dahomey before the French conquest of the country, and when the horrors of Behanzin's rule were in full swing, has published a book containing a most interesting description of Dahomey customs.

His Majesty had his private palace of execution, where he was accustomed to dispose of his enemies and to refresh himself with the smell of blood. The Palace of Execution was considered a marvel of art and luxury in Dahomey, and no common native ever saw the inside or spoke of the doings therein for fear of his life.

The hall of execution is a strange building. It is semi-circular in form. The floor slopes down from one side to an open space. It is divided into stalls, which were reserved for the minor Kings of the country, the Princes and Princesses of the royal blood, and one of great size for King Behanzin himself.

Victims were beheaded in every one of the stalls in honor of the royal persons seated there. The floor was carefully tiled and had a hole in it, through which the blood escaped. The greatest number of victims was, of course, reserved for Behanzin. While the slaughter went on the Kings and the royal ladies lay on mats and filled themselves with a liquor called tafia, which, combined with the smell of blood, produced a peculiarly violent form of intoxication.

The walls of the hall are liberally decorated with frescoes in human blood. The objects represented consist chiefly of headless bodies, executioners' knives, and allied subjects.

HOOSIER SOLONS HAVE REUNION

Members of the Legislature of Indiana Meet for a Social Time and a Banquet.

Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—The legislative chamber at the Statehouse was thrown open tonight and for two hours rang with eloquence of the same members who sat during the last session. It was a reunion regardless of party and Speaker Pettit occupied the chair and the members occupied the seats they had during the session. Nearly eighty members were present.

The idea of a holiday reunion originated with Bellamy S. Sutton of Shelby County, the man who acquired some notoriety last winter by introducing the bill against hotels printing bills of fare in French. His was the first bill of the kind and it was taken up and introduced into many other State Legislatures.

The members discussed the partisan measures of last session in a humorous manner, after which they adjourned to a banquet at Mayor Taggart's hotel and toasts were responded to by W. H. Eichorn, S. E. Nicholson, Richard Miller, G. A. H. Shideler. Luther N. Downey, Frank L. Littleton, John J. Hart, John R. East, all leaders in the last session.

C. R. WALLECK IS ARRESTED.

State Representative Taken in Custody for Striking a Newsboy and Released.

State Representative Christian R. Walleck interrupted a crowd of newsboys in a game of marbles in front of the City Hall yesterday morning, and was arrested by a Central Station detective because he struck Louis Sigadelly, who called him an improper name. After a few minutes' detention in Captain Colleran's office the legislator was released. Detective Enright, who arrested him, was not censured.

Representative Walleck was passing the City Hall in Washington street shortly before noon. Young Sigadelly dropped a marble, which rolled near the feet of the legislator. Before the boy had time to pick it up, it is said, Mr. Walleck put the marble in his pocket. Witnesses say the boy protested in vain and finally called the Representative several improper names. Then, it is said, Mr. Walleck struck the boy in the face, almost knocking him down.

Detective Sergeant Enright arrested Mr. Walleck, taking him into the station, where he was charged with assault. His pockets were searched and the police were preparing to take him to the cellroom when Captain Colleran called Enright and the prisoner into his private office, and after the case was explained released Mr. Walleck.

Captain Colleran said he was convinced that the newsboy was entirely to blame for the assault, but he considered that the policeman acted properly in arresting Mr. Walleck.

SCHINTZ JURY ACQUITS BOTH.

Is Out Seven Hours—Remaining Cases Continued Until the Next Term of Court.

Theodore H. Schintz and Emil H. Schintz were acquitted by the jury which tried them for the larceny of $1,000 from Mrs. Hulda Fontana. The jury was out seven hours. From the first ballot there were seven jurors for acquittal. When the verdict was announced in Judge Baker's court it created surprise. Few persons who had followed the case expected an acquittal. Members of the jury said it was the conviction of the majority that the State had failed to establish "intent" to embezzle the money.

The State had made a strong effort to convict the men and Assistant State's Attorney Olson was more surprised than any at the verdict. Mrs. Fontana shed tears of disappointment when she learned the verdict. After some argument all of the Schintz cases were continued until the next term of court on the defendants' motion.

KAISER WILHELM WANTS HIM.

Young German at Indianapolis May Be a Diplomatic Issue Between Germany and America.

Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—Emperor William may have to send to this country to arrest Carl Fahnley, nephew of the wealthy wholesale milliner, Frederick Fahnley, merchant and banker of this city. Young Fahnley came here six years ago, when he was 14 years old, and is being educated under his uncle's guardianship.

He has just received word from his mother in Germany that unless he returns at once to serve his time in the German army she will have to pay 500 marks a year as a fine and officers may be sent for him.

Young Fahnley went to the court to take out naturalization papers, but found he could not until he becomes of age. The court further informed him that Emperor William could send requisition papers and drag him back to the fatherland. Fahnley declares he will not return and will lay the matter before the President.

Treasurer and Cash Disappear.

Elkhart, Ind., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—W. B. Loomis, a prominent church worker and finance keeper of the lodge of Knights of Maccabees here, the largest lodge in the State, has disappeared and so has $1,300 of the lodge funds. The lodge has been suspended by the supreme lodge.

Will Succeed Judge Gabbert.

Denver, Colo., Dec. 30.—Governor Adams today appointed Theron Stevens of Ouray District Judge to succeed William H. Gabbert, who resigned to take the place on the Supreme bench to which he was elected in November. Stevens is a Democrat.

REVOLT IS AT HAND.

Central America Is the Scene of a New Uprising.

WORK ON POSTOFFICE.

Senator Teller Favors the Annexation of Hawaii.

MORRISON'S FUTURE PLANS.

(Continued from first page.)

Consequently he backed the publication of the book only to have the entire edition delivered to him, manuscript and all. He still has these books locked up in an outhouse and will not part with one of them for love or money.

About two weeks ago the Spanish Minister lost his pretty little spaniel, Punch, which deserted to the insurgents from the rear gate of the royal legation. Advertisements were promptly inserted in the local papers offering a liberal reward for the return of the dog. They came to the eye of Hugh Langdon, a poor man who had picked up a friendless dog, which he believed was the Spanish pet. He called at the legation, and, after waiting an hour or two, was ushered into the presence of the Minister. Señor de Lome recognized the dog at once, and was graciously thankful for its return. Thereupon Mr. Langdon ventured timidly to refer to the promised reward. The Minister was virtuously indignant at being compelled to pay for his own property. The dispute waxed warm, and the servants were called to show Langdon the door. "No reward, no dog," was his watchword, and, in spite of all efforts to restrain him, Langdon marched off with the spaniel and a new idea on the subject of American claims against Spain. Yesterday the carriage of the Spanish Legation was drawn up at the police station. The Minister insisted on his right as a foreign Minister to the full protection of the laws, and threatened to report the police to the President unless his dog was restored to him instanter. The existing Cuban policy being pretty well understood at the police station, detectives were sent out, and they soon found the dog. They represented to Langdon that the spaniel was a Spaniard, and belonged to the Minister, while the reward was a mere promise to pay, and also Spanish. Langdon saw the point, and now Punch is once more a reconcentrado at the Spanish Legation, where he is exhibited as another triumph of Castilian diplomacy over the literal minded Americans who fancy that promises of rewards or autonomy are intended to be kept.

The two Illinois Senators called at the White House today in the interest of ex-State Senator R. H. Coons of Waukegan, who wants to get on the Mississippi River commission.

WILL HAY SUCCEED SHERMAN?

Reported in Washington That the Change Will Be Made Early in the Year.

New York, Dec. 30.—[Special.]—A telegram to the Journal from Washington says it is probable that Secretary Sherman will retire early in the new year, in which event he will be succeeded by Ambassador Hay. The aged statesman had intended to retire some time ago, and would have done so had not the newspapers demanded it imperatively. Now that the storm is over, however, Sherman has virtually decided to give up the cares of office.

The somewhat independent actions of J. W. Foster have produced a measure of friction between that gentleman and the head of the State department, while Mr. Sherman's failure to comprehend Lord Salisbury's notes on several occasions has produced the impression in government circles that it is wise, in view of impending affairs in the East, that there should be at the head of the State department an officer better able to deal with foreign affairs according to diplomatic usage. Colonel Hay's experience fits him for this position, and he and the President are in correspondence in regard to the matter.

PLAN TO IMPROVE THE NAVY.

Assistant Secretary Roosevelt Submits His Recommendations to His Superior.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 30.—Assistant Secretary Roosevelt has submitted to Secretary Long a most exhaustive report upon the personnel of the navy. He was charged, in connection with a special board, to consider and report upon means to break up the present stagnation in promotions, to settle the long-standing differences between the line and the engineer corps, and to devise a method for the betterment of the condition of the enlisted men aboard ship. All of these things have been done in a bill which is submitted to the Secretary for his approval, the features of which have already been sent out. But Mr. Roosevelt's presentation of the evils of the present situation and the reasons which have influenced the board in making its recommendations are set forth in the accompanying report in a stronger light than has ever been thrown upon this complex subject, and it is presumed that it will have influence with Congress, to which the matter is soon to be committed.

Mr. Roosevelt pays his compliment to the members of the board for the conscientious manner in which they have generally sunk personal opinions and remarks with pleasure that on no one point could it be said that the line and staff members divided as classes. As to the results attained, he says:

"I am able, without qualification, to report to you that the bill they have produced would, if enacted into law, be of literally incalculable good to the navy, and would make our naval service the pioneer in the proper solution of problems, some of which are old, but some of which are so new that they have not yet been solved by any naval nation.

"The board recommends [a] that the line officers and engineers be amalgamated; [b] that when the number of officers to be promoted is so far in excess of the vacancies as to cause stagnation in the service the requisite number of vacancies shall be caused by weeding out the men who are least fit to meet the heavy requirements of modern naval duty; [c] that the enlisted men aboard ship be given the same reward of pension and retirement enjoyed by their brethren who fight ashore, while the uppermost machinists are made warrant officers to rank with the gunners and carpenters."

BAN PLACED ON SEALSKINS.

Secretary Gage Issues Notice of the Manner in Which They May Be Imported.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 30.—The Secretary of the Treasury, with the approval of the President, has issued regulations under the act of Congress signed yesterday, prohibiting the taking of sealskins by American citizens except on the Pribylof Islands, and inhibiting the importation into this country of pelagic sealskins. The regulations provide that no sealskins—raw, dressed, dyed, or otherwise manufactured—shall be admitted to entry in the United States except there be attached to the invoice a certificate signed by the United States Consul at the place of exportation that said skins were not taken from seals killed within the waters mentioned in said act, specifying in detail the locality of such taking, whether on land or at sea, and also the person from whom said skins were purchased in their raw and dressed state, the date of such purchase, and the lot number. Consuls shall require satisfactory evidence of the truth of such facts by oath or otherwise before giving any such certificate. It is further provided that no fur sealskins—raw, dressed, dyed, or otherwise manufactured—shall be admitted to entry as part of a passenger's personal effects, unless accompanied by an invoice certified by the United States Consul.

All fur sealskins, whether raw, dressed, dyed, or otherwise manufactured, the invoices of which are not accompanied by the certificate above prescribed, are directed to be seized by the Collector of Customs and destroyed.

Illinois Postmasters Appointed.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed today in Illinois: Elkville, J. D. Hays; Seatonville, William F. Schaeffer.

LIZZIE BROWN ENDS HER LIFE.

She Swallows Morphine While Under the Influence of Liquor in a Clark Street Saloon.

Lizzie Brown committed suicide at 5 o'clock last evening in a saloon at 471½ Clark street by swallowing morphine. The Harrison street police were notified and she was hurried to the County Hospital in the ambulance, but before that institution was reached she expired. Nothing is known of the identity of the woman. She was 33 years of age and of rather comely appearance.

Joseph Ambrose yesterday morning discovered the dead body of Frank Rous, one of the tenants of his house at 1365 Twenty-second street, hanging in the doorway of a closet in his bedroom. It is thought that Rous committed suicide Sunday morning. There was no communication to explain why Rous killed himself, but Ambrose says he had been despondent for some time. Five months ago his wife died, leaving him the care of three small children, from whom he was forced to separate recently, placing them in charge of an institution. Rous was 33 years old.

SHAYNE DENIES ANY TROUBLE.

No Misunderstanding Has Arisen, He Says, Relative to the Proposed Exposition Building.

John T. Shayne yesterday denied the rumors of trouble and misunderstandings which are reported to have arisen between himself, the South Park board, and the Chicago Exhibition company. He said that as he had never had an official consultation with any of these parties there could be no trouble between them. He did not even expect any. There will be a meeting between the park commissioners and the commercial committee engaged in pushing the project on Tuesday afternoon, and at that time both sides will learn what is asked and what will be granted. From that basis the future negotiations will begin. Mr. Shayne fully expects to overcome any objections which may be made by lake front property-owners, the city, or the park commissioners; and will soon have rough plans prepared to show what sort of a structure is proposed. He says that the rebuilding of the Coliseum will not make the slightest difference in the plans of the association.

H. W. DEEMS TO PAY DAMAGES.

His Wife Smashes Furniture in the Home of Mrs. Sutliff and It Costs Him $200.

Mrs. Mary Sutliff yesterday secured a judgment for $200 in Justice Lyon's court against Harry W. Deems for damage done Mrs. Sutliff's furniture by Mrs. Deems. Some time ago Mrs. Deems visited Mrs. Sutliff's home, 3004 Groveland avenue, where she says Deems had been staying, attacked Mrs. Sutliff, the latter says, with a horsewhip, and smashed the furniture. Mrs. Sutliff had Mrs. Deems placed under peace bonds, and then started out to secure recompense for her wrecked household goods from that woman's husband. This she accomplished yesterday. Mrs. Sutliff's attorneys say they will bring suit against Deems in behalf of Mrs. Sutliff for $25,000 damages.

Deems is an insurance agent, with an office in the Woman's Temple. He is 40 years old, and lives at 5316 Lake street, Austin.

NINETY-NINE YEAR LEASE FILED

Annual Rental of the Western Bank Note Company Is 232,200 Grains of Gold.

A ninety-nine-year lease of the Western Bank Note Building, Michigan avenue and Madison street, was filed for record yesterday. It was given by John Quincy Adams, Moses Williams, Charles E. Cotting, William Minot, and Lawrence Minot, trustees of the Boston Ground Rent Trust, to the Western Bank Note and Engraving company for the term commencing Dec. 21, 1889. The property is on a lot 80 7-10x109 feet, with east front. The annual rental for the entire period of the lease is 232,200 grains of gold, troy weight. The property is now occupied by the Western Bank Note and Engraving company and the People's Gaslight and Coke company.

SUES FOR $100,000 DAMAGES.

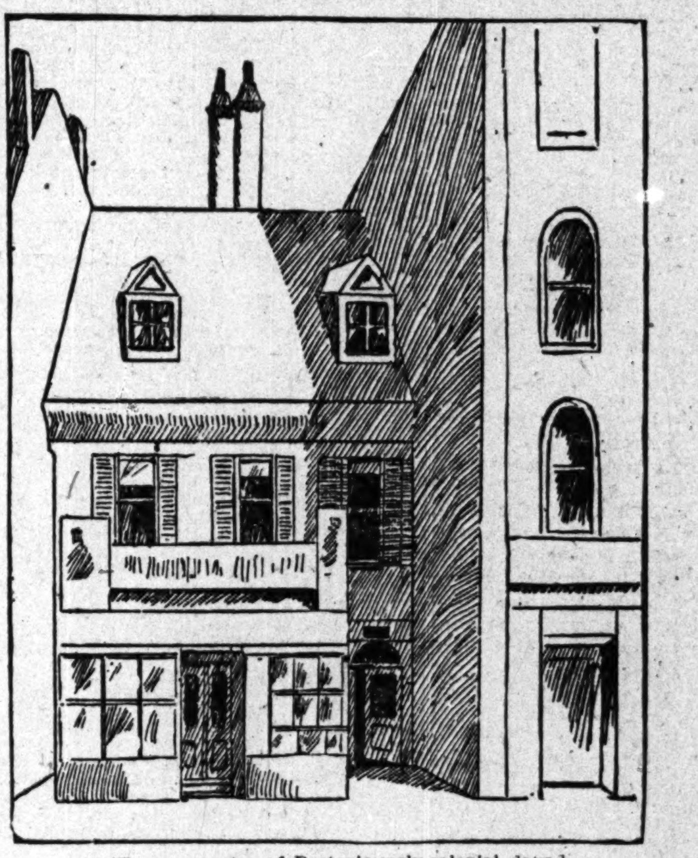
Emma L. McDonald Charges That a Conspiracy Existed Against Her.

Emma L. McDonald, the Hyde Park seamstress who was recently tried for insanity and released by Judge Carter, has sued County Physician E. C. Fortner, D. J. Harrison, Dr. W. E. Holland, E. W. Parker, H. B. Smith, Dr. L. D. Gorgas, and Dr. O. R. Bluthardt for $100,000 damages, charging them with conspiracy. It is charged that Holland, Parker, Gorgas, Smith, and Harrison testified falsely at the trial of Miss McDonald before Judge Jones, while they also with the other defendants "conspired to railroad her to the insane asylum."

Triggs, Aitchison & Co. Assign.

Triggs, Aitchison & Co., fish dealers, 102 West Adams street, made an assignment in the County Court yesterday, estimating assets at $15,000 and liabilities $12,000. The failure is attributed to poor business during the summer. The assets include the store fixtures, eleven teams, and wagons. The company is composed of John Triggs and Wallace Aitchison. An execution against the firm was taken out in the morning by William Aitchison for $2,063.

OLD HOUSE OF THE REV. INCREASE MATHER.



[Famous pastor of Boston's early colonial days.]

SHAKE FISTS AT HIM

Carman Is Threatened by Alleged Victims in Court.

STRONG NAMES ARE USED.

Denunciation Finally Stopped by the Constables.

MORE WARRANTS SERVED.

An exciting scene marked the conclusion of the hearing of the case yesterday afternoon of William Binns against D. M. Carman of the San Francisco Alaskan Trade committee, who is charged with having defrauded Binns out of $1,200, and for a few moments it looked as though Carman would suffer violence at the hands of several enraged people who claim to have been victimized by him. But for the prompt action of Justice Martin and the constables, who were present in the courtroom, it is likely that Carman would have received rough treatment.

It was the second day of the hearing of the case, and the incident happened just after the justice had announced an adjournment of the case to Jan. 3. J. M. Gartside, Carman's attorney, had pressed for an earlier continuance of the hearing, asserting that his client was under a heavy daily expense while remaining here, that he was in charge of an important business mission here, that he had come here with a committee in a special car, and that it was a great hardship not only to him, but to all those associated with him, to have the case drag along instead of being brought to as speedy conclusion as possible.

The justice announced, however, that he had other matters quite pressing, and then after the time of adjournment had been fixed upon, J. A. O'Donnell, Binns' attorney, began a denunciation of Carman, during which he charged him with being a swindler, and profiting by the results of his dealings with Binns, as well as those others who also charge him with having defrauded them out of various sums of money.

Several Denounce Carman.

Several of these had been seated in the room and excitedly crowded around Carman, and in another moment several of them were shaking their clinched fists in his face.

"Swindler, thief, blackleg, scoundrel," they shouted. "You cheated me out of all my money," etc.

Carman shrank back pale and alarmed, and so menacing did the angry crowd about him become that the constables present began restraining them, while Justice Martin commanded quiet, threatening those who attempted to do Carman any harm with swift punishment. This quickly cooled the crowd.

This was only one of the sensations of the afternoon, for hardly had the hearing of the Binns case began before a Deputy Sheriff served a capias upon Carman in a civil case for damages, begun by Binns before Judge Brentano, and all during the hearing the officer sat behind him. As he was later going with the Deputy Sheriff to give bond on the capias, he was served with another warrant sworn out before Justice Richardson by Dr. T. R. Potter of this city, wherein he is charged with having obtained $200 "by means of a confidence game, unlawfully, willfully, and designedly." The case is of the same order as the one instituted against him by Binns and the others. He gave a $500 bond, and the hearing of the case was set for Jan. 6. On the civil suit for damages his bond was fixed at $1,500, which was given, his brother going on the bond. The case will come up for hearing on the first Monday in February.

Discharged from the Committee.

To add to his discomfiture Carman was handed a telegram during the afternoon signed by H. H. Sherwood, chairman of the Alaskan Trade committee at San Francisco, announcing that he had been discharged from the committee, and ex-Governor Sheakley appointed to take full charge of the work here.

In explanation of this Mr. Carman said it was in response to a telegram which he had sent to Mr. Sherwood earlier in the day and after a meeting and conference with ex-Governor Sheakley in the morning. The telegram was as follows:

> Owing to personal complications that may temporarily hinder the work of the committee, I would request that you appoint Governor James Sheakley to assume entire charge here until my affairs have been adjusted.

In the evening Mr. Carman met with the other members of the committee and turned over to his successor all papers and other property of the committee.

CONTRACTS LET AT LAST.

COUNTY BOARD ACCEPTS THE LOWEST BIDS FOR SUPPLIES.

Commissioners Argue Long Over the Advertisement, then Divide the Awards Among Many Firms — Selections of the Public Service Committee Indorsed—R. J. Collins Gets Only a Part—The Grand Hotel Will Continue to Care for Jurors.

The County board yesterday afternoon indorsed the action of the Public Service committee in awarding the annual contracts for supplying the county with meat to the lowest bidders. This was not accomplished without a long debate over the wording of the advertisement for bids written by Superintendent of Public Service Northam.

Commissioner Irwin moved the adoption of the committee's report. On the roll being called the same number of votes opposed the adoption of the report as had opposed the giving of the contracts in the morning meeting.

In explaining his vote on the matter President Healy said that in order to secure the adoption of the report of the committee of the whole he would favor it. The roll call showed nine votes favoring the adoption of the report. Before it was announced Commissioner Allen changed his vote to the negative in order to secure a reconsideration of the entire matter. His motion to reconsider probably saved the day. A discussion followed, the result of which was that three votes were changed.

Commissioner Struckman led the opposition. He said the board had not put itself on record as proposing to let the contract to the lowest bidder in its entirety, and he maintained Superintendent of Public Service Northam was usurping the authority of the board.

Commissioner Wright said that the evident purpose was to give the contract to some other bidder than Collins. To test this statement Commissioner Munn called for a vote on giving Collins the entire contract for supplying the county institutions with meat for one year. His bid, based on estimates of supplies needed, was $60,000. Commissioners Struckman and Beer refused to vote with the minority on this proposition and the motion was defeated. On the break in the ranks a second motion to adopt the report of the committee of the whole carried.

The contracts were recommended let to the following bidders, the price affixed being for 100 pounds:

Swift & Co.—Carcass beef, $6.25; cut meat, beef, $4.82; fresh beef plates, $3.45; salt beef tongues, $10.74; fresh pork loins, $6.05; hams, $8.15; pork sausage, $5.24.

R. J. Collins—Corned beef, $4.58; mutton, $6.50; head cheese, $4.50.

Libby, McNeil & Libby—Beef livers, $1; veal, $7.50; corn beef plates, $3.50; fresh pork shoulders, $5; salt pork shoulders, $5.

G. H. Hammond company—Bologna sausage, $4.

Anglo-American Provision company—Liver sausage, $4.50.

Schwarzschild & Co.—Lard, $4.87½.

Nelson Morris & Co.—Corned beef briskets, $4.25.

Armour & Co.—Bacon, $7.

Ice—Consumers' Ice company—County Hospital, $2.20 a ton; County Building, Criminal Court Building, and County Agent, $3 a ton. Lincoln Ice company—Dunning institutions, $1.99 a ton.

Milk—Holstein Dairy company—Hospital, 9 cents a gallon; A. Kolze, Dunning institutions, 9½ cents a gallon.

Dieting jurors—LeGrand Hotel, 38 cents a meal.

PLAYED POKER IN THE CHURCH.

Police Raided the Game and Caught Two Members of the Congregation—Flock in Consternation.

Richmond Hill, L. I., Dec. 28.—Charles Johnson was about to open a jackpot in the Morris Park Methodist Church yesterday morning about 2 o'clock, when two of the Richmond Hill police opened the door and arrested him and his companion, Clarence Wagner. The two young men are shining lights in the church where they were caught playing poker.

The police recognized their prisoners and were greatly startled. The men professed to have business in the church and said they had staid there to watch the Christmas tree and keep the furnace going. They admitted finally, however, that they were playing cards. They were taken to the stationhouse and then discharged. The members of the Methodist congregation were thrown into consternation when they learned that the sons of two of their best church-going families had been caught playing poker in the sacred edifice. The church officials will be asked to dismiss the young men from membership in the church.

Get an Advance in Wages.

Kittanning, Pa., Dec. 30.—An advance of 12½ per cent in wages has been granted to the employes of the Wick China company and the men will go back to work.

ROYAL

—Absolutely Pure—

The greatest American baking powder. Sold the world over and approved by the highest authorities for its healthfulness.

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BAKING POWDER

DEC.31
PAST FASHION

Closed All Day Tomorrow

Good-bye, 1897.

You gave us many new friends and made us more solid with the old ones.

You proved again that such merit as these Rogers, Peet & Co. clothes have is bound to win.

We part with you gratefully but expectantly, for we are sure 1898 will do even more for us than you've done.

Overcoats, $10 to $50; R., P. & Co. qualities start at $15.

Ulsters, $10 to $35; R., P. & Co. qualities start at $20.

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F. M. ATWOOD,
N. W. Cor. Madison and Clark Sts.

FOR THE BATH

MY MAMA USED
WISH MINE HAD.

Wool Soap is cleansing, soothing, delightful to the skin. For toilet purposes there may be more expensive soaps—but none better.

There's only one soap that won't shrink woolens. You must choose between no soap and

WOOL SOAP

HAIR HUMORS

Itching, irritated, scaly, crusted Scalps, dry, thin, and falling Hair, cleansed, purified, and beautified by warm shampoos with CUTICURA SOAP, and occasional dressings of CUTICURA, purest of emollients, the greatest skin cures.

Cuticura

Treatment will produce a clean, healthy scalp with luxuriant, lustrous hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston. ☞ "How to produce Luxuriant Hair," mailed free.

SKINS ON FIRE with Eczema instantly relieved by CUTICURA REMEDIES.

THE GENUINE
JOHANN HOFF'S
MALT EXTRACT
MAKES
FLESH AND BLOOD
AVOID SUBSTITUTES

JOSEPH BOHMANN
376 W. Madison St. Chicago, Ill.
High Grade Musical Instruments

EDUCATIONAL.

CHICAGO ATHENAEUM,
18 to 26 VAN BUREN-ST.

Best day and night school in Business, Shorthand, and Typewriting, grammar school, preparatory, and language courses. Enter at any time. Call or write for catalogue.

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A preparatory and academic school for girls. The next term will begin January 4th, 1898. Address REV. B. F. FLEETWOOD, D. D., Rector.

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The new science of drugless healing. For particulars on treatment or scholarship call or address CHICAGO SCHOOL OF OSTEOPATHY, 6th floor Auditorium Bldg. Sanitarium in connection. J. SULLIVAN HOWELL, M.D. Sec.

TOURS AND EXCURSIONS.

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The Elegant Passenger Steamers
S. S. PRETORIA, 3,300 tons, sails Feb. 1, Mar. 12,
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Specially fitted with electric lights, baths, and all latest improvements. For St. Thomas, St. Croix, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadaloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, Trinidad, Jamaica, and Demerara.

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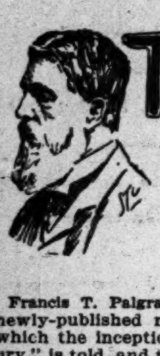
AMONG THE NEW BOOKS.

LAST OF PALGRAVE'S FAMOUS COLLECTIONS OF BEST POEMS.

Dedicated to Tennyson and Chiefly Given Up to That Poet's Lyrics—Omits Some Verse That Belonged in It—John Vance Cheney's Collected Poems Criticised for Disregard of the Rules of Meter and Rhythm—Of Interest to Verse Lovers.



Francis T. Palgrave.

THE second series of the "Golden Treasury of Songs and Lyrics" is probably the last of the editorial labors of the late Professor Francis T. Palgrave, whose dedication to the memory of his life-long friend, Lord Tennyson, lends pathetic interest to the book. There is a chapter, interesting in the extreme, contributed by Palgrave to the newly-published memoirs of his friend, in which the inception of the "Golden Treasury" is told, and the comments of the laureate upon many of the selections which went to make it up are given at length.

It may be surmised, after a careful reading of this second series of the English songs and lyrics, that it was largely brought together for the purpose of including the best of the work of Tennyson, no less than twenty-three of his minor poems being given, many more than are allotted to the share of any of the others represented in the little book. It is not with the number of the selections from Tennyson that fault is to be found, all that he wrote being none too many; but the fewness of the selections from others constitutes a real blemish. That Palgrave felt his sins to be those of omission is evident from his interesting introduction, in which he says:

"It has not been possible to renew the attempt made in the former book, wherein, with but two or three exceptions on the ground of length, all our best lyrics (so far as I could judge) were gathered; and a selection only from the finest work of our greatest Victorian poets (so far as my choice may have been happy) can alone be offered here."

It is easily credible that "this second Treasury has cost thrice the labor of the first." But it is astonishing that the editor did not lighten his labors by making the two more nearly of a size. Thirty-eight poets with 190 examples make up this second book, against 105 poets with not less than 339 specimens of their work in the first. Of these thirty-eight six are still living—Richard Wilton, Aubrey de Vere, Frederick Tennyson, the Duke of Argyll, Gerald Massey, and Sir Lewis Morris. The absence of anything from Mr. Swinburne's wonder-tipped pen was beyond the editor's ability to prevent; but a multitude of living persons of great ability comes into mind. And there are quite as many who have so lately been joined by the editor himself, among whom William Morris, Frederick Locker-Lampson, and many others are to be numbered. Nor is the average reader to be pleased when he learns that among the fourteen specimens of Browning's lyrical genius "Evelyn Hope," "Summum Bonum," "The Lost Leader," and the lyrics from "Pippa Passes" find no place; that Thackeray's "At the Church Gate" is all that is given from him; that Kingsley's "Ode to the Northwest Wind" and "The Three Fishers" are omitted, and so on, with a list longer than that of the contents.

The real lyrical quality, the "lilt," is not always present in those which are given, nor does its presence seem to have been the test by which the numbers in the book were chosen. And with this criticism witness is cheerfully borne that it would have been difficult to produce a more satisfactory work of the kind.

◆

The poems of John Vance Cheney, just published by Copeland & Day under the title "Out of the Silence," are a disappointment. It was in his work, if anywhere, that the reader had a reasonable right to expect scholarliness and that graceful finish and polish which is one of the exclusive prerogatives of fine scholarship. In the verses called "A Poet of the Bough" Mr. Cheney says:

There is no tint on ground
  No graceful hue above,
He will not turn to perfect sound,
  The voice of joy and love.

O, rules are foolish things,
  As dust and ashes, art;
The very shimmer of those wings
  Is kindled at his heart.

This seems to give the philosophy of his negligence: If a man write, he knows not what, but writes because he cannot help it, and the outcome is poetry, well and good; if it turns out prose, it is also well; but (and here the argument fails), if it come out poetry which lacks nothing but labor of the file to give it approximate perfection, that should be spared for the sake of leaving the impress of imminent inspiration. So, everywhere in the poems, marring their harmony and not in the least aiding their sense, are extra syllables, stumbling rhythm, aand an occasional hiatus—all of which make for exasperation in a day when knowledge of technique is the first requirement of every poeticule. The third number in the book, for example, is this, "The Flower of Sorrow."

Summer comes and summer goes,
But all months of all years
There is falling of tears;
Summer comes and summer goes,
All hours are grief's, and the sower sows:
Today and tomorrow
The Flower of Sorrow
Buds and blows.

What compensation for the halting and stumbling of the meter is there to be found in the thought? So in the "Helen," next after:

The shadows fold; come back as of old,
Shine, Helen, girl with the head of gold.
As the moon from the sky overcast
Bursts into the open blue,
Out of the cloudy past
Push your bright body through.

Withholding approval from the use of the word "push," it seems that to frame such a thought in such a measure can only be compared to a sweet song given with an accompaniment in quite another key; they are irreconcilable. "Meter, rythm, cadence, not merely appreciable but definable and reducible to rule and measurement, we demand from all who claim, we discern in the works of all who have achieved, any place among the poets of any class whatever," Mr. Swinburne writes. But why should it be necessary to call Mr. Cheney's attention to fundamentals?

Fresh Literary Notes.

The Goncourt Circle of French literary men is depicted in the January Scribner's by Miss Aline Gorren, and portraits are reproduced from the fly-leaves of books in the Goncourt Library.

In the January International "A Wedding" from the German, and "Two Cyclones," from the French of Halévy, are two "funny stories," that any one who enjoys a hearty laugh should read.

George Gissing, who has been in Italy for some weeks past, staying at Siena, is at present at Naples. He is on his way to Sicily, where he will stay for some time. Mr. Gissing's next novel will be entitled "The Town Traveller."

W. W. Jacobs, whose first long story, "The Skipper's Wooing," was recently published, is engaged in writing one more novel with the flavor of the sea. When that is finished, he purposes, in succeeding work, to make a determined effort to get away from boats and sailors and salt water.

"American Restaurant Types" in the National Magazine for January is a clever article by Joe Mitchell Chapple. It has a snap of comprehension and a delicate sympathetic touch that is refreshing, and while it impresses one of evils existing there is no didactic sermonizing.

The Bookman states that Lord Charles Beresford and his collaborateur, Mr. Wilson, have discovered over a hundred hitherto unpublished letters of Nelson's, with which they will enrich the work upon the great seaman on which they are engaged.

Says the African Critic: "Unlike the old-time grubs, 'grubbing in Grub street for their grub,' modern men of letters—thanks to the ubiquitous author's agent—can afford to winter abroad. Whilst Rudyard Kipling, 'in search of sunshine,' sails for the Cape early in January, Robert Hichens (of 'Green Carnation' celebrity), Guy Boothby, and Gilbert Parker have already left for Northern Africa."

To St. Louis and Hot Springs, Ark.

The Diamond and Daylight Specials, fast, solid vestibule trains of the Illinois Central R. R., render attractive and efficient service between Chicago and St. Louis. The Daylight Special, with its new, convenient, and elegant parlor café car, makes connection in Union Station, St. Louis, with through service direct to Hot Springs, Ark. Particulars at City Ticket Office, 99 Adams street.

WIFE BEATER IS SENTENCED.

What Actor Ratcliffe of New York Got and What He Escaped.

New York World, Dec. 30.—Edward J. Ratcliffe, the actor who was convicted last week of brutally beating and kicking his wife, Alice De Lacy Ratcliffe, was yesterday sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the penitentiary on Blackwell's Island.

His lawyers subsequently got an order to stay the carrying out of the sentence until next Monday afternoon, when the question of granting a certificate of reasonable doubt pending appeal will be argued before Judge Dickey in Part I. of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn. Ratcliffe meanwhile remains in the Tombs.

When Ratcliffe was arraigned Mr. Towns, his lawyer, said:

"I renew my motion, made on the night of the verdict, to set aside the verdict, and also move for arrest of judgment."

The motion was denied and exception taken. Mr. Towns then began the task of pleading for a lenient sentence. He spoke vigorously and adroitly.

As he concluded Judge Newburger said:

"It is true that during the term, as stated in the charge to the jury, I have, on a number of occasions, suspended sentence, but this is not such a case as would warrant the court in such a course. In all the cases wherein I have suspended sentence there was some evidence before the court of the defendant's previous good character and of his reputation for peace and quietness. In this case I suggested to counsel the other day—and in this the counsel will bear me out and agree with me—that some evidence be offered of the defendant's previous good character and also of his reputation in the community for peace and quiet. No such evidence has been offered to the court.

"I propose also to consider the fact that the defendant has been in the Tombs for the last two weeks, and in disposing of the question of sentence I do not propose to fix the extreme penalty of the law. But the defendant certainly must be punished. Wife-beating is not popular in America, however it may be in some other countries. We do not propose to tolerate it here if it is possible to stop it, and if the court were to be lenient in a case of this kind it might be an inducement to others to commit similar offenses. I propose, on the contrary, to impose a sentence in this case which shall be a warning to others.

"I will sentence the defendant to imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term of six months."

As the Judge concluded the court officer standing close behind Ratcliffe touched him upon the shoulder. The actor followed his uniformed custodian straight out of the room.

Ratcliffe, convicted wife-beater, once matinée hero, gets six months' imprisonment.

This is what he did:

He struck his wife with his brawny fists.

He felled her to the floor three times.

He stamped on her as she lay helpless before him.

He kicked her with his heavy-soled English "bulldog" shoes.

He seized her by the hair.

He tried to batter her head against the floor.

All this happened in civilized New York and this is the "punishment" he must undergo:

He will have a comfortable bed and eight and one-half hours of sleep each night.

He will have an abundance of substantial, plain food.

He will be seasonably clothed, and may wear his own luxurious undergarments.

He will lead such a regular, abstemious life that his six months in prison will be as so many years added to his life.

In Delaware this would have been his punishment by law:

He would have been triced to a whipping-post, his back bared.

He would have felt the burning thongs of the cat-o'-nine-tails gashing and scarring his flesh.

He would have heard the jeers of a multitude of spectators as he writhed in agony.

Had he been in Indiana he might have been treated in this way—the way wife-beaters have often been treated there:

He would have been dragged from bed at dead of night by determined White Caps.

He would have been taken to a lonely spot in the woods, and his captors would take turns in lashing him with horsewhips and thorny rods.

He would have been warned never again to beat his wife, and would have been left to find his way back to his abode.

Were it in Missouri this is of record as the wife-beater's fate:

He would have been taken from his house —at night, in all likelihood—and then stripped to the pelt.

He would have been doused from head to foot with boiling tar, and upon this would be thrown immense quantities of feathers

He would be left severely alone then to make the best of his condition.

If he were in Texas the courts would never hear of his case. There, it is likely—

He would be called from his home by a party of masked men and roughly dragged to the nearest tree.

He would feel a noose slipped over his head, and the masked men would make clear their loathing of a wife-beater by stringing him up to a strong bough and leaving him between heaven and earth.

And had Chicagoans been outraged by his offense, as they were by another wife-beater recently:

He would have been pursued by a howling mob of citizens, and his trail would be marked by a shower of missiles.

He would have fared as badly if caught as if he were in Indiana, Missouri, or Texas.

Indian Wheat Farms by Comparison. India's area of wheat farms is about two-thirds as large as that of the United States.

IN THE SOCIETY WORLD.

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF EVENTS TO COME AND RECORD OF THOSE PAST.

Cotillons and Other Dancing Parties—Dinners, Luncheons, and Teas—Entertainments for Children—Campbell-Munson Nuptials Solemnized—Gorham - Barker and Higbie - Sprague Betrothals — Christmas Tree at the Chicago Beach Hotel.

Mrs. F. B. Peabody, 426 Dearborn avenue, gave a cotillon last evening for her grandsons, Francis Stockbridge Houghteling and James Lawrence Houghteling. Mrs. Peabody wore a black brocaded satin skirt with a corsage of light silk trimmed with lace. The house was decorated with holly and Christmas greens. Seventy-five young people were present, among whom were:

Miss Mary Ryerson,	Miss Annie Cobb,
Miss Fannie Carruthers,	Miss Winnifred Barrett,
Miss Alice Runnells,	Miss Brown of Highland Park,
Miss Ethel Kerfoot,	
Miss King,	Mr. Lyon Cobb,
Miss Amy Waller,	Mr. Francis Taylor,
Miss Pauline Kohlsaat,	Mr. Leslie Carter Jr.,
Miss Margaret Grover,	Mr. Joseph Ryerson,
Miss Harriet Greenlee,	Mr. John Lyon,
Miss Agnes Street,	Mr. Samuel Greenlee,
Miss Martha Hubbard,	Mr. Ogden McClurg,
Miss Louise Schoenberger,	Mr. Joseph Coleman,
	Mr. Rockwell King.

Mrs. Charles H. Morse, 4804 Greenwood avenue, gave a holiday dancing party for her daughter Elizabeth yesterday afternoon and evening. The supper table was decorated in red with American beauty roses.

A party of young people, chaperoned by Mr. and Mrs. Frank M. Avery, 2123 Prairie avenue, went to a dance in Kenosha last evening.

Owing to a bereavement in the family Mrs. E. A. Hammill, 2837 Prairie avenue, recalled the invitations for the children's party to have been given last evening.

◆

Mrs. W. J. Chalmers of the Virginia gave a luncheon for her daughter, Miss Joan Chalmers, yesterday, at 1 o'clock. The twenty-two guests, who were all young people, were seated at small tables. Those present were:

Miss Mervyn Winston,	Miss Ida Ewen,
Miss Alice Brown,	Miss Bessie Elmes,
Miss Helen Chase,	Miss Helen Birch,
Miss Marion Strong,	Miss Margaret Potter,
Miss Helen Stewart,	Miss Alice Higinbotham,
Miss Emily Lyon,	Miss M. Henneberry,
Miss Marion Thomas,	Miss Loise Foltz,
Miss Alice Adams,	Miss Pauline Lyon,
Miss Bettibel Beebe,	Miss Helen Haskin,
Miss Jennie Owens,	Miss B. Esterbrooke,
Miss Cora Prindiville,	Miss Marie Truesdale.

Mrs. Norman B. Ream, 1901 Prairie avenue, gave a dinner last evening for her daughters, Marion and Frances, who are at home from school for the holidays. The guests were:

Mrs. Wm. A. Alexander,	Mr. Lowrie Hamill,
Miss Bessie Keith,	Mr. Dexter Fairbank,
Miss Abbie Raymond,	Mr. Lanny Follansbee,
Miss Florence Grey,	Mr. Clifford Hall,
Miss Edith Hoyt,	Mr. Robert Roloson,
Miss Marjorie Streeter,	Mr. John Ralston,
Miss Elizabeth Parker,	Mr. Ned Streeter,
Miss Lucy Olney,	Mr. Sol Smith,
Miss Florence Friend,	Mr. Walter Smith,
Mr. Robert Stone,	Mr. John Montrose.

Mrs. J. B. Lyon, 262 Michigan boulevard, gave a dinner for young people last evening.

Mrs. Frank S. Gorton, 2120 Prairie avenue, gave a dinner and theater party last evening for young people.

Mrs. John Sebastian, 4409 Ellis avenue, gave a children's party yesterday afternoon from 4 to 6 o'clock for her little daughters Ruth and Mabel. The dinner table was trimmed in pink.

Mrs. Henry C. Clark, 4518 Oakenwald avenue, gave a children's party yesterday afternoon from 2 to 5 o'clock for her little daughter Emma. The guests were entertained with games and stories by Mrs. Catherine Shippen. Dinner was served at 5 o'clock, the table being trimmed in white.

◆

Mrs. B. F. Ayer, 99 Pine street, will give a young people's luncheon tomorrow at 1 o'clock.

Mrs. Frank R. Chandler, 182 Rush street, gave a dinner last evening.

Mrs. Potter Palmer will give a dinner this evening.

◆

The children of the friends and guests of the Chicago Beach Hotel held a Christmas party last evening in the large dining-room. The hall was decorated with evergreen and holly, while a huge Christmas tree glowed with tiny candles in the center of the floor. Each of the little folks was given favors by a Santa Claus who stood guardian over the tree. The party ended with dancing.

Mrs. R. Hall McCormick, 124 Rush street, will give a small dinner for young people on Wednesday night, Jan. 5, the party afterward attending the Yale concert at Central Music Hall.

◆

Mr. and Mrs. Harry G. Selfridge, 182 Rush street, gave a theater party at Hooley's last evening.

Mrs. Henry A. Blair, 2735 Prairie avenue, will give a dinner and theater party this evening for Chauncey Borland. The party will include ten young people.

◆

The wedding of Miss Anginette Blanche Hemingway, dean of the Southern Collegiate Institute at Albion, Ill., and the Rev. Frank Bristow Hines, President of the same institution, was solemnized last evening at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Anson T. Hemingway, 500 North Oak Park avenue, Oak Park. The Rev. Dr. James Tompkins, assisted by the Rev. W. B. Chamberlain, performed the ceremony. A large reception followed the wedding. Mr. and Mrs. Hines will make their home at Albion.

The marriage of Miss Laura Amlin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gotfried Amlin, 129 Elgin street, Harlem, and Mr. M. A. Drachsler was celebrated last evening at the German Lutheran Church, Harlem, the Rev. Dr. Grosse officiating. A reception at the home of the bride's parents followed the ceremony.

The marriage of Miss Maud Allerton Campbell, daughter of Mrs. Alice Campbell, to Mr. Arthur Knox Munson was celebrated last evening at the residence of Mr. Charles H. Smith, 4501 Drexel boulevard. The Rev. Mr. B. F. Fleetwood performed the ceremony at 7:30 o'clock in the presence of a few relatives and friends. A large reception followed, to which 250 guests were bidden. The bride wore a robe of white mousseline de soie over white silk, and a tulle veil. She carried bride roses. Her sister, Mrs. H. Eugene Mitchell of Warren, Pa., was the matron of honor, and Miss Bernice Jocelyn and Miss Edna Goodrich were the bridemaids. The brother of the groom, Mr. Charles Munson, was best man. Mr. and Mrs. Munson left last night for the East to spend a month in travel.

◆

The engagement is announced of Miss Maud Ulrich Gorham of Champaign, Ill., to Mr. James Edward Barker of Chicago. The wedding will take place early in the new year at Emmanuel Episcopal Church in Champaign. The bridemaids will be Miss Ida A. Cooper of New York, daughter of Frank Cooper; Miss Katherine C. Brown and Miss Bertha Taylor of Springfield, Ill.; and Miss Susan Catherine Woody of Homer. Miss Eugenia Gottra of Springfield, a cousin of the groom, will be the maid of honor. Miss Gorham is well known in Springfield society, as well as in Champaign. Mr. Barker is the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Barker, 4141 Berkeley avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Higbie, 4420 Calumet avenue, announce the engagement of their only daughter, Miss Lucia Elma Higbie, to Mr. Frank Baughn Sprague.

Invitations have been issued by Mrs. William Emerson Strong to the marriage of her daughter, Miss Mary Ogden Strong, to John L. Hamilton, which will take place at St. James' Episcopal Church on Jan. 5, at 4 o'clock.

The engagement of Miss Elizabeth M. Shuey and Mr. William J. Southward was formally announced at a dinner given yesterday for Miss Shuey by the Misses Gerts, 333 Lake street, Oak Park.

◆

Mrs. Henry Strong and Miss Strong, 27 Banks street, received yesterday afternoon from 4 to 6 o'clock.

◆

Mrs. Byron L. Smith, 2140 Prairie avenue, will give a dance on Monday evening for her two sons, Mr. Walter Smith and Mr. Sol Smith.

◆

Mrs. W. J. Chalmers and Miss Joan Chalmers will leave on Tuesday for the East, accompanying Mr. Thomas Chalmers, who attends school at St. Paul's, Concord, N. H. They will return in ten days.

Mr. Daniel A. Loring Jr. of the Chicago Beach Hotel, who is now in New York, will leave shortly for San Francisco, sailing from there to Japan to spend the spring months.

MISSION CHILDREN MADE GLAD.

Little Ones Whose Mothers Sew in the West Side Shop Receive Christmas Gifts.

Gifts of wearing apparel and toys were distributed yesterday afternoon among the children of the poor women who sew at the West Side Workshop. The affair is an annual one and was held this year in the Bethesda and Talcott Nursery Building, 133 Morgan street, where the workshop is located.

A short program of music and recitations was given under the direction of Mrs. Plowdon Stevens. Then the distribution of presents was made from a Christmas tree.

The committee in charge of the party consisted of:

Mrs. R. Greenlee,	Mrs. M. C. Deane,
Mrs. A. H. Loomis,	Mrs. H. A. Newton,
Mrs. M. R. Cobb,	Mrs. Waldo F. Miller.
Mrs. A. C. Hewitt,	

WELLESLEY CLUB IS THE HOST.

Reception for President Julia Irvine at the Home of Mr. and Mrs. George E. Vincent.

President Julia Irvine of Wellesley College was the guest of the Wellesley club yesterday afternoon at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George E. Vincent, 5737 Lexington avenue. Several hundred people, many of whom were alumnæ, were present. Mrs. Irvine spoke briefly on "New Wellesley." She said in conclusion: "Our women's colleges have been raising their standards of late years until they are on a footing with men's colleges."

J. B. HAGGIN IS MARRIED.

MILLIONAIRE TURFMAN WEDS MISS PEARL VOORHIES.

Groom Is Feeble and Seventy-four and the Bride Is Twenty-six and Beautiful—Announcement Two Weeks Ago That the Wedding Was to Take Place Met with an Indignant Denial from All Concerned — Magnificent Gift to the Bride.

Lexington, Ky., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—J. B. Haggin, the California millionaire turfman and mine owner, aged 74, was married to a Blue Grass beauty, Miss Pearl Voorhies, aged 26, in the little Town of Versailles, twelve miles east of here, this afternoon at 2 o'clock. The ceremony was performed in the spacious drawing-room of the bride's mother, Mrs. James P. Amsden, wife of the wealthy banker. The Rev. G. H. Routt of the Versailles Presbyterian Church officiated. There were no witnesses save a few of the bride's near relatives, Mr. Haggin's relatives not being present. The bride is the niece of Mr. Haggin's first wife, and while his wife was living he showed a great fondness for the little Blue Grass girl.

Since the death of the first Mrs. Haggin, three years ago, his attentions to Miss Voorhies were marked, and they were together much of the time. She visited his home frequently and remained for long periods, and he would take her and her mother on his extensive tours of the West in his private car. They returned from a tour of this kind four weeks ago, and since then Mr. Haggin has been the guest of the Amsdens, who are among the wealthiest people of Versailles. When it was reported two weeks ago that the couple were to be married the Amsdens and Mr. Haggin emphatically denied it, and the bride's stepfather grew angry when questioned regarding the report.

Beauty of the Bride.

The bride today was handsomely gowned for the ceremony in a costume of blue broadcloth and white silk trimmed with real point lace. At all times beautiful, she presented a picture of stately loveliness this afternoon. Her costume was exceedingly becoming, and as the Amsden mansion was elaborately decorated with cut flowers and potted plants her beauty had a tasteful setting, and it was in sad contrast to the feeble old man, leaning on two canes, to whom she plighted her troth. To the beholder of this unusual scene it was no wonder that Mrs. Amsden and her husband were so much opposed to their beautiful daughter wedding the aged millionaire. The bride is tall, lithe, and graceful, and has splendid gray eyes, with a wealth of golden brown hair. She has long been a belle in central Kentucky, a section noted for its beautiful women. She was educated at the seminary of Miss Stewart at Staunton, Va., and at Bartholomew's institution, Cincinnati. She has a fine mind, well cultivated, and her hand has been sought in marriage by several distinguished Kentuckians, one of whom is now dead. It leaked out last night that Mr. Haggin and Miss Voorhies have been engaged to be married for a year. It was kept secret because of the well known opposition of her parents, which was due to the disparity in their ages. They have made frequent visits to Lexington of late, and while they continued to deny the report that they were to marry, their friends are not suprised, as Miss Voorhies has done a great deal of shopping here recently.

Magnificent Bridal Gift.

She is the daughter of George B. Voorhies, son of the late William Voorhies, one of Kentucky's wealthiest citizens, and a member of the first families. Her mother and father were divorced many years ago, Voorhies going to Denver. His brother Charles Voorhies is cashier of the famous Northern Bank of this city. Lieutenant Gordon Voorhies of the United States army is his nephew. When the divorce was granted the mother was given the custody of her daughter, and she has lived with her ever since. When Mr. Haggin bought Elmendorf Farm in this county it created much surprise and speculation, but it develops that he intends to make this elegant country seat a summer home for his young bride, and it is for this reason that he is making such costly improvements on the place. When these improvements shall have been completed Elmendorf will be probably the most desirable country home in Kentucky, and, being within easy reach of Lexington, its owner can quickly reach the business centers where his many interests are controlled.

After the ceremony this afternoon a sumptuous luncheon was served, and this evening the bridal party boarded Mr. Haggin's private car, Salvator, and came to Lexington. Mr. Haggin had telegraphed his agent here this afternoon to secure seats for his party in the opera-house, where the Geisha girls render a Japanese opera tonight.

Couple at the Opera.

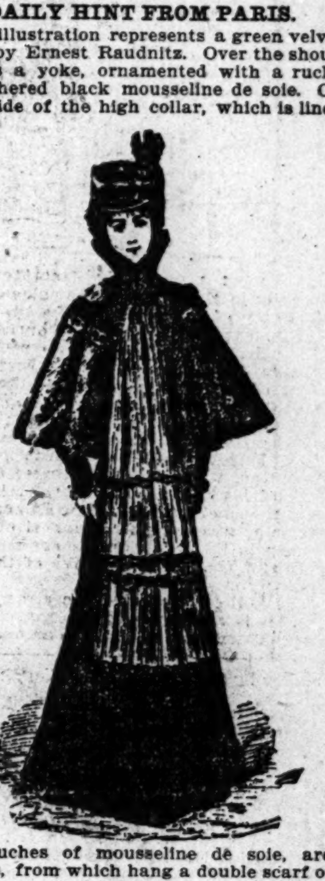
The manager of the opera-house tendered the millionaire a box, but acting on his well-known aversion to unnecessary display he occupied the seats in the parquet which had been secured by his agent. It had been announced in the afternoon papers that the venerable millionaire bridegroom and his young bride would attend the opera, and society turned out in force to see them. They were late in getting to the opera-house, and their arrival created more interest than the first act of the opera. If they were aware of the attention they were attracting they never betrayed it, and they seemed to enjoy the singing and acting as much as the society folks enjoyed the sight of a real live millionaire and his freshly wedded wife. They will leave tomorrow morning for Cincinnati, and from that city they will go to New York, where they will spend the winter.

Frankfort, Ky., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—Louis Dunnerman, a Charleston, S. C., millionaire, came to Kentucky some months ago on business. While here he confided to a friend that he wanted to marry a Kentucky girl. Later on his friend wrote to him saying that a letter from him to Miss Stella Smith of Woodford County would be answered. Miss Smith and Dunnerman exchanged several letters and photographs. Later still his proposal of marriage was accepted.

Tuesday he came and saw his fiancée for the first time. They were married today at the home of her cousin, Huston Woods. He is 52 years old, while she is but 24. Both are handsome. The groom's bridal present was a $2,000 diamond sunburst pin and a $500 solitaire ring.

DAILY HINT FROM PARIS.

The illustration represents a green velvet cape, by Ernest Raudnitz. Over the shoulders is a yoke, ornamented with a ruche of gathered black mousseline de soie. On each side of the high collar, which is lined



with ruches of mousseline de soie, are rosettes, from which hang a double scarf of the same material frilled down the center and trimmed with ruches.—New York Herald.

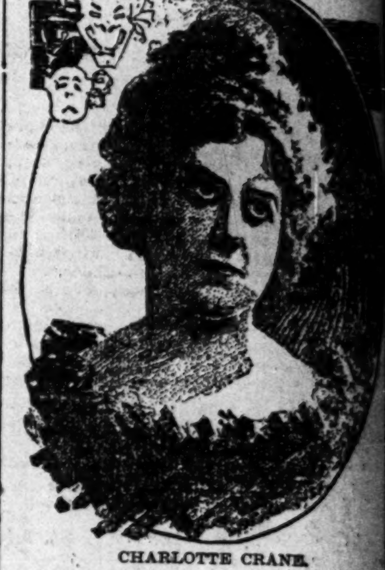
MISS CRANE IS UPH

WASHINGTON SOCIETY RALLI HER DEFENSE.

Mrs. Sherman Says the Charleston sode Was Due to an Old Prej Against the Stage—Mrs. Miles sists That a Woman Should Debarred from Society Merely cause of Her Profession — Ot Speak in a Similar Strain.

New York, Dec. 30.—[Special.]—A gram from Washington says: " leaders of this city condemn the chape at the Charleston, S. C., ball for eje Miss Crane because of her connection the stage."

Mrs. Sherman, wife of the Secretary State, who is familiar with Charleston ciety, says that the population is larg composed of descendants of the old



CHARLOTTE CRANE.

Presbyters, the most straight-laced of ple.

"So strong is the feeling there again members of the theatrical profession," Mrs. Sherman, "that to this day the peopl call them 'play folks,' without distinctio I do not understand why either man woman should be condemned by reason his or her profession. Look at the long of good and talented performers who ha helped to elevate the stage. I might nam Mary Anderson, Ellen Terry, Emma Abb and a host of others who have been ceived on terms of social equality.

Mrs. Miles, wife of the General of army, said:

"I do not indorse such narrow prejud in any one, much less a community com posed of such refined and cultivated peopl as Charleston. I see no reason why a wo an should be debarred from participati in social life on account of her professi We live in a day of too great enlighte ment to encourage such narrowness. If woman's private life is irreproachable the is no reason why she should be debarr from participation in society. Look at Eth Barrymore, for example. She is universall acknowledged by society; also such mem bers of the profession as the Drews, Jeffe son, and Ellen Terry. Everywhere they ceive flattering recognition."

Miss Bessie Stewart, daughter of th Nevada Senator, said:

"The real question is not the professio but the woman. If the life is pure and up right there is nothing to say in regard the calling. I see no reason why Miss Cra should have been insulted at the ball wh the only offense was that of her professi

SHORT STORY OF THE DAY,

Saved by the Cinematographe.

THE wind was blowing hither and thither the few dead leaves that still remained as evidence of their once verdant existence upon the frost-bound grass of Hyde Park, while a few desultory flakes of snow here and there lightly flecked the ground, to fade away almost as soon as they had found rest.

Bertram Rae walked moodily on beneath the leafless trees, swishing viciously with his stick at all sorts of imaginary foes. His usually pleasant-looking, though not handsome, face wore an expression of evident disgust by no means usual. So thought Nora Despard, with whom he suddenly found himself face to face.

In a moment his hat was off, and the anger died out of his eyes.

"Ah, Miss Despard," he said, "I was just thinking of making a call upon you. I wanted to congratulate you—on—er—your engagement."

Nora Despard blushed, whereby her pretty face was rendered even more pretty.

"O, thank you, Mr. Rae," she said; "I think you know Tom—Mr. Frith—don't you?"

Rae hesitated for a moment. His face was rather white, and, when he spoke, his words seemed to come with an effort.

"Yes, I do know him."

Nora looked quickly into her companion's face. They were walking along together.

"Mr. Rae," she said, "why don't you like Tom?"

Rae bit his lip, and his face darkened. "I had rather not tell you," he said; "please don't ask me, Miss Despard."

Nora stopped. "Mr. Rae," she said, "I have always looked on you as a gentleman. But a gentleman does not speak ill of another behind his back. So I think I will say good-afternoon."

And with a stiff bow, regardless of the white, pained face of the man who loved her, she turned and left him.

The Excelsis Theater of Varieties was crowded with a large and appreciative audience. In the stalls sat Tom Firth and his fiancée, Nora Despard, who had persuaded her lover to take her to the great music-hall to see the perfected cinématographe and the marvelous pictures, that were drawing the whole of the city.

A new series of scenes was to be presented that night, most of them presentments of everyday street life. Mlle. Claire Dumont, the famous Chanteuse Parisienne, as the program styled her, had made her final bow, and the curtain went up before the darkened auditorium to reveal the great white screen upon which the pictures were to appear.

Nora was delighted with the tableaux. They were so real, so vivid, and without that disagreeable flicker so common with many like entertainments, and as the scenes came and went, she found unflagging delight in all of them.

"How funny if one were to see oneself, Tom," she whispered, to her cavalier. The words were scarcely out of her mouth, when another picture was set in motion. And this is what she saw.

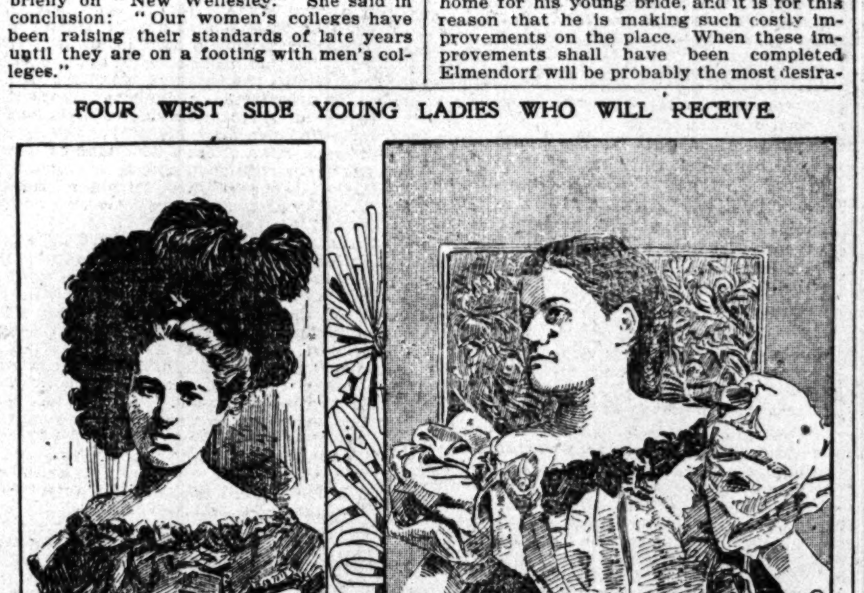
A crowded street, down which a drunken man was reeling. The man was lurching along, the crowd making way for him as he proceeded. Suddenly a young girl walked on to the screen. The drunkard staggered forward, and put his arms around her. In a moment, a tall, well-built man rushed out of the crowd, and seizing the intoxicated sot by the shoulders, proceeded to lay about his back with a lithe cane. The crowd surged forward, and then, with a roar of applause from the audience, the picture flickered away to nothingness.

Spell-bound, Nora had watched the scene, white to the lips. With its completion a cry broke from her lips, and she fell forward in a dead faint.

Why, you ask? I will tell you. The drunkard was the man to whom she had betrothed herself, Tom Frith; the man who had chastised him, Bertram Rae.

Nora Despard did not marry Thomas Frith, Esq. If she had, she would not now be Nora Rae.—Home Notes.

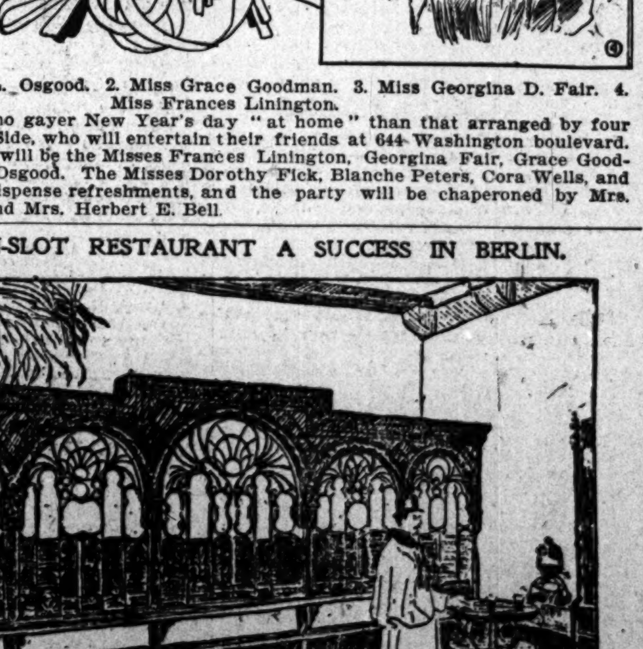
FOUR WEST SIDE YOUNG LADIES WHO WILL RECEIVE.



1. Miss Amanda L. Osgood. 2. Miss Grace Goodman. 3. Miss Georgina D. Fair. 4. Miss Frances Linington.

There will be no gayer New Year's day "at home" than that arranged by four girls on the West Side, who will entertain their friends at 644 Washington boulevard. The four hostesses will be the Misses Frances Linington, Georgina Fair, Grace Goodman, and Amanda Osgood. The Misses Dorothy Fick, Blanche Peters, Cora Wells, and Jane Corbus will dispense refreshments, and the party will be chaperoned by Mrs. George R. Allen and Mrs. Herbert E. Bell.

NICKEL-IN-SLOT RESTAURANT A SUCCESS IN BERLIN.



BERLIN'S PENNY-IN-THE-SLOT RESTAURANT.

The penny-in-the-slot principle is meeting with more and more favor in Berlin, with the result that the automatic luncheon bar has been surpassed by a yet more complete apparatus.

This drink and refreshment hall of the future, as they term it in the German press, is certainly very ingenious. To obtain a drink of any particular sort one has only to place the requisite coin in the proper slot, turn a handle, and the glass is filled to the usual amount. The glass is presumably taken from a rack. If a draft of some other liquor is required, the glass has only to be put in a cavity and a knob pressed, and it is once more clean.

"It is perhaps as near the ideal of what a magazine for the people should be as has been reached. . . . The valu of such a monthly visitant in the home cannot be overestimated. It is at once an educator and a refiner."—*Christian Work*, Dec. 2, 1897.

READY TODAY.

THE CENTURY
FOR JANUARY
Contains the Opening Chapters of A Novel of the French Revolution
"THE ADVENTURES OF FRANCOIS,"
By Dr. S. Weir Mitchell,
Whose novel of the American Revolution, "Hugh Wynne," was the magazine serial success of the last season.

FRANCOIS LEARNING TO JUGGLE. FROM "THE ADVENTURES OF FRANCOIS."

The 50th thousand of the book "Hugh Wynne," issued October 8th, is now on the press.

DR. MITCHELL'S NEW NOVEL
is one of pure adventure, the sub-title describing the hero Francois as "Foundling, Adventurer, Juggler, Fencing-Master, and Servant during the French Revolution." It will be illustrated by the great artist Castaigne.

This January number opens an important year of THE CENTURY.
The magazine will print
BRET HARTE'S NEW STORIES AND POEMS.

Richly illustrated articles on
THE KLONDIKE.
The completest picture yet given of actual life in the tragic gold-fields of Alaska.

Articles on Egypt.
Picturesque papers on town and desert life by the artist R. Talbot Kelly.

THE SEVEN WONDERS OF THE WORLD.
Illustrated by Castaigne.
The Pyramids, the Hanging Gardens of Babylon, the Colossus of Rhodes, etc.
Views by the same artist of
THE MAMMOTH CAVE, NIAGARA FALLS, LIFE IN THE STEERAGE.

Beautifully Illustrated Articles on
"HEROES OF PEACE,"
THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL-MINERS,
MAXIMILIAN IN MEXICO,
REPRESENTATIVE ART.

Cole's Engravings of Old English Masters.

NEW STORIES BY THE AUTHOR OF "THE CAT AND THE CHERUB."
"Gallops," stories of horses by David Gray.

Essays by James Bryce, M. P., George Kennan, John Burroug Pres. Daniel C. Gilman, and others.

NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER NUMBERS FREE
With New Subscriptions Beginning with January.

THE volume of THE CENTURY MAGAZINE begins with the November number. After this date, new yearly subscribers who commence with the January issue can have the November and December numbers without charge (if they ask for them on subscribing), and thus begin all the serials, including Mrs. Burton Harrison's novel of New-York life, "Good Americans." All dealers take subscriptions and supply the free numbers, or the remittance of $4.00 may be made directly to the publishers.

The Century Co., Union Square, New York.

NEW BUREAU IN TRIM

Northern Mileage Ticket Pact to Start Up on Feb. 1.

WILL USE THRALL FORM.

How Special Rebate Feature Is to Be Operated.

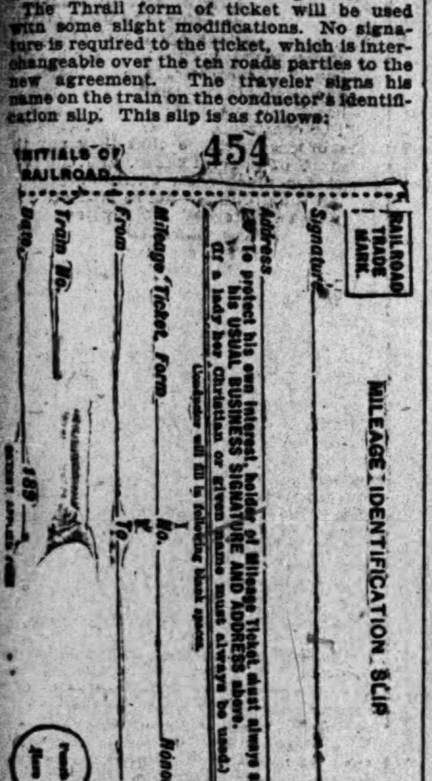
PAGES IN B. AND O. HISTORY.

Rumor of H. R. McCullough to Fill Burt Vacancy.

ANTI-SCALPING BILL MATTERS.

The new Northern Mileage Ticket bureau has been fully launched, and will commence operations on Feb. 1 next. The General Passenger Agents of the ten roads (Vanderbilt and Michigan lines) which withdrew from the Central Passenger Mileage Ticket bureau about a week ago had a three days' session in Detroit this week, and completed all the details of the new arrangement.

The Thrall form of ticket will be used with some slight modifications. No signature is required to the ticket, which is interchangeable over the ten roads parties to the new agreement. The traveler signs his name on the train on the conductor's identification slip. This slip is as follows:



INITIALS OF RAILROAD. 454

Date 189

Train No.

From To

Mileage Ticket Form No.

Address

Signature

RAILROAD TRADE MARK

MILEAGE IDENTIFICATION SLIP

To protect his own interest, holder of Mileage Ticket must always sign his USUAL BUSINESS SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS above. (If a lady her Christian or given name must always be used.)

Conductor will fill in following blank spaces.

Honored

11

454

All the red tape business is obviated, and the new ticket is said to be the simplest and plainest in existence. The 1,000-mile ticket is sold for $30, and can be obtained at any of the stations. A rebate of $10 will be paid the holder when all the 1,000 miles have been traveled. The amount of rebate is sent immediately after the sale of the ticket by the ticket agent to the joint agent of the mileage bureau at Detroit, and is by him deposited in the bank. This is done to obviate the charge that the railroads have the use of the money paid by the travelers in excess of the regular net rate of two cents a mile.

Few people are aware that the Baltimore and Ohio railroad has been in existence nearly seventy-one years. The road was chartered in Maryland in February, 1827, and in Virginia in March, 1827. Construction was commenced on July 4, 1828, and the line from Baltimore to Ellicott's Mills was opened on May 24, 1830. Animal traction was used until Aug. 30, 1830, when steam power was substituted. The line was put in operation to Harper's Ferry in 1834, was built to Winchester, Va., in 1836, and to Strasburg in 1870. Westward it went to Cumberland in November, 1842, and on to Wheeling, W. Va., by Jan. 1, 1853. The Parkersburg Branch from Grafton to Parkersburg was opened on May, 1857.

During the entire period of its existence the Baltimore and Ohio has had but ten Presidents, as follows:

Philip E. Thomas,
Louis McLane,
Thomas Swan,
William G. Harrison,
Chauncey Brooks,
John W. Garrett,
Robert Garrett,
Samuel Spencer,
Charles F. Mayer,
John K. Cowen.

The Baltimore and Ohio is the only great railroad that is still being operated under its original name and charter.

Horace G. Burt's election to the Presidency of the Union Pacific creates a vacancy in the office of Third Vice President of the Chicago and Northwestern. The general opinion is that Hiram R. McCullough will be appointed to fill the position. Mr. McCullough is the General Traffic Manager of the Northwestern and is an able and efficient official. He is a son-in-law of President Marvin Hughitt, but the high rank he has obtained on the road is solely due to his individual merit. He is 47 years of age, and has been in railway service since 1876. He has been in the service of the Northwestern since 1880, and worked his way up from a clerkship in the general freight department. In 1885 he was made General Freight Agent of the road, and when Mr. Burt came here to take the place vacated by W. H. Newman, Mr. McCullough was made General Traffic Manager.

The Third Vice President has always been the chief traffic official of the road, and it is therefore but natural that Mr. McCullough should succeed Mr. Burt.

Chairman Caldwell of the Western Passenger association will appear before the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce at Washington next week and deliver an argument in favor of the proposed law to prohibit ticket scalping. He will be seconded in his effort by a deputation of Chicago merchants and travelers, who will go to Washington to advocate the passage of the anti-scalping bill now in the hands of the Senate committee. They propose to convince the committee that the resolutions passed a few days ago in favor of ticket scalping by a small and unimportant body of traveling men of this city do not embody the sentiments of the great mass of merchants and travelers.

Lansing, Mich., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—The report of Railroad Commissioner Wesselius for the year ending Dec. 31 is now in the hands of the Governor. Owing to the active interest which the present administration of State affairs is taking in reforms in the line of railway taxation, reduction of railroad fares, and the regulation of transportation charges, the salient features of the report will be read and studied with more than usual interest.

According to the report the mileage of Michigan railroads up to Jan. 1, 1897, was [illegible], of which 7,759 miles consisted of main track, all of the mileage being used for active railroad operation. During 1896 there were constructed 158 miles of track, consisting mostly of additions to then existing roads. The year 1897 has witnessed the largest increase of railroad mileage within the history of the commissioner's department, organized in 1873, with the exception of the years 1881 and 1888.

During the present year, 1897, new companies have commenced the construction of [illegible] miles of main track, most of which is now completed, and in addition thereto existing companies have constructed 132 miles of track, making a total of 379 miles. This does not include the construction of suburban electric lines carrying freight and other business kindred to that of steam railroads.

The companies operating in Michigan are capitalized for $421,498,229.60, divided into shares of $100 each, something over $11,000,000 being held in Michigan and about $410,000,000 held by non-residents.

The report recommends the passage of the most stringent laws against excessive bonding and excessive capitalization of railroads and other corporations, maintaining that the regulation of transportation charges for both freight and passengers can best be undertaken and successfully executed when these companies are relieved of the immense amount of interest paid upon a bonding of the property far in excess of their actual cost.

The report also recommends that stringent regulations be adopted governing the refunding of the debts now resting upon the existing roads in order that the already heavy burdens shall not be increased by new stock jobbing schemes. The plan recommended is in effect that no corporation shall be permitted to stock or bond itself until the State has made an appraisal of the assets and determined whether the organizers resigned to create artificial values.

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 30.—The Pennsylvania railroad company's statement of comparison of earnings and expenses for the month of November and eleven months of 1897, with the same periods of 1896, is as follows: Pennsylvania railroad, lines directly operated, gross earnings November, increase $573,500; eleven months increase, $1,701,000; expenses November, increase, $409,100; eleven months decrease, $601,100; net earnings November, increase, $164,400; eleven months increase, $2,302,100. Lines west of Pittsburg and Erie, directly operated, gross earnings November, increase, $918,900; eleven months increase, $1,135,500; expenses November, increase, $324,000; eleven months decrease, $567,300; net earnings November, increase, $594,000; eleven months increase, $1,702,800.

Denver, Colo., Dec. 30.—Railway passenger circles are considerably stirred up by a report that the Burlington will reduce the running time of its fast train between Denver and Chicago to twenty-four or twenty-six hours in the spring. It is also said that the train will start from either terminal in the morning instead of the evening, as now. Under the present schedule the train is on the road two nights and one day.

Omaha, Neb., Dec. 30.—Notice was posted at noon today in the Union Pacific shops notifying all hands that after Monday next the full time of eight hours per day would be restored. About two weeks ago the time was cut to seven hours per day. The order affects more than one thousand mechanics of all kinds.

New York, Dec. 30.—The trustees of the Union Pacific railroad company announce that the Omaha bridge first mortgage bonds heretofore drawn for payment will be paid on and after Jan. 1 at 110 and accrued interest to that date. This includes all outstanding bonds of this issue.

Terre Haute, Ind., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—The car works here received orders for 800 cars from the Chicago and Northwestern and Iowa Central, and after the first of the month will give employment to from 700 to 1,000 men.

A meeting of the Executive committee of the Western Passenger association was held here yesterday. The new arrangement with the ocean lines providing for direct interchange of immigrant traffic without the intervention of middlemen was under consideration. Although some of the old New York immigrant agents are trying to embarrass the roads by getting a few weak lines to ignore the agreement, yet the new scheme is working to the entire satisfaction of the Western roads. Chairman Caldwell will go to New York next week to get the machinery of the immigrant clearing-house into first-class working order.

Harry Boyd has been appointed Traveling Freight Agent for the Chicago and Alton, with headquarters at Buffalo, in place of A. Prentice, resigned.

BATTLE OF MALVERN HILL.

General Fitz John Porter on the Conduct of the Confederates in the Memorable Fight.

Richmond Times: Captain John Lamb, the vigilant and worthy representative of the Third Congressional District in Congress, sent General Porter recently a copy of the address he delivered before Lee Camp upon the battle of Malvern Hill, in which General Porter played a most distinguished part, and he received from him the following letter, which he kindly permits us to present to our readers:

Morristown, N. J., Dec. 17, 1897.—The Honorable John Lamb—My Dear Sir: I received in due time your address on "Malvern Hill" and read it with pleasure and interest and cordially thank you for it. At the time of the battle I knew little of your plans or of preceding operations or of anything but what came under my sight—and so many years have passed since those events that much of them have disappeared or diminished in my memory. Still, the memory of Malvern Hill is very strong, and the bravery, gallantry, perseverance of your men were astonishing and unexcelled—especially as we supposed your commanding officers must have seen, as we saw and felt, that your struggle was in vain.

The battle in my front was very severe to both sides, and equaled probably only by that of Gaines' Mill. But so good was our position and preparations that I felt that, if persisted in, the attacking forces would be annihilated. The condition of matters to my right—in front of Sumner and Franklin—I knew nothing of except to call for and get assistance.

The fact was developed, and subsequently maintained in many battles, and is now felt, that in any war with a foreign country we will have no superior to overcome, and can safely rely upon our citizens, whether in the regular army or militia trained.

I hope the preparations for defense now being made will prevent any disturbance for many years, and, with good government, will give peace and prosperity all over our country.

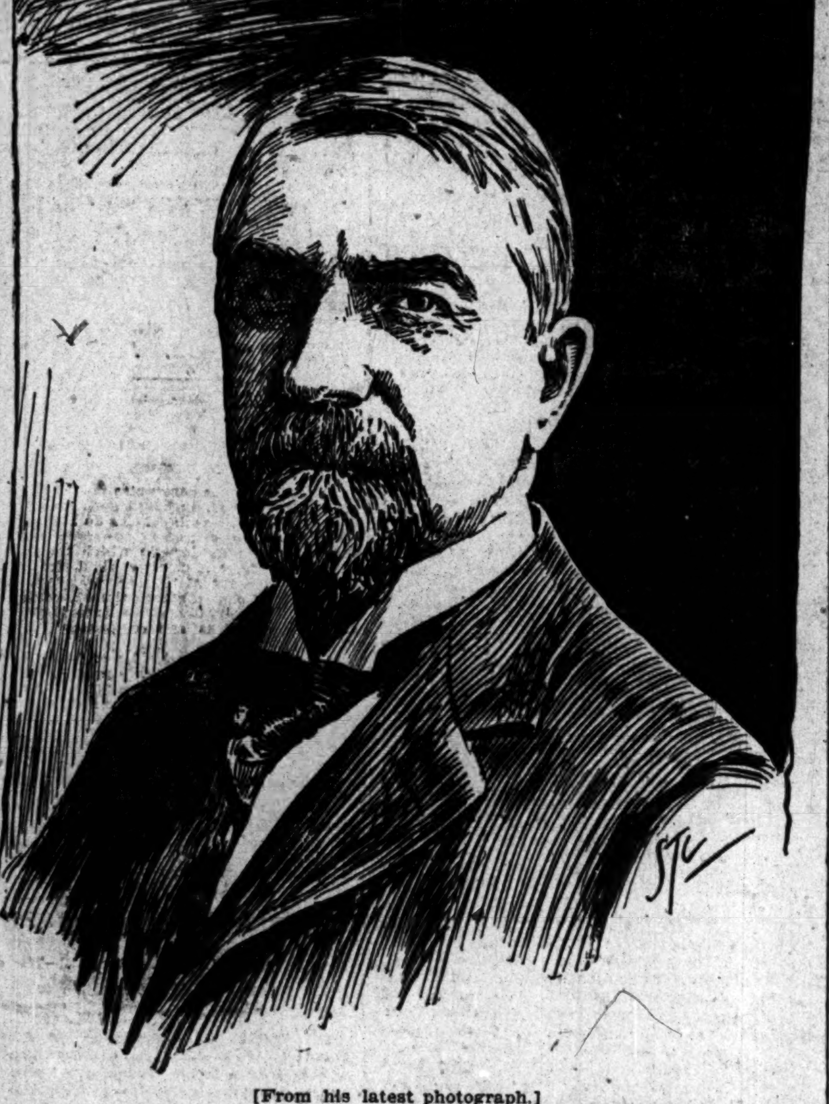
Again thanking you, and with best wishes for a merry Christmas and many happy returns, I am, Yours truly,

FITZ JOHN PORTER.

Strikes Oil in Indiana.

Crown Point, Ind., Dec. 30.—J. J. Buskirk of Medaryville while drilling for water has struck a good flow of oil of fine quality and quantity. The Indiana and Ohio Oil company has investigated the surrounding territory in Jasper County and have filed with the County Recorder oil leases which cover several farms in the vicinity of Medaryville. The company will at once sink wells and search for oil.

HORACE G. BURT, NEW PRESIDENT OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY.



[From his latest photograph.]

MORE DEPTH IN RIVER

Memorial to Congress Prepared by a Committee.

TWENTY FEET ASKED FOR

Necessity of Better Facilities in Aid of Shipping.

ENTIRE WEST INTERESTED.

The memorial to Congress for the improvement of the Chicago River was adopted by the Memorial committee of the River Improvement association yesterday. The action was unanimous, notwithstanding a delegation of West-Siders, including A. J. Stone, Ephraim Banning, and F. S. Baird, was there on behalf of stationary bridges.

The chief point in the memorial was an appeal to Congress to extend the twenty-foot channel through the Chicago River, and for an amendment to the river and harbor act of June 3, 1896, making the authorized depth of water in the river twenty feet, instead of sixteen, as now provided.

Mayor Harrison said after the meeting that the question of lowering the tunnels and changing the bridges will settle itself after the government fixes the depth of water for the river.

"I can say that if I am Mayor when the government orders the center piers and other obstructions out," Mr. Harrison added, "they will come out instanter."

The plan outlined in the memorial was decided upon only after several conferences. The improvement of the river was in somewhat peculiar shape. Of the $700,000 authorized by the river and harbor act for the improvement of the river less than $150,000 had been expended. The remainder had been tied up on the ruling of the Treasury department that the money could be expended for dredging only.

Matter Remedied by Congress.

This was remedied at the last session of Congress by a specific statement that the appropriation could be expended in the purchase of land for straightening the channels. In accordance with this act, Major Marshall had prepared plans which were of the greatest benefit to the river and in direct line with the extension of the twenty-foot channel through both branches of the river. Major Marshall's plans called for an appropriation of $400,000, the amount authorized in the last sundry civil bill.

The Secretary of War accepted the report of Major Marshall, and, in the ordinary course of Congressional action, the $400,000 would appear in the regular appropriations as a matter of course, under the continuous contract system, and the money would be available by July next.

On the other hand, if the City of Chicago went before Congress asking for a big appropriation for the Chicago River, there would be a contest in the River and Harbor committee and quite likely the $400,000 would be lost, for Congress would be slow to vote the money while the city was asking for something else than the original project.

A new project would involve a government survey by the corps of engineers and beginning again. On these accounts the Subcommittee on Memorial, consisting of Mayor Harrison, M. B. Madden, and J. S. Dunham, agreed to follow out the old project, take what they were sure of, and let the question of lowering the tunnels and changing the bridges settle themselves.

Memorial Is Presented.

The memorial was presented from the subcommittee by Mr. Madden. It sets forth that the new twenty-foot channel through the lakes and their connecting waters will be finished at the end of next year at a cost of something like $2,415,000. This new channel, when fully completed, will float a vessel drawing eighteen feet six inches at the present stage of water. In the partial stage of its construction the channel the last season has been found available for vessels drawing between sixteen feet and eight inches and seventeen feet. At times, under the influence of strong winds, the draft has been limited to sixteen feet six inches. In other words, during the season of 1897 vessels could not be loaded within one foot six inches of the authorized depth of the channel owing to its incomplete state.

Yet with this limitation of draft, which prevented vessels from obtaining the full benefit of deeper channels, a careful computation of the saving to the people in transportation charges shows that the twenty-foot channel during the first full year of its use has saved 50 per cent of its cost. The Western farms have been moved far toward the seaboard, the Eastern coal mines have gone westward. The manufacturers of iron and steel products have been enabled for the first time in the history of their trade to enter extensively the markets of the world. Steel rails in large quantities have been exported to Japan, South Africa, and even to Europe. The markets for iron and steel manufactures have been immeasurably widened through the decreased cost of production, brought about in no small degree by the cheaper transportation of iron ore from the great iron regions of Lake Superior. This cheapened transportation has added a value of from one cent to three cents per bushel on every bushel of wheat shipped from the regions tributary to Lake Superior ports. It has added a value somewhat less to be sure, but nevertheless in the aggregate a very large sum, to the grain and other products which find their way to Eastern markets through Chicago and Lake Michigan.

Impetus to Ship Building.

This new channel has also given an impetus to ship building on the lakes, and larger and better vessels have been constructed to take advantage of it.

It is also argued that when the State of New York shall have improved the Erie Canal, as is now contemplated, the cost of water transportation to the seaboard will be still further lessened, and the time is coming when the cost of carrying a bushel of grain from Chicago to New York will not exceed three cents.

Nor is the West alone, urges the memorial, concerned in this question of cheaper water rates. The East shipped 1,300,000 tons of coal to Chicago last year and other freight in proportion by water, and the total value of merchandise brought to this port through Lake Erie was $27,000,000.

The magnitude of Chicago commerce is well known. It is the most important point on the lakes. As shown by a map accompanying the memorial, all the railroads bringing grain from the Western fields center in this city. It is the distributing point for the Eastern product seeking a Western market. The city is situated at a point where water and rail transportation meet. Out of this condition of things grows the necessity of so improving the Chicago harbor that the entire West can have the full use of the better lake navigation made possible by the new twenty-foot channel made by the government.

Harbor Means the River.

The memorial takes it for granted the Chicago harbor means the Chicago River. On the point of an outer harbor it says:

"We take it that it is quite too late to consider Utopian projects for a lake front outer harbor where the transshipment between railroad and vessels may be done. Had such a plan been adopted fifty years ago, doubtless it might have given Chicago a magnificent outer harbor. The trouble now is that a city of 2,000,000 people has grown up with the river itself as a harbor, and a change would now require a remodeling of the commercial, railroad, and manufacturing interests and facilities. Carried to its logical conclusion such a remodeling would demand a redistribution of the city's population in its residence location. Large districts on the West Side, whose population is now supported in the immediate locality by industries directly dependent on the river, must needs be depopulated."

In conclusion the memorial asks Congress to adopt the following amendment to the river and harbor act of June 3, 1896:

"For improving Chicago River, Illinois, continuing improvement—Four hundred thousand ($400,000) dollars; and the Secretary of War is authorized to enter into contracts for dredging the channels of the main river and branches to admit passage by vessels drawing twenty feet of water, provided that the total expenditure on said river shall not exceed the sum appropriated by the act of Congress of June 3, 1896."

FAVOR ENLARGING THE RIVER.

North Side Improvement Association Adopts Resolutions to Make It Navigable for Big Ships.

At a meeting of the Committee on Promotion of the North Side Improvement association held yesterday afternoon in the Sherman House resolutions were adopted for presentation at the next mass-meeting whereby the North and Northwestern portions of the city may have a perfect system of drainage and dockage on the North Branch of the river.

Plans for closing the Chicago River to commerce and establishing stationary bridges were urged by some. An amendment to the resolution covering this was offered but not adopted. Ex-Alderman W. S. Young said the river ought to be closed, and stationary bridges of iron or stone built; that it was the fault of the river that North Side property was not as valuable as South Side. Alderman Maltby said that some plan ought to be adopted whereby the North Side could be improved.

The spirit of the meeting was to make the river navigable for big ships by deepening and widening it and to build other channels as tributaries.

The following resolutions were adopted:

"Be it resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that the sanitary trustees in supplying water through any channel or channels from Lake Michigan to the present smaller waterway should, in the selection of a site for such channel or channels, so locate and so plan the construction of the same as to have reference to the larger needs of the larger contemplated main drainage channel, and with reference also to the enlargement of such inlet channel or channels to such size as to afford a means of ingress and egress between Lake Michigan and Chicago's present or future interior or harbor system.

"And be it further resolved, That in view of the fact that no radical change will be necessary in the supply of water until the completion of the larger waterway, and as it is not probable that such waterway will be completed for some time to come, and in view of the serious menace to Chicago's lake shipping trade, owing to the inadequate depth of water in the main stream of the Chicago River and its branches, we therefore, in view of the foregoing last mentioned important facts, favor and will lend our aid to any proper movement looking to the deepening and improving by the general government of the aforesaid main stream of the Chicago River and its branches. It being, however, first understood as a condition precedent to the said deepening that from the main stem of the river there shall be removed all swing bridges, the same to be replaced with abutment operating bridges of the best modern type. The abutments of the approaches of same to be brought as near to each other in the center of the stream as free navigation of the same will permit, to the end that the said bridge may be reduced as much as possible, thus conducing to its more expeditious operation."

The committee was composed of—

P. F. Haynes, chairman,
C. A. Hutchison,
P. L. Feyrisen,
John W. Turner,
James Bairstow,
P. M. Woodworth,
Henry Best,
George Lill,
J. C. Scales.

The next meeting will be held early in January.

TEXT OF THE "JOHNNY LAW."

The Tennessee Law to Prevent Flirting with School Girls.

New Orleans Times-Democrat: There is no queerer legislative vagary on the statute books of any of the States than what is known as the "Johnny law" passed by the last Tennessee Assembly, and now being enforced in that State. The law was passed, we are sorry to have to say, for the restraint and humiliation of juvenile lovers, as if "sparking the girls" had not been a recognized and altogether legitimate pastime with the youthful section of the male population from the days of Father Adam until now. Here is the "Johnny law" of Tennessee:

An act for the protection of boarding schools and colleges for females, and the principals and inmates thereof.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That hereafter it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to willfully and unnecessarily interfere with, disturb, or in any way disquiet the pupils of any school or college for females in this State, or the principals or teachers in charge of them, while on any public road or street or in any building or structure, or on the school premises; nor shall any communication be had for such purpose with such pupils or any of them, either orally or in writing, or by signs or otherwise; and it shall also be unlawful for any person to enter upon any such school or college premises, except on business, without first having obtained permission from the principal in charge of same; and every person guilty of either of said offenses shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall pay a fine of not less than $5 nor more than $50 for each offense on first conviction; and upon second and each subsequent conviction of a like offense shall pay a fine of not less than $10 nor more than $50, and be imprisoned at the discretion of the court, in the county jail, not less than ten nor more than thirty days.

Section 2. Be it further enacted, That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to loiter, wander, stand, or sit upon the public roads, streets, alleys, sidewalks, or other places, or to frequently and unnecessarily pass along the same in such manner and with intent to annoy, vex, or disturb the owners or occupants of premises used for school or college purposes for education of females. Any person violating the second section shall be deemed guilty and shall be fined and punished as in the first section. Passed March 17, 1897.

Seventy-one Years in Galena.

Galena, Ill., Dec. 30.—Mr. and Mrs. William Vincent celebrated their golden wedding today. He is Galena's oldest resident, having lived here seventy-one years.

LAP IN LEITER DEAL.

December Phase of Big Wheat Contest Closes Today.

NO PANIC AT THE FINISH.

Those Who Sold Grain Have Delivered and Been Paid.

ABOUT THE FINAL ROUNDUP.

Wheat deliveries.	*Bushels.*
Deliveries yesterday	250,000
Deliveries to date	7,350,000
Contract stocks.	
Contract stock Dec. 18	5,180,000
Increase last week	2,076,000
Contract stock Dec. 25	7,256,000
Addition since Saturday	1,770,000
Present Estimate	9,026,000

Today will close the great Leiter deal in wheat in so far as December goes. There will be no exhibition of brokers falling over each other to buy wheat. There will be no crush to settle accounts for wheat sold, but not delivered. There will be no desperate efforts by the crazed shorts to break the financial backbone of the leader of the deal in order to escape ruin themselves. The people who sold wheat to Mr. Leiter have delivered it like other merchandise. He has paid for it. A few late shipments are coming in, and they, too, are being delivered. Their amount yesterday was 250,000 bushels. Some wheat which had not before been sold was forced on Mr. Leiter yesterday, and the price of December wheat in consequence dropped 2 cents. That was 15 cents below the high-water mark of the deal.

Gossip About a Corner.

Friends of Mr. Leiter were insisting that the course of the market showed there had been no deal, no corner. There was no corner because the people who were in the corner got away. When Mr. Leiter got there they did not make their settlements in certified checks, but gave him the wheat.

A man with smaller resources than Mr. Leiter would have gone to the wall. It would have been the Harper deal over again, with a wild break in wheat and a black day in the trade. By the sheer force of money the price of wheat has been maintained for weeks in Chicago above its legitimate level as compared with other points.

Aspect of the Deal.

The deal is remarkable chiefly for its success. It stands out in bold relief against the many disastrous efforts to control the price of wheat single-handed against the world. For taken by itself the December deal will come to a successful termination today. The final roundup is another question. The war scare yesterday afternoon showed that the sailing of a few warships or a tension in diplomatic relations, in the present critical state of Chinese complications, would bring the price of wheat within hailing distance of Mr. Leiter's December figures.

The Armour people denied they were buying any wheat at Duluth. Mr. Marcy said they did not now own a bushel of wheat in Duluth. They had delivered all the wheat they had sold to Mr. Leiter and were through. All the grain now being delivered was belated consignments, which were started forward when the market was up.

The next cargo of Leiter wheat will go into the steamer Servia today. It will be loaded at the Seaverns elevator at Twenty-second street. Whether the contest over the Iron King's cargo is to be repeated or not nobody knows.

Oil on the Pacific Slope.

Port Townsend, Wash., Dec. 30.—A member of the Standard Oil company writes from New York to a friend here that the coming season will see that big corporation operating extensively on the Pacific coast. Its oil mines in Alaska will be developed and the output brought not only to the cities of the Pacific slope for distribution west of the Rocky Mountains, but also for shipment to South America and Australia.

Champagne, with turkey, on New Year's is a royal treat. The brand "Gold Cross" is the equal of any foreign brand and costs ½ less. Stueben Wine Co., 246 Madison street.

TAXATION DOWN IN MEXICO.

How Property Holders Are Treated in the Republic to the South of Us.

The manner in which taxes are levied and collected in Mexico is somewhat novel. I was permitted to look over the tax receipt of a business-man who is assessed on $23,000 of real estate. It is a large sheet of paper, say 9x14 inches. After a minute statement of the different kinds of tax and the amount of each, the remainder of the sheet is laid off into twelve parts, corresponding to the twelve months in the year. In each of these spaces is printed a receipt with proper lines in blank to be filled in with the amount of tax, date of payment, and signature of the Treasurer, whose official title is Recuadador de Rentas. This form of receipt is used for the reason that the amount total of tax is required to be paid by equal monthly installments, in advance, on or before the 5th day of each month. A failure to pay any installments on or before the day named incurs a penalty amounting to a heavy percentage of the tax defaulted. The tax-sheet examined gave the following statement:

State tax on valuation of $23,000	$230.00
City tax, 5 per cent of State tax	11.50
School tax, 6 per cent of State tax	13.80
Total	$255.30
Add federal tax, 30 per cent on all taxes (255.30)	76.59
Grand total	$331.89
Divided by twelve, requires monthly payment of	$ 27.66

Of this amount the Treasurer will receive in cash each month but $21.28, being the sum of the State, city, and school tax. The remaining sum of $6.38, being the 30 per cent due the federal government, must be paid by internal revenue stamps, which must be purchased from the authorized stamp agent and delivered to the Treasurer, who will attach them to the back of the receipt and cancel with a rubber stamp, showing the date of payment.

Of course, the income of the Mexican treasury is not limited to the amount produced by the system of taxation above referred to. There are other methods, both direct and indirect, for the raising of revenue. Mexico has a tariff that is high in almost every item, and in many cases so high as to partially defeat the purposes for which it was enacted.

All kinds of business in Mexico must pay not only the ordinary tax assessed upon the capital invested, or stocks on hand, but must also pay a special license or occupation tax. If a general business, such as dry goods, hardware, groceries, bottled liquors, and cigars, is carried on in the same establishment, a license fee is exacted for each branch of trade in which the firm is engaged. The rates here given are those charged on houses of the first class, and it should be remembered that the amount stated in each case is the sum required to be paid once each month. To find the cost of license for one year, it will be necessary to multiply by twelve:

Banks, $400; iron and hardware (wholesale), $400; silk and linen dealers, $500; queensware, $300; hotels, $200; insurance agents, $150; dealers in precious metals, $150; lumber-yards, $100; machinery depots, $120; ice factories, $125; retail grocers, $200; shoe factories, $80; clothing stores, $75; private carriages, $8; saddle horses, $1; bicycles, 50 cents; billiard tables, $15. Lawyers pay $20 a month; physicians, $20; dentists, $20; pharmacists, $5; architects, $15; and ministers of every creed, $10, and so on through the complete category of occupations.

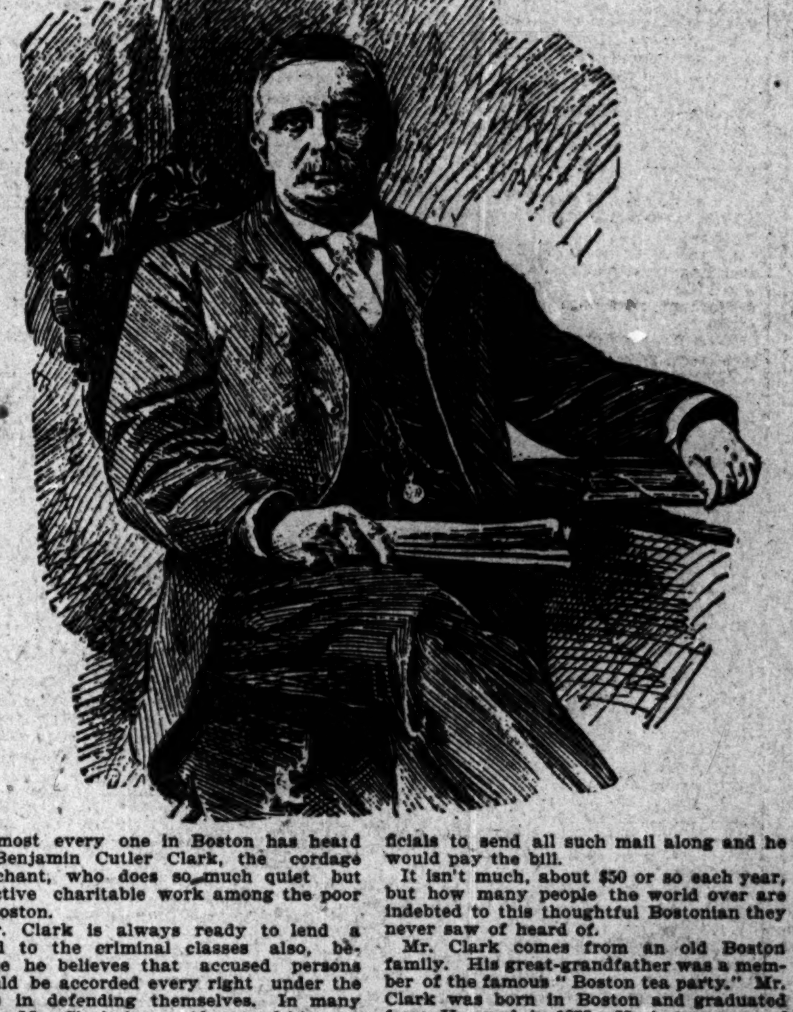
Then come the expense and the annoyance of an exhaustive stamp law. Stamps are called for in almost every business transaction. Documents representing value, notes, bills, receipts, and checks must bear stamps. The requirements of the law, in a few instances, are as follows: Bank notes up to $20, 2 cents; larger notes, 5 cents; private contracts for $20 or fraction, 2 cents; recorded contracts, for each $100 or fraction, 20 cents; leases, 60 cents for each $100; bank checks up to $20, 5 cents; over $20, 10 cents; certificates of deposit, 10 cents for each $100; legacies to children, 1 per cent; to other blood kindred, 2 per cent; to those not related by blood, 3 per cent; promissory notes, 2 cents each $20; books of account, 2½ cents a page; corporations with capital up to $1,000,000, $1 on each $1,000; on each additional $1,000 of capital, 50 cents. Every notice, advertisement, lithograph, or show card posted in hotels, street cars, or any public place must bear a 2-cent stamp, and the copy furnished newspapers for any judicial advertisement a stamp of 50 cents. No petition can be sent to the Governor of the State or to the National Congress, the State Legislature, to any City Council, or to any public official without having a revenue stamp of the prescribed value attached and canceled. In fact, scarcely any document, legal or quasi legal, is of any value unless stamped.—Correspondence Indianapolis News.

Antiquity of Glass.

It has been proved that glass was known to the ancients.

HE SUPPLIES THE POSTAGE.

Benjamin Cutler Clark Has a Way of Making Many Happy.



Almost every one in Boston has heard of Benjamin Cutler Clark, the cordage merchant, who does so much quiet but effective charitable work among the poor of Boston.

Mr. Clark is always ready to lend a hand to the criminal classes also, because he believes that accused persons should be accorded every right under the laws in defending themselves. In many cases Mr. Clark has paid out of his own pocket counsel fees for friendless men and women accused of crime.

His charitable deeds have been told of many times, and his friendly visits to Thomas M. Bram of the Herbert Fuller fame are well known.

Mr. Clark has more than once paid the expenses of a trip of the floating hospital, which affords poor and sick children an outing down the harbor.

Mr. Clark is a modest man in the truest sense of the term. It is only by chance that one hears of the kind acts of Mr. Clark.

A new phase of his kindness came to a reporter's notice recently. About Christmas time, when a large number of presents are sent through the mails, many are held for want of postage. The rules of the department require this. Seventy-five per cent of the people who send such matter through the mail never write their names or addresses on the packages.

Some years ago Mr. Clark saw that he would be doing a kind act by calling at the postoffice around Christmas time and paying postage on matter held for want of sufficient postage. This year, in accordance with his former custom, Mr. Clark called at the inquiry division and instructed the officials to send all such mail along and he would pay the bill.

It isn't much, about $50 or so each year, but how many people the world over are indebted to this thoughtful Bostonian they never saw or heard of.

Mr. Clark comes from an old Boston family. His great-grandfather was a member of the famous "Boston tea party." Mr. Clark was born in Boston and graduated from Harvard in 1853. He is treasurer of the Tyler Street Day Nursery, and has been for many years treasurer of the Poplar club, an organization of workingmen in the West End. He is trustee for a large amount of property, President of the Massachusetts Fish and Game Protective association, secretary and treasurer of the Massachusetts Agricultural club, Vice President and chairman of the House committee of the Boston Art club, director in the Bostonian society, one of the Executive committee of the Massachusetts Horticultural society, one of the officers of the Cohasset Yacht club, a member of the Merchants' club, the New England Historic Genealogical society, and the Harvard club of New York City. Mr. Clark is an enthusiastic sportsman.

The last dinner ever given at the famous hostelry of Mr. Taft at Point Shirley, Oct. 2, 1889, was one tendered by Mr. Clark to the class of 1853, as a personal compliment to his classmate, President Eliot of Harvard.

Mr. Clark married, Sept. 29, 1859, Miss Adeline Kinnicutt Weld, eldest daughter of Aaron D. Weld of West Roxbury. They have had four children, all living—Benjamin Preston, Alice Harding, Gertrude Weld (now Mrs. William H. Arnold), and Ellery Harding Clark.—Boston Globe.

SUICIDE AT A CLUB.

Steward Van Voorst of Glenwood Links Kills Himself.

GOLF HOUSE THE SCENE.

Sends a Bullet Into His Brain and Dies in Two Hours.

PLAYERS THINK HIM INSANE

Mental Trouble Said by His Wife to Have Been Hereditary.

NO OTHER CAUSES CAN BE FOUND.

Samuel Van Voorst, steward of the Glenview Golf club at Glenview, killed himself yesterday morning in one of the bathrooms of the club by shooting himself in the head. He is supposed to have been insane.

Van Voorst was 26 years old and was recently married to Miss Nellie Knecht of Kankakee. He was the steward at the Wheaton club before taking the management of the new clubhouse at Glenview and was married in Chicago last May, when he accepted the new position. Mrs. Van Voorst lived at the club with her husband.

At 10 o'clock Van Voorst had finished his morning's work and started for his rooms on the second floor of the clubhouse. There were no members of the club at the house, but the half dozen attendants who are kept through the winter season noticed that the steward was more than usually preoccupied, a tendency toward melancholia having become manifest several weeks ago. Nothing was said to him, however.

Shortly before 11 o'clock a shot was heard by the servants and several of them ran to Van Voorst's room. The door of an adjoining bathroom was found to be locked and they decided Van Voorst had locked himself in and then shot himself.

Mr. Leslie, the expert golfer and stick-maker, with the attendants, forced open the door. Van Voorst's body was found hanging over the edge of the bath tub. He had shot himself through the forehead, but was still alive. Clutching the faucets at the end of the tub he must have bent far over for there were no marks on the wall or along the sides of the tub. The revolver had fallen beside his body. The Evanston police were notified and the steward was carried downstairs. Dr. Webster was summoned, but nothing could be done for the man and he died in the clubhouse about 1 o'clock.

At the club the servants were so excited that they could give no accurate account of the affair to the officers of the club. Mrs. Van Voorst was in hysterics and the other attendants say they know of no reason for the steward's despondency. It is said that Van Voorst was temperate. Mrs. Van Voorst thinks the deed was committed while her husband was in a temporary fit of insanity.

"Members of his family," she said, "have been afflicted with mental failing, and he himself feared for some time that he would become a victim of it. Last week he went to Kankakee to visit his mother, who is in the asylum at that place, and I think the visit affected his mind."

Commissioner of Public Works Williams of Evanston, a member of the club, said that the steward's despondency had been called to his attention several days ago, when it was first noticed by other members of the club. He knew no cause for it, as he had no bad habits.

The death of the steward caused President William H. Bartlott to announce the indefinite postponement of the reception, and there will be no New Year's celebration at the club. The body will be held at the clubhouse until after the inquest and will then be taken to Kankakee for burial.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

A Non-Pensioner Denies There Are Any Frauds Committed.

Chicago, Dec. 28.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The indictments prepared by the New York Sun and published by THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE against [some of] the soldiers and sailors for the union during the war of the rebellion and the widows of such are very severe, and were they based on fact would be proof positive that "there are thousands of neighborhoods full of pension frauds." Mr. Cleveland and Pension Commissioner Lochren had a four years' term in which to establish such charge; they had the use of a purse containing many hundred thousands of dollars, the assistance of postmasters in every locality (and these wished to make the assertion a good one), the services of special examiners and spies, to whom good salaries were paid, and yet with all this machinery the final result was a dismal failure.

The expenditure made by Uncle Sam to his veterans and the widows of "our dead" is a large sum, and we who yet survive wish that the pension roll may be indeed a roll of honor. Not one of us is willing there shall be one case of fraud and we all do wish that all who are entitled under the law may be pensioned as rapidly as their proper claims may be established, provided Uncle Sam has the money and no better avenue in which to use it. It is not easily estimated how many of the "survivors of the war of the rebellion" are yet living. It is a "matter of figuring by estimate." Your Sun articles tell us that 2,100,000 individuals enlisted and that 727,000 are now living. It is stated that 210,000 were deserters. The living and the "deserters" make a total of 937,000; therefore, the killed—60,000, the "died during the war"—340,000, and the "died since the war"—763,000, make up the remainder—1,163,000—who died in the service or since. Now, really, it does seem incredible that there are so few widows.

Were there 210,000 deserters? Men were killed in battle, captured on the lonely picket post, on the line of march, and in charges, and were starved in prison, while the muster roll showed them to be "absent without leave."

Company officers knew certain individuals were not present and had no other way in which to account for them. Men died in prison while borne on the muster rolls as deserters.

The company officer must account for each individual and tell where he is if alive. No officer could do otherwise than account for his men according to his best knowledge. We are told that 6,000 more "survivors" are pensioned than there are "survivors"—that statement cannot possibly be true. There are many thousands who served during the war of the rebellion who are not pensioned and there are many who have not applied for pension. Were I to estimate the number of the "survivors of the war for the union" I would place it at a figure greater than 1,000,000 rather than one smaller. I believe Congress would pass a service pension bill were it not for the fact that so many of the "old boys" are yet alive and that the soldiers and sailors of the war for the union do not die fast enough.

We recognize the fact that there are too many of us and that a service pension would add very materially to the expenditure for pensions. Why does not THE TRIBUNE publish the list of pensioners paid at Chicago, residing in Cook County? This would not occupy more space that the paper gives to the Sun articles. It would help us to locate the beneficiaries and would expose "persons who draw the pensions of dead men"—if there are such.

Generally THE TRIBUNE is fair, I think, in regard to this matter of pensions and "pension abuse." I note, however, that it gives full space to the Sun tirades, and does not publish anything printed by papers published in the soldier or sailor interest.

There are none of us who are base enough to abuse the bounty of the United States. There are none of us who can be placed upon the pension roll without being properly and legally qualified.

There are many who should be upon the roll who cannot get there because of some fault in the preparation of papers. It is almost impossible to get a pension. I have none, although I served forty-nine months in the Fourth Iowa Infantry.

JOHN H. KELLY,
122 West Randolph-st.

NICKERSON MAY RETIRE.

RUMOR THAT PRESIDENT OF FIRST NATIONAL WISHES TO GO OUT.

Stockholders Anxious That He Should Retain His Present Position Permanently—In the Event of His Retirement J. B. Forgan Will Probably Succeed Him—Lake Street Official Makes Rosy Predictions—Rise in Bank Stocks—Exchange Higher.

The retirement of S. M. Nickerson from the Presidency of the First National Bank may be announced at the annual meeting of the stockholders in January.

When Mr. Nickerson was elected President a year ago to succeed Mr. Gage he agreed to accept the position with the understanding that he should only be required to fill the position temporarily.

It is rumored in banking circles that Mr. Nickerson to a few of his friends has expressed the desire that the stockholders should now elect a successor to him, and that he might be relieved from the chief part of further responsible connections with the bank which he has served for so many years.

Mr. Nickerson was the first President of the bank, which position he held until the election of Mr. Gage to the Presidency. He continued his connection with the bank as a director until, on the appointment of Mr. Gage to a Cabinet position, he became his successor on the understanding mentioned above. He has warm friends among the chief stockholders and directors who will try to persuade him to retain permanently the position of President.

In the event of Mr. Nickerson's retirement from the Presidency he will probably be succeeded by Vice President James B. Forgan, brother of D. S. Forgan, who is soon to succeed Mr. Ellsworth as President of the Union National Bank.

The coming year will witness several of the chief Chicago banks under new executive heads. Controller Eckels will be President of the Commercial National, Ernest A. Hamill will be President of the Corn Exchange Bank, D. R. Forgan of the consolidated Union National and Hide and Leather, I. G. Lombard will probably be President of the American National Bank (consolidated American Exchange National and National Bank of America), and the vacancy in the Presidency of the Merchants' Loan and Trust company will probably be filled by the selection of one of the present directors for that office. Several other important changes are also likely to be announced in the managements of Chicago banks at the coming January meetings.

Rise in Bank Stock Values.

Bank stocks have generally appreciated in a remarkable degree during the year. There no longer exist weak institutions to menace the others; and the solidification process of combining the banks and effecting economics has added greatly to the value of their stocks, as the following table shows:

VALUES OF BANK STOCKS.

	—Bid and asked— Dec. 29, 1897.	Dec. 29, 1896.	Book values Dc. 29, 1897.	Dc. 29, 1896.
Am. Ex.	80@ 90	80@ 90	124	124
Am. Trust	100@105	84@ 86	112	124
Bankers' Nat.	111@113	108@110	114	113
Chicago City	112@117	110@115	120	126
Chicago Nat.	260@300	250@200	225	225
Com. Nat.	225@230	225@235	218	219
Com. Loan	95@105	100@110	120	126
Cont	135@137½	120@125	125	128
Corn Ex.	260@...	250@260	217	219
Drovers'	153@156	145@150	158	156
First	253@255	230@240	175	175
Ft. Dearborn	105@110	110@117	122	123
Globe Nat.	80@ 82	84@ 88	109	113
Garden City	88@ 92	95@100	120	119
Hibernian	200@...	200@...	255	261
Hide & Leather	...@...	115@120	127	130
Ill. Trust	395@400	355@360	230	231
Int. Nat.	130@140	125@...	152	151
Merchs. Loan	260@...	235@260	172	185
Merchs. Nat.	275@...	250@275	265	263
Met. Nat.	160@165	165@170	156	156
Mil. Ave.	95@105	105@110	133	124
Bank Am.	105@110	115@120	121	124
Bank Rep.	100@105	...@ 85	117	112
Live Stock	260@265	245@250	259	243
North. Trust	230@...	200@...	170	167
N. W. Nat.	...@170	...@175	156	155
Royal Trust	108@110	105@107	139	133
State Bank	185@200	175@200	151	150
Union	130@132	90@ 98	113	118
Union Trust	200@...	200@...	306	291
West State	...@ 95	...@105	101	102
Foreman Bros.	[illegible]	...@...	210	[illegible]

To Dismiss Lake Street Foreclosure.

On Monday Judge Grosscup will hear arguments on a motion to dismiss the foreclosure proceedings brought by the Farmers' Loan and Trust company against the Lake Street Elevated road. The motion to dismiss includes an affidavit of Arthur Heurtley, Secretary of the Northern Trust company, who states that on Dec. 28, 1897, he caused to be stamped upon the coupons due July 1, 1895, Jan. 1, 1896, Jan. 1, 1897, and July 1, 1897, attached to the 6,094 bonds referred to in the preceding orders of court, the words: "Payment of $15 indorsed hereon by order court." The motion is also accompanied by a copy of the indemnity bond given by William Ziegler to the Farmers' Loan and Trust company Jan. 25, 1896, to save it from damages in foreclosure proceedings. With this proof of the payment of 60 per cent of the due interest on the scaled first mortgage bonds, the Lake street attorneys expect to secure the dismissal of the foreclosure proceedings. When the State Supreme Court reconvenes next week a decision also is expected which will remove the Farmers' Loan and Trust company from the co-trusteeship of the bonds not in the reorganization. By tomorrow evidence in the case in the United States District Court, involving the rightfulness of the ownership of the Ziegler bonds, must be in, and a hearing will be given in the near future.

The clearing away of the menace of foreclosure, when effected, will probably do much for this road and for the Northwestern "L," which guarantees the Lake Street bonds.

Predicts Dividend for Stock.

An official of the Lake Street company said yesterday: "If we win out, as we expect, on these foreclosure proceedings in a year we will be paying dividends.

"By the dismissal of these proceedings in court we will be given the opportunity to refund our obligations at lower rates of interest, and it will become feasible for us to make such extensions westward as will increase our traffic at least 20,000 a day."

There is nothing more at present to announce regarding the Northwestern "L" loan, although it is said that New York capitalists now stand ready to fulfill their promises, and put up $3,000,000 for the financing of the road, as the Council has granted the needed extension of time. It would not surprise many if the financing of the Northwestern should involve a scheme of consolidation between the Northwestern "L," Metropolitan, and the Lake Street. The success of such pending financial operations would depend primarily on the continued cheapness of money.

Some more puzzling transactions in Chicago Gas stock occurred on the local exchange yesterday. About 800 shares were taken seller 5 at prices from ⅛@¼ above New York quotations. Aside from this slight activity in gas the local market was dull and featureless.

Glucose preferred closed 91@92; common, 31¾.

Foreign Exchange Firmer.

Foreign exchange was quoted in Chicago as follows:

	Checks.	60 days.
Sterling—		
Bankers' selling	484⅞	482½
Documents for payment	483⅞	482
Paris francs—		
Bankers'	520⅝	522½
Commercial	521¼	523⅞
German marks—		
Bankers'	95 1-16	94 7-16
Commercial	94¾	94¼

Market firmer.

Sales on the Stock Exchange were as follows:

CALL 10 A. M.

200 PeoGL&C Co s 5 96¼
100 do seller 5..... 96⅞
50 do buyer 5..... 96¼
100 PeoGL&C Co s 5 96⅞
400 do seller 5..... 96⅞
10 So S El Ry..... 62

BONDS.

$2000 W Chi Tunnel Co 5s.......101½

AFTER CALL.

75 C B & M com... 7½
10 Dia Match Co..139
50 L S El R R act. 17
10 do 17
100 N Y Biscuit Co. 62¼
50 N Y Biscuit Co. 62⅞
10 S S El Ry...... 62
2 do 6⅞
6 W C St R R.....102
100 L St El tr ctfs.. 14½

BONDS.

$1500 Lake St El debt 5s cash.......72½

SALES FROM 1:30 TO 2 P. M.

100 L St El R R.... 17
50 do 17¼
50 do 17⅞
50 do act......... 17⅞
100 N Y Biscuit Co. 62⅞
5 N C S R R Co...227
20 S S El Ry...... 62
10 LSE tr ctfs b 10 14⅞
10 do 14⅞

Clearings at the larger cities yesterday and a week ago were:

	Dec. 30.	Dec. 23.
New York	$133,619,677	$122,559,909
Chicago	18,289,805	18,752,029
Boston	16,502,958	16,153,014
Philadelphia	10,587,282	10,341,703
St. Louis	5,115,484	4,436,823
Baltimore	2,492,211	3,029,669
New Orleans	1,817,873	1,938,495

New York exchange sold yesterday as follows: Chicago, 40c premium; St. Louis, 25c premium bid; 50c premium asked.

IN THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

Professional Traders Alone Take Any Interest in Stocks.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—Today's stock market was remarkably narrow and irregular, the highly speculative securities absorbing practically the whole of the limited dealings, in which no one but professional room traders took any part. There was no reflection of any news in the course of prices. There was evidence of large realizing in some of the securities of local corporations, which have recently been advanced by the buying of a combination of interests. But the declines thus effected in these stocks invited buying again and restored the earlier losses, in some cases carrying them essentially above the previous level. Metropolitan Street railway was the most conspicuous in the group, moving over a range of over 3 points. Manhattan moved less extensively in sympathy. Consolidated Gas fell 3 points on the admitted failure of the attempted local gas combination, but covering of shorts brought it back to last night's close. The other specialties moved with equal irregularity, and their changes on the day are small. Pennsylvania enjoyed the benefit of current reports of heavy earnings by that company and touched 115, but reacted on profit-taking. Of stocks not usually active, Mobile and Ohio and Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg came into prominence by reason of advances of about 2 points each; otherwise changes were unimportant.

A feature of the day in Wall street was the vigorous strength of the foreign exchange market, actual rates for sterling advancing ⅛ to ¼ all around over yesterday's quotations. There is still some demand to satisfy for remittances to Europe in payment of dividends and interest on American securities held abroad coming due at the first of the year. Exchange bankers attribute the strength of today's market to an investment demand, and this investment, they say, is based on prospects of cheaper local rates for money. A fall in the local rates for money would lead to a renewal of the tending of credits abroad. Nevertheless, there was no evidence of softening in today's money market, no loans being reported at less than 3½ per cent, and others being made at 4 per cent. The Subtreasury was a debtor at the clearing-house again today to the extent of over $1,000,000, and the repletion of the money market from that quarter is expected to continue until after the end of the year.

Transactions in bonds were not on a large scale, but prices were firmly held. Total sales, $1,675,000. United States 2s rose ⅛ bid, the 5s coupon ⅜, and the new 4s ¼.

Money on call firm at 3½@4 per cent; last loan, 3 per cent; closed 2¾@3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 3½@4½ per cent. Sterling exchange steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at 484⅞@485 for demand and at 482@482¼ for 60 days. Posted rates, 482½@483 and 485½@486. Commercial bills, 481. Silver certificates, 57¼@58½c. Bar silver, 57⅝c. Mexican dollars, 46½c.

Total sales of stocks today, 162,400 shares, including 4,685 Atchison preferred, 23,650 Manhattan, 13,073 Metropolitan Street railroad, 4,438 Northern Pacific preferred, 7,200 St. Paul, 14,340 American Tobacco, 3,550 Chicago Great Western, 10,261 People's Gas, 3,741 Consolidated Gas, and 17,985 Sugar.

NEW YORK STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	—Closing— Dc. 30.	Dc. 29.
Amn. Sugar	16,600	140⅝	139⅜	139½	139⅞
Amn. Tobacco	14,300	88⅞	87⅝	88	88⅞
Amn. Cotton Oil	100	22½	22½	22¼	22¼
Do pfd	100	76	76	76	.....
Am. Tl. & Cbl. Co.	100	90	90	90	90¼
Atchison	600	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
Do pfd	3,900	30⅝	30⅜	30⅝	30¼
Amn. Spirits Co.	300	7⅞	7⅜	7⅞	7⅛
Brunswick	100	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
*Bkln. Rap. Tran.	10,600	35¾	34⅝	35⅞	35¼
Bay State Gas	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3¾
Balti. & Ohio	200	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	.....
B., R. & P.	200	28⅞	28⅝	28⅞	27
Am. D. Tel	100	23	23	23	.....
C., B. & Q.	6,800	100	99⅝	99¾	99¾
C. & N. W.	300	121	120⅞	120⅞	120⅞
C., M. & St. P.	6,800	95	94⅝	94⅞	94⅞
Do pfd	200	142⅞	142½	142½	.....
C., R. I. & P.	2,000	91⅛	90⅞	90⅞	91
Canada So.	100	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	53
Ches. & Ohio	200	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	22¼
Cent. R. R. of N.J.	1,400	95½	95	95½	95
Con. Gas [N. Y.].	3,300	178	175	178	178
Col. Fuel & I. Co.	700	25⅞	25¼	25¼	25⅛
Con. Ice pfd	20	88⅞	88	88⅞	88⅞
Cent. Pac	500	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
Chi. Gt. West'n	3,500	15	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
Do pfd B.	100	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	25
Del. & Hudson	100	112	112	112	111¼
D., M. & Ft. D.	100	13	13	13	.....
Erie	200	14½	14⅝	14⅝	14
Do 1st pfd	200	38⅞	38	38	38
Edison	20	130	130	130	.....
Ft.W.& D.C.,stmd	148	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	.....
General Electric	600	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	33⅞
H. C. S. & Co.	200	28⅞	28⅛	28⅞	28¼
Ill. Central	400	103⅞	103½	103½	.....
K. C., P. & G.	300	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20¼
Lake Shore	300	173	173	173	.....
Louisv. & Nash.	1,400	56⅝	56⅜	56⅝	56⅝
Laclede Gas	400	43⅞	43¼	43⅞	44
Manhattan	23,100	111⅝	110⅛	111⅞	110⅝
Mich. Cent	100	103¼	103¼	103¼	104
M., K. & T. pfd	600	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	.....
Met. Traction	2,400	129⅝	126½	128⅞	128¼
Mob. & Ohio	300	29	28⅞	29	28
Missouri Pac	200	33⅞	33⅜	33⅞	34
Minn.&St.L.2d pfd	200	58	58	58	58
N. Y., L. & W.	20	121	121	121	.....
Nor. Pac	2,200	21¼	21⅛	21¼	21¼
Do pfd	3,900	59	58⅞	58⅞	59
N. Y. Central	1,200	107¼	107	107	107
Norfolk & W. pfd	100	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	47
N.Y.Sus. & W. pfd	600	33½	33	33½	33
N. Y. Ont. & W.	200	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅞
National Lead	400	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	37½
Do pfd	300	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	.....
N. Y., N. H. & H.	100	183½	183½	183½	182⅞
Ogn. Ry. & Nav.	100	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	.....
Do pfd	300	69⅞	69	69⅞	69
People Gas	10,100	96⅞	95⅞	96⅞	96⅞
Penna. R. R.	2,300	115	113⅞	114½	113½
Pacific Mail	500	30⅛	30	30⅛	30
Pullman	225	173	173	173	173½
P., C., C. & St. L.	400	39	39	39	39⅛
Phœnix Mining	1,300	9	9	9	7
Reading	1,500	22⅛	21⅞	22	22
Do 1st pfd	2,400	51⅛	50⅞	50⅞	51⅞
Southern Ry	700	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
*Do pfd	900	31⅛	31	31	32⅞
St. J. & G. I. 2d pfd	200	19⅛	19	19	19
Southern Pac	200	20⅞	20⅛	20⅞	20⅛
St. L. & San Fran.	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅛
Do 1st pfd	100	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	.....
Do 2d pfd	500	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
St. P., M. & M.	100	122	122	122	121
Texas Pac	200	11¼	11¼	11¼	11⅛
Tenn. Coal & Iron	1,600	26	25½	26	26
Third Av	100	164	164	164	162½
Union Pac	1,100	25⅞	25¼	25¼	25⅞
U. S. Rubber pfd	200	64⅞	64½	64⅞	.....
U. S. Leather	200	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	7
Do pfd	600	63⅞	63	63⅞	63⅞
West Chicago	200	101⅞	101	101⅞	101⅞
W. & L. E.	100	2	2	2	.....
Wabash	300	7⅛	7⅛	7⅞	7⅛
Western Union	2,400	91⅞	91	91⅞	91⅞
Wis. Central	120	2	1⅞	2	1⅞

*Div. 1 per cent quar.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	159	United States	39
American	115	Fargo	110

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. new 4s reg	127¼	U. S. 2s	100
U. S. new 4s coup	127¼	U. S. 5s reg	114
U. S. 4s	112¼	U. S. 5s coup	114⅝
U. S. 4s coup	114¼		

NEW YORK BOND TRANSACTIONS—10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

15000 Atch gen 4s ....89⅞@89⅞
108000 do adjmt 4s ....58¼@58⅝
8000 Ann A 4s.83@83¼
9000 A C O 8s ....107¼@108¼
5000 A-N W 1st.. 88
26000 B R T 5s92½@92⅞
7000 Bkl El 1st tr 82⅞
12000 Bkl U Gas 5s ....111⅞@112
2000 Cent G con 5s 91⅞
1000 do 1st inc.... 44
2000 do 3d inc.... 15
128000 C-O gen 4½s ....82@82¼
26000 do con 5s ....112⅞@113¼
1000 do R-A 1st...106
2000 Col-9th av 1st170¼
2000 C So 1st gtd..112½
31000 C N J gm 5s ....112⅞@112¼
10000 C I-I 6s....80@80¼
5000 C R I-P ex 5s107⅞
8000 C-N W gold7s116¼
1000 do 25 yr deb 5s 109⅝
25000 do cons......145
5000 C B-N 5s.....110
5000 C B-Q con 7s ....118⅞@119¼
42000 do Neb ex 4s 98¼
6000 C-E I gen 5s.101
61000 Chic Terml tr ....45⅞@46
10000 Col Mid 1st tr 65
14000 D-R G 4s..... 91⅞
1000 Ed N Y 1s 5s.112
38000 Erie prior 4s ....92⅞@93
18000 Ft W-R G 1st ....55¼@55⅞
6000 G H-H 5s89⅞@89¼
10000 G H-SA M-P deb 92
2000 H-St J cons.122
1000 Ind Ill-Ia. 4s 88
1000 K-M 4s....... 78
10000 K P con tr... 85
500 I-Gt N 2d.... 85
1000 L V N Y 1st.103¼
1000 L-N gm 6s..117
3000 do S-N A gtd 5s 94
2000 do unf 4s87¼@87½
5000 do cons 102¼
5000 Lex Av-Pf1st171
2000 L-W B cons ....100¼@100¼
44000 Man con 4s ....94⅞@95
40000 Met El 1st...121¼
4000 M-E cons....142
7000 Met St R R gen 5s 113⅞@113¼
9000 M-O gm 4s ....76¼@76¼
3000 M Cent con 7s ....114⅞@114¼
8000 M-St P W-M div 116
3000 do D-G S 5s..113¼
10000 do Far-So 6s.130¼
21000 M-St L con 5s106¼
21500 M K-T 1st 4s ....85¼@86¼
12000 do 2d ....63@63¼
5000 N Y Cdeb 4s.103¼
5000 N Y C-St L4s106⅞
2000 NYO-W con5s108
6000 N C-St L 5s.103¼
10000 N P 1st 6s...118¼
20000 do gen lien 3s 60⅞
34000 do prior 4s inc ....95¼@95⅞
1000 do terml 1st.106
17000 O R-N 4s..... 93¼
67000 O S L 5s..... 98⅞
10000 Pac Mo 1st 4s105¼
7000 do 2d ext 5s.109
2000 P S-L E 1st..106
2000 P-W 4s 79
1000 P D-E 2d tr... 14¼
29000 Rdg gen 4s86@86¼
6000 R W-O cons.121⅞
29000 RGW1st 83⅞@84
2000 H J-G I 2-3-4s 71½
15000 So Pac Cal 5s ....92⅞@93
11000 Sa-A P 4s... 61¼
13000 StP M-M 2d5s122⅞
15000 do 4½s 108¼
16000 So Ry 5s94⅞@95
34000 S L S-E 1st tr 40
7000 S R-T 6s.55¼@56
15000 do inc ..11½@12
12000 St L-S F 4s.. 76
18000 do gm 5s ....105¼@105⅞
40000 do gm 6s119@119⅞
10000 Tex P 1st 5s. 97½
13000 do 2d inc.... 28¼
229000 U P par non ctf ...111⅞@112¼
20000 U P 1st 99...103¼
4000 U P pf tr....114
40000 UP new6s 43@43¼
10000 Va fund debt 69½
6000 Wab 1st 5s ....107⅞@107⅞
5000 do 2d 80½
14000 do Det-C ext.101½
2000 W-E 1st.34¼@34¼
5000 Wis C 1st tr ....34¼@34½
7000 W S gtd 4s...111

IN THE BOSTON MONEY MARKET.

Closing Quotations on Cash and Stocks at the Hub.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—Boston had some show of activity on few mining stocks. Calumet and Hecla came within $5 of making another new high record, rising $14 to $490. It sold at $495 in September, beginning the year at $325, Jan. 5. A rise of $170 per share is a pretty good year's record, equivalent to an increase in value of the property of $17,000,000. In 1884 the stock sold as low as 124, in 1888 it reached 324, and in 1891 was off to 240, rising to 330 in November, 1896, and to 495 in September, 1897, closing the year at 490. Montana advanced 1 to 150, receding to 149¼; Butte was up ⅜ at 24¼; Old Dominion ½ at 24; Centennial 1 at 10¼; Wolverine ¾ at 18. Pioneer Gold was active and strong, 900 shares selling in the morning with price up 5-16 more at 6¼. West End Street Railway rights quieted, so far as decline in price is concerned, touching 42½, but still sold freely, and rallied to 50. The common stock advanced 1¼ to 85. Fitchburg preferred advanced ⅝ to 100⅝, and Stock-Yards common rose 1¼ to 108. Old Colony was up 1 at 187, and home railway shares generally show good demand. Call loans, 2½@4. Time money, 3@4. Clearing-house rate, 2 per cent.

Description.	Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Am. Sugar	2,000	140	140¼	139¼	139⅞
Atchison pfd	800	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞
Bay State Gas	600	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
Bell Telephone	50	267	267	266½	267
C., B. & Q.	1,400	99⅞	100	99⅞	99⅞
Chi. Junct. Ry.	600	106¼	107¼	106¼	107¼
Fitchburg pfd	75	100¼	100⅞	100¼	100⅞
General Electric	100	34¼	34¼	34¼	34⅛
Do pfd	75	84	84	84	84
Ill. Steel	250	48	48	47	48
Mex. Central	100	6	6	6	6
Pullman	25	173¼	173¼	173¼	173¼
Union Pacific	250	25⅞	25⅞	25¼	25¼
West End R. R.	600	83⅞	85	83⅞	85
Do rights	15,000	42⅞	52¼	42⅞	52¼
Westingh. Elec.	50	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼
Wis. Cent	50	1	1	1	1

BONDS.

$10000 Atch gen 4s ....88⅞@88⅞
12000 Atch adj 58@58¼
20000 Gas 1st 5s...92
$71000 Gas 2d 5s.....72¼
5000 W C 5s..... 84
6000 Steel conv 5s.85

IN THE FOREIGN MONEY MARKET.

Stocks Quiet and Steady, with Consols Prominently Firm.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—The Evening Post's London financial cablegram says:

"The stock markets were quiet and steady today, with consols prominently firm. Americans had a dull opening, but later recovered. There was no business anywhere. Three months' Treasury bills sold today at an average of £2 11s 2d and were afterwards discounted in the market at 2½. It is expected that a fair amount of gold will go into the bank tomorrow from Australia, the demand in the open market having slackened considerably."

LONDON, Dec. 30.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes as compared with the previous week: Total reserve decreased £130,000, circulation decreased £200,000, bullion decreased £329,890, other securities increased £3,270,000, other deposits increased £3,093,000, public deposits increased £34,000, notes, reserve, decreased £106,000; government securities unchanged. The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability, which last week was 42.97 per cent, is now 40.61 per cent. The bank's rate of discount remains unchanged at 3 per cent.

PARIS, Dec. 30.—Business opened weak on the bourse today on the belief that the Bank of England would raise its rate of discount. Advices regarding Chinese affairs also depressed the market. Later there was a smart rally on the strength of the London Stock Exchange prices, which induced purchases of international securities and improved their price. Rio Tinto and De Beres shares were firm, the latter on a satisfactory dividend. The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes as compared with the previous account: notes in circulation increased 120,900,000 francs; Treasury accounts, current, increased 42,650,000 francs; gold in hand decreased 11,350,000 francs; bills, discounted, increased 164,600,000 francs; silver in hand decreased 5,905,000 francs.

BERLIN, Dec. 30.—International securities were quiet on the boerse today. Northern Pacifics were weaker, and Canadian Pacifics were firm. Bank shares were weaker on realizations.

IN THE MINING STOCK EXCHANGES.

Closing Quotations at New York, Boston, and San Francisco.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—Following are the closing quotations in the Mining Stock Exchange here today:

Chollar	30	Ontario	350
Crown Point	21	Ophir	60
Con. Cal. & Va.	115	Plymouth	12
Deadwood	90	Quicksilver	100
Gould & Currie	35	Quicksilver pfd	900
Hale & Norcross	120	Sierra Nevada	68
Homestake	35	Standard	150
Iron Silver	40	Union Con	20
Mexican	25	Yellow Jacket	35

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 30.—Following are the closing quotations in the Mining Stock Exchange here today:

Allouez Min. Co.	50	Franklin	16
Atlantic	25¼	Osceola	39
Boston & Mont.	149¼	Quincy	117
Butte & Boston	24¼	Tamarack	129
Calumet & Hecla	85	Wolverines	19⅞
Centennial	10¼		

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 30.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows:

Alta	4	Julia	1
Alpha Con	8	Justice	41
Andes	15	Kentuck Con	5
Belcher	46	Mexican	32
Best & Belcher	55	Occidental Con	120
Bullion	6	Ophir	65
Caledonia	23	Overman	13
Challenge Con	30	Potosi	44
Chollar	38	Savage	7
Confidence	90	Sierra Nevada	71
Con. Cal. & Va.	130	Silver Hill	5
Con. Imperial	1	Union Con	25
Crown Point	32	Utah Con	5
Gould & Currie	43	Yellow Jacket	23
Hale & Norcross	160	Standard	asked.155

IN THE LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prices of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep—Receipts and Shipments.

Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock for dates mentioned:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, Dec. 27	16,576	102	22,937	18,700
Tuesday, Dec. 28	2,741	285	19,850	14,814
Wednesday, Dec. 29	13,272	171	31,827	17,051
Thursday, Dec. 30	7,500	150	33,000	13,000
Totals	40,089	708	107,614	63,565
Same period last w'k	37,092	1,079	179,621	48,443
Same period 1896	41,221	611	104,362	41,639
Shipments—				
Monday, Dec. 27	4,526	60	5,704	3,097
Tuesday, Dec. 28	1,287	19	4,062	1,316
Wednesday, Dec. 29	3,384	.....	3,126	1,578
Thursday, Dec. 30	3,000	50	5,000	1,800
Totals	12,197	129	17,892	7,791
Same period last w'k	11,318	208	18,770	6,508
Same period 1896	13,780	9	23,632	3,351

Today's receipts are estimated at 3,500 cattle, 30,000 hogs, and 7,000 sheep, against 2,551 cattle, 30,523 hogs, and 8,981 sheep last Friday, and 4,483 cattle, 11,445 hogs, and 9,096 sheep a year ago.

Packers bought 27,300 hogs, as follows: Armour, 6,000; Anglo-American, 4,000; Boyd & Lunham, 1,200; Chicago, 1,000; Continental, 800; Hammond, 1,100; International, 2,500; Lipton, 1,400; Morris, 1,500; Swift, 5,000; Viles & Robbins, 1,100; and butchers, 1,700. Droves averaging 175@178 lbs cost $3.45@3.46½; 220@250-lb butchers', $3.50; and 271@290-lb packing, $3.46¼@3.48.

Cattle—The market was strong to 10c higher. Trade was active, and an early clearance was made. Native steers averaging 895@1,630 lbs sold at $3.80@5.35, bulk $4.30@5.05; fed Western steers, $4.00@4.80; Missouri-fed Texas, $4.10@4.50; native cows, $1.90@3.70; heifers, $2.65@4.25; bulls, $2.60@4.00; oxen, $2.85@3.60; stags, $3.40@4.25; veal calves, $4.00@6.55; and stockers and feeders, $3.10@4.25.

Hogs—The market opened steady and closed 2½@5c higher. Packers were out of the market until late in the day, but they commenced buying freely after 10 o'clock, and only 3,000 remained in the pens. Receipts were below expectations, and the quality rather poorer, with the proportion of light mixed larger. Heavy sold at $3.25@3.35, bulk $3.40@3.52½; light, $3.35@3.52½, bulk $3.42½@3.47½; pigs, $3.00@3.50, bulk $3.30@3.45; mixed, $3.35@3.55, bulk $3.45@3.52½.

Sheep—The demand was good, and values ruled steady. Lambs sold at $4.25@5.80, bulk $5.00@5.75; native sheep, $2.90@4.65; and Westerns, $3.60@4.50.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

SOUTH OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 30.—Cattle—Receipts, 900; market steady; native beef steers, $3.75@4.75; Western steers, $3.60@4.30; Texas steers, $3.00@3.65; cows and heifers, $3.00@3.80; canners, $2.00@2.80; stockers and feeders, $3.40@4.40; calves, $3.75@6.00. Hogs—Receipts, 7,000; market shade higher; heavy, $3.25@3.35; mixed, $3.30@3.35; light, $3.35@3.40; bulk of sales, $3.27½@3.30. Sheep—Receipts, 1,600; market strong; fair to choice natives, $3.70@4.20; fair to choice Westerns, $3.60@4.25; common and stock sheep, $3.00@3.80; lambs, $4.00@5.50.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 30.—Cattle—Receipts, 5,000; market steady to strong; Texas steers, $3.65@4.15; Texas cows, $2.30@3.25; native steers, $3.50@4.90; native cows and heifers, $1.50@4.00; stockers and feeders, $3.25@4.40; bulls, $2.50@3.25. Hogs—Receipts, 15,000; market active and strong; bulk of sales, $3.35@3.45; heavies, $3.30@3.47½; packers, $3.30@3.50; mixed, $3.30@3.47½; lights, $3.25@3.45; Yorkers, $3.40@3.45. Sheep—Receipts, 1,000; market stronger; lambs, $4.25@5.70; muttons, $3.25@4.40.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 30.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,000; market strong; fair to fancy natives, shipping steers, $4.25@5.25; light steers, to dressed beef grades, $3.65@4.90; stockers and feeders, $2.50@4.10; cows and heifers, $2.00@4.25; Texas and Indian steers, $3.10@4.00; cows and heifers, $2.50@3.25. Hogs—Receipts, 5,000; market active; light, $3.30@3.40; mixed, $3.30@3.45; butchers', $3.40@3.50. Sheep—Receipts, 1,000; market steady; native muttons, $4.00@4.50; lambs, $5.00@5.75.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Dec. 30.—Cattle, steady; prime, $4.80@4.90; common, $3.25@3.60; bulls, stags, and cows, $2.00@3.70. Hogs, steady; prime assorted mediums, $3.60@3.65; best Yorkers, $3.60; common to fair Yorkers and pigs, $3.50@3.60; heavy, $3.50@3.55; good roughs, $2.75@3.15; common, $2.25@2.60. Sheep, steady; choice, $4.60@4.75; common, $3.00@3.65. Choice lambs, $5.90@6.10; common to good, $4.50@5.80. Veal calves, $6.50@7.25.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—Beeves—Receipts, 20; none on sale and no trading. Cables quote American steers at 10@11½c; refrigerator beef, 8@8½c. Exports, 530 beeves. Calves—Receipts, 72; steady. Veals, $5.00@8.50; grassers, $3.00@3.50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 2,561. Sheep, $4.00@4.75; lambs, $6.25@6.37½. Hogs—Receipts, 2,730; weak, at $3.85@4.10.

CHICAGO'S NATIONAL BANKS.

Statement Showing Their Condition at the Close of Business on Dec. 15.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—Reports from the eighteen national banks doing business in Chicago show their condition at the conclusion of business on Dec. 15 according to the following table:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$ 90,113,962
Overdrafts		444,068
United States bonds to secure circulation		1,800,000
United States bonds to secure United States deposits		350,000
United States bonds on hand		721,500
Premiums on United States bonds		85,656
Stocks, securities, etc.		7,182,444
Banking-houses, furniture, and fixtures		825,939
Other real estate and mortgages owned		774,926
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)		21,701,217
Due from State banks and bankers		8,580,963
Checks and other cash items		99,473
Exchanges for Clearing-House		6,206,336
Bills of other national banks		1,540,672
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		18,944
Lawful money reserve in bank—viz.:		
Gold coin	$14,537,287	
Gold Treasury certificates	2,891,150	
Silver dollars	164,029	
Silver Treasury certificates	2,402,482	
Silver fractional coin	201,529	
Total specie	$20,196,427	
Legal tender notes	13,769,940	
United States certificates of deposit for legal tender notes	3,810,000	
		37,776,367
Five per cent redemption fund with Treasurer		56,250
Due from United States Treasurer		91,965
Total		$178,130,689

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$ 19,500,000
Surplus fund		8,264,900
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		2,346,075
National bank notes issued	$1,125,000	
Less amount on hand	520,765	
Amount outstanding		604,235
Due to other national banks		48,440,278
Due to State banks and bankers		24,784,744
Dividends unpaid		9,790
Individual deposits		73,640,922
United States deposits		468,605
Deposits of United States disbursing officers		61,736
Liabilities other than those above stated		16,400
Total		$178,130,689

Average reserve held, 34.61 per cent.

Mobile Is Still on Earth.

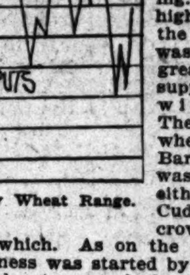
In spite of the fever and the fever scare, and the fever scare seems to have been as destructive of business energy and enterprise as the fever was, Mobile, Ala., received last month 6,000 more bales of cotton than in any other November in the last five years.

WHEAT IS AGAIN LOWER.

SHARP FLUCTUATIONS, BUT A LIGHT VOLUME OF TRADE.

Local Traders Are Bearish—December Delivery Again Inaugurates the Break—Leiter's Brokers Give the Market Its Best Support—Clearances of Wheat and Flour Are Heavy—Local Contract Stocks Figured at Nearly 9,000,000 Bushels.

The underlying reasons for the weakness in yesterday's market were not so clear as those for the weakness of the previous day. There was liquidation by some holders of May wheat, who, perhaps, expected more action in December than has been developed, but the aggressive selling was by local traders, and the general belief was that a considerable line of short wheat was put up. The pit trade is disposed to be bearish and is rather too unanimous in its feeling. The market was highly nervous and the volume of trade was by no means so great as might be supposed from the wide fluctuations. The selling of May wheat by Parker, Barrett, and others was supposed to be either for Armour or Cudahy, with the crowd unable to decide which. As on the previous day, the weakness was started by December wheat. The elevator men had some to sell, and the market was offered down to 94c by Barrett-Farnum.



May Wheat Range.

The day's addition to the contract stock was figured at 170,000 bu, with every prospect that the stock at the close of the month will be rather over than under 9,000,000 bu. Yesterday's contract stock addition was in the shape of 47 cars of contract receipts, 87 cars of transferred, and 61,000 bu of No. 1 Northern transferred. St. Louis did some early selling, and Leiter was credited with supporting the market by buying December on a decline and May under 92c. The first sharp break in May wheat carried the market down to 91⅝c. This was a full cent concession from the previous close and was just inside the range of puts. Puts sold from 92c to 90½c, the unusual range being due to the appearance of Allen-Grier as buyers.

Heavy Seaboard Clearances.

The heavy clearances helped on the reaction from the early break, but later in the day May wheat sold down to 91½c and closed at 92¼c bid. The clearances were equivalent to 848,000 bu in wheat and flour against 660,000 bu received at primary markets. The Northwestern receipts were heavy at 583 cars against 407 a week ago. Just before the close there were rumors of export engagements of wheat by two local houses, but the sample wheat market was easy. Local receipts were 160 cars, against 27 a year ago. No. 2 spring wheat was quoted nominally 4c below the May price. The differences of off grades were as wide as they have been at any time recently. The cables were not significant. Liverpool closed with some futures ¼d lower and others 1d higher. Liverpool market early was easy. Paris and Antwerp were unchanged.

There was very little done in provisions. The opening was fairly strong, but the market ruled dull throughout the session. Commission houses were fairly free sellers of May lard. Local operators bought. Packers did very little trading, and throughout the entire list prices were without material change. Of the three principal articles pork was relatively the weaker, the tone coming largely from heavy receipts here and elsewhere, Chicago showing 35,000 and the seven points 47,200, as against 60,800 the corresponding day last year. Locally about 1,500 were left over from the day before, which depressed the yards market.

Wheat Weakens Coarse Grain.

Corn was firm with a fair general trade and an utter absence of anything spectacular in the market. Wheat was a weakening influence, but did not affect the minor grain as much as might ordinarily have been expected. The range was within ¼c and the close from ⅛c to ¼c under the Wednesday figures. Receipts were the best part of 100 cars more than expected, but an easiness from this source was overcome by export demand, which continued good. Eastern clearances were reported at 595,000 bu. Receipts at primary points were heavier than ordinary, being 722,000 bu, as against shipments of 358,000 bu. The old bull crowd, Champlin and Trego-Smith, did considerable buying. Baldwin-Gurney and Counselman sold about as much as anybody. Samples were in moderate supply and good demand at a decline of ¼@½c. Sales on track and free on board were: No. 4, 25½c; No. 3, 26⅝@26¾c; No. 3 yellow, 26¾@27¼c; No. 3 white, 26⅝@27c; No. 2 white, 27⅝c; ears, 28½@31c. Billed through: No. 3, 25c; No. 3 yellow, 25½@26½c.

Oats were easier, with wheat. December dropped ⅝c, while May declined only ¼c. Early in the day there was considerable selling by the Baldwin-Gurney people, who for several days have been on the buying side. A good many lines of long oats came out during the day. About the only feature in the market was the growth of the December-May spread, it being impossible to make changes now less than 1¼c, whereas at the beginning of the week changes were made at ⅝c.

Long Line Settled Up.

Yesterday's operations are said to have settled up the Baldwin-Gurney line of long oats. Moderately free selling was done by Carrington-Hannah and other elevator interests. Sample oats were in abundant supply and not brisk demand. Prices declined about ½c. Sales on track and free on board were: No. 4 white, 23⅞@24¼c; No. 3, 23@23½c; No. 3 white, 23@24c; No. 2, 23¼@23⅞c; No. 2 white, 24½@25½c. Billed through: No. 4, 21½c; No. 4 white, 23@23⅞c; No. 3, 23c for white; No. 3 white, 23¼@23½c; No. 2, 22¼@23c; No. 2 white, 24¼c.

Rye weakened, with wheat, and from a fairly steady market early in the day showed considerable depression at the close. There were sales of No. 2 regular at 46¼c, while the close was nominally 45⅞c. May ranged downward from 48⅞@48¼c, closing at 48½c. Barley was firm, especially so for feed, of which offerings were light; quotations, however, were no higher, this grade being called 26½@27c; malting grades remained at 27@38c. Nothing whatever was done in seeds, nor is there expected to be a market until well along in the new year. Timothy was quoted nominally $2.85 March, and clover $5.25@5.30 for contract grade. Flaxseed ruled quiet and easy, May ranging from $1.02½ to $1.01⅛, closing $1.01⅞. No. 1 Northwestern was nominally May prices, and No. 1 Southwestern $1.18½. Flax receipts were 9 cars and shipments 15 cars.

Trade Gossip on 'Change.

The curb traders had a war scare on their hands last night. A dispatch was received, the authority of which was not very clear, to the effect that the British naval reserve would be called out. It sent calls up a full cent. The curb wheat price at the top was quoted 93¼c, as against 92¼c bid at the close of the regular market. The calls ranged from 93¾c early to 94¼c. Allen-Grier were buyers at the top figures. Although consols showed no effect of any excitement abroad, privilege prices were maintained at about the outside range. Puts on May wheat sold from 91½c to 91⅝c. Calls on corn ranged from 29⅝c bid to 30⅛c. Puts sold 29⅝c to 29⅞c.

Total clearances of wheat and flour yesterday represented 940,000 bu. One of the big bulls on the floor figures out that if this demand continued only seven days it would consume the entire stock of contract wheat now at this point.

Estimated receipts today: Wheat, 115 cars; corn, 475 cars; oats, 363 cars; hogs, 32,000.

A number of petitions were in circulation yesterday in behalf of aspirants to positions on the new directory. Among the names proposed are Joseph Snydacker, Frank E. Winans, Eugene J. Henry, Frank R. Spear, George C. Ball, Samuel H. Greeley, and L. B. Mitchell. The name of Julian Kune is up for nomination as a member of the Committee on Arbitration. Eugene J. Henry is with the Lehigh Valley line, and his candidacy is being urged by the transportation people.

Z. P. Brosseau has accepted the nomination for the Presidency on the independent tickets.

Bartlett-Frazier and Norton-Worthington, exporters, sold 128,000 bu No. 2 spring wheat for export. The wheat is now in transit and is for February loading.

The Minneapolis Market Record says: "Perhaps there is no other country in Europe that has further neglected the matter of stocking up in wheat and flour than the United Kingdom. It is calculated that more than 175,000,000 bu of foreign wheat will be required to carry them through the year, and of this amount they have supplied themselves with little more than 50,000,000 bu, leaving the great bulk of their wants unprovided for. The continent, on the other hand, has done very much better, and will not have to import so large a proportion of the whole, during the latter part of the season."

The Price Current summary was as follows: Limited wheat areas ice covered and may prove injurious. General situation favorable. Interior holders are reluctant sellers, both of wheat and corn. Packing for the week of the West, 580,000 hogs, against 380,000 last year.

Broomhall makes the Odessa stocks of wheat 4,320,000 bu, against 12,800,000 bu a year ago.

Wright & Sons, ship brokers of New York, say regarding tonnage: The various transatlantic lines continue to receive fairly liberal berth offerings of grain and general cargo for immediate and early shipment, but for January and beyond there appears to be some deficiency of freight, and to induce freer contributions rates have been lowered in instances, and are generally regarded as weak to all United Kingdom and continental ports. Interest in full cargo grain boats is now of an exceedingly limited character, and the subsidence of demands, coupled with considerable offerings in the way of tonnage, have resulted in a weak and irregular market.

	Closed Wednesday.	Price range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.	Closed Dec. 31, 1896
WHEAT.				
December	96⅛	94 @ 96	94¼	79⅞
May	92⅞	91⅛@ 92⅞	92⅛	83⅞
January	93	91¼@ 92⅞	92¼	80
CORN.				
December	27¼	27 @ 27¼	27	22⅞
May	29⅞	29⅞@ 29⅞	29⅞	25⅞
January	27½	......@.....	27⅛	22⅞
OATS.				
December	23¼	22⅞@ 23	22⅛	16⅛
May	23⅞	23⅛@ 23⅞	23⅞	19⅛
MESS PORK.				
December	7.80	.....@.....	7.75	6.60
January	8.80	8.75 @8.82½	8.75	7.42½
May	9.00	8.95 @9.02½	8.97½	7.80
LARD—PER 100 LBS.				
December	4.55	.....@.....	4.55	3.70
January	4.62½	4.60 @4.65	4.62½	3.77½
May	4.77½	4.75 @4.77½	4.77½	3.95
RIBS—BOXED 25C MORE THAN LOOSE				
December	4.40	.....@.....	4.40	3.80
January	4.40	4.37½@4.40	4.40	3.75
May	4.55	4.52½@4.55	4.55	3.95

GRAIN INSPECTION.

	No. 2 and better.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total.
Hard winter wheat	..	6	..	6
Red spring wheat	10	4	3	17
Spring wheat	50	82	5	137
Corn	141	394	5	540
Oats	143	301	48	492
Rye	23	2	2	27
Barley	..	4	16	20
Totals	367	793	79	1,229

Inspected out: 20,000 bu wheat, 49,800 bu corn, 92,700 bu oats. Additional—87 cars wheat, 10 cars corn, 46 cars oats.

FRESH EGGS ARE IN LIGHT SUPPLY.

Demand Not Urgent, but Good Enough to Make a Firm Market.

While the receipts of eggs figure up a few cases more than for the corresponding period last week, the local consumptive demand has picked up to a point where the receipts do not quite meet requirements. Sales were made yesterday at 22c, 1c higher than recently ruling prices. The general list was very little changed. Butter rules quiet. Trade is rather slow, the local consumptive demand being of a restricted character and the outside order demand was also rather light. However, some business is being transacted and dealers expect a better trade with the commencement of the new year, as buyers are letting their stocks run low in order to take account of stock with the closing of the year. The receipts are fair and supplies on sale moderate rather than large. Strictly fancy makes are holding steadier than the under grades, for which there is the least demand.

There is a light trade in poultry, at unchanged prices.

The general list of farm produce was quiet and about featureless.

The following prices on produce are quoted in wholesale lots from store:

Butter—Creamery: Extras, 21c; firsts, 18@19c; seconds, 15@17c. Dairies: Extras, 19c; firsts, 16@18c; seconds, 12@13c.

Cheese—Fancy full cream cheddars, 8@8¼c; twins, 8@8¼c; Young Americas, 8¼@8½c.

Dressed poultry—Turkeys, 10c; chickens, 5@5½c; ducks, 6@7c; geese, 6@7c.

Eggs—Firsts, loss off, cases returned, 22c.

Game—Jacksnipe, $1.25@1.50 per doz; golden plover, $1.25@1.50 per doz; mallard ducks, $3.00@4.25 per doz; redheads, $4.00@4.25 per doz; prairie chickens, $6.00@6.50 per doz; quail, 90c@$1.25 per doz; woodcock, $4.25@4.50 per doz.

Hay—Receipts, 475 tons; shipments, 56 tons. Choice timothy [on track], $8.75@9.00; No. 1 timothy, $8.00@8.50; No. 2 timothy, $7.00@7.50; No. 3 timothy, $6.00@6.50; choice prairie, $7.50@8.50; No. 1 prairie, $6.50@7.50; No. 2 prairie, $5.50@6.00.

Green fruits—New apples, common, $1.75 per brl; fine, $2.25@3.50 per brl; fancy, $4.00@5.00 per brl; bananas, 90c@$1.00 per bunch; cranberries, $1.75@2.00 per bu; lemons, California, $2.50@3.50 per box; oranges, California, $2.50@3.50 per box; Florida, $2.50@3.75.

Highproof spirits—Steady on the basis of $1.19 for finished goods.

Potatoes—Burbanks, 58@60c per bu; Hebrons and Peerless, 51@57c; Kings, 50@55c; Rose, 50@56c; mixed red, 51@55c; mixed white, 55@57c; sweets, Jersey, $2.75@3.00; Illinois, $2.00@2.25.

Vegetables—Beans, hand-picked pea, 95@97c per bu; beets, $1.75@2.00 per brl; Brussels sprouts, 10@12½c per qt; cabbages, home grown or New York, 75c@$1.00 per brl; Michigan celery, 50@85c per case; cauliflower, New York stock, $2.50@3.00 per brl; carrots, $1.75@2.00 per brl; egg plant, 25@35c per doz; onions, red and yellow, bulk, 50@65c per bu; string beans, green, $1.75@2.00 per bu; wax, Florida, $1.50@2.00 per bu; lettuce, Louisiana, 40@50c per bu; tomatoes, California, $1.75 per 4-basket crate; turnips, Canada rutabagas, 27@30c per bu; squash, Hubbard, 50c@$1.00 per doz.

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST

Closing Quotations on Grain and Provisions in the Big Exchanges.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—Flour—Receipts, 23,858 brls; exports, 27,791 brls; dull, easy, and lower to sell; Minnesota patents, $5.10@5.40; winter patents, $4.80@5.15; winter straights, $4.50@4.65.

Wheat—Receipts, 135,050 bu; exports, 81,757 bu. Spot weak; No. 2 red, $1.00⅛. Options opened easy, declined under liquidation, large Northwest receipts, and poor support, rallied later on heavy clearances, but broke a second time under renewed liquidation, and closed ¼@1c net lower; No. 2 red, May, 93@93 15-16c, closed 93¼c.

Corn—Receipts, 30,225 bu; exports, 262,866 bu. Spot easy; No. 2, 35½c. Options opened easy with wheat, rallied on clearances and good local buying, but finally eased off under realizing and closed partly ⅛c net higher; May, 34⅞@34 15-16c, closed 34⅞c.

Oats—Receipts, 183,600 bu; exports, 253,463 bu. Spot dull; No. 2, 28⅞c. Options dull and easier with the other markets, closing ⅛c net lower; May closed 28⅞c.

Provisions—Lard steady; Western steamed, $4.90; December, $4.90 nominal; refined quiet. Pork steady. Tallow steady. Cottonseed oil steady; prime crude, 18@19c; do yellow, 22c.

Metals—Pig iron warrants quiet but firmer at $6.70@6.77½; lake copper quiet at $10.85@10.95. Tin quiet but firm at $13.65@13.75. Spelter quiet at $3.90@4.00. Lead quiet at $3.70@3.75. The firm that fixes the settling price for leading miners and smelters calls the lead market strong at $3.50.

Coffee—Options opened quiet at 5@15 points decline, ruled inactive and featureless, with weak undertone, following European decline and entire absence of outside interest; selling checked by continued large U. S. warehouse deliveries; closed steady, with prices 10@15 points lower. Sales, 12,750 bags, including March, 6.00@6.05c. Spot coffee—Rio dull; No. 7, invoice, 6⅝c; No. 7, jobbing, 7⅛c; mild quiet; Cordova, 8¼@15c.

Cotton—Today's market for cotton developed a larger degree of investment than has been shown for some time past. The shorts were also in a buying mood and the market developed an unusual degree of activity for a holiday week. Opening quiet and firm at an advance of 1@2 points, speculation broadened and the advance was increased to 6@8 points. The phases of the general situation were in the main bullish, including continued firmness at Liverpool and a surprising increase in the already unusual spot demand in the English markets, spot sales at Liverpool reaching 14,000 bales at an advance of 1⅛d. In the afternoon there was considerable liquidation, but the market absorbed the offerings without yielding to any considerable extent, and was finally steady in tone at a net advance of 5@7 points. Spot closed dull, but steady; middling uplands, 5 15-16c; middling gulf, 6 3-16c; sales none. Futures closed steady. Sales, 110,800 bales; January, 5.82c; February, 5.85c; March, 5.88c; April, 5.93c; May, 5.97c; June, 6.02c; July, 6.06c; August, 6.10c; September, 6.09c; October, 6.11c.

Butter—Receipts, 3,500 pkgs; firm; Western creamery, 15@22c; Elgins, 22c; factory, 12@15c.

Cheese—Receipts, 2,441 pkgs; steadier; large white, September, 8⅝c; small do, September, 9@9½c; large colored, September, 8⅝c; small do, 6@6½c; large, October, 8@8¼c; small do, 8⅛@8⅞c; light skims, 6@6½c; part skims, 4½@5¼c; full skims, 2½@3¼c.

Eggs—Receipts, 7,398 pkgs; firm; State and Pennsylvania, 22@25½c; Western, 22@25c.

Sugar—Raw strong; fair refining, 3⅝c; centrifugal, 96 test, 4⅛c; refined strong; crushed, 5⅝c; powdered, 5 7-16c; granulated, 5¼c.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 30.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, old, $1.02½; new, 98⅛c; No. 2 winter, 95c. Corn—No. 2, 32⅞c. Oats—No. 2 white, 28c. Barley—Feed sold at 29⅞c. Rye—No. 1 held at 52c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 30.—There was a ⅝c break in May wheat on the opening, due to selling in Chicago by Cudahy, it was claimed, who gave orders for the sale of a line of short wheat. He bought the wheat in on the decline and steadied the market. There was no further incident during the day. There was a nervous tension, noticed more particularly in Chicago than in the local market, but price changes were unimportant. May opened ⅝c lower at 89⅞c and dropped quickly to 89c, advanced to 89⅞c, and fell back again to 89c, closing at 89⅞@89⅞c. December opened at 90⅛c and closed at 89c. July opened at 88c and closed at 87⅞c.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 30.—Wheat—Lower; No. 2 red, cash, elevator, 95c; track, 95@95½c; December, 95⅝c; January, 92c bid; May, 94⅞c; July, 80⅛c; No. 2 hard, cash, 88¼@88c. Corn—Lower; No. 2 cash, 26⅞c; December, 25⅞c bid; January, 25⅞c; May, 27⅞c; July, 28⅞c. Oats—Lower; No. 2 cash, 23c; track, 23½c; December, 23c; May, 24⅞c; No. 2 white, 24⅞@25c. Rye—Quiet, 45½c. Flaxseed—Better, $1.15¼. Pork—Lower; standard mess, $8.75. Lard—Easier; prime, $4.45; choice, $4.52. Lead—Nominal, $3.55. Spelter—Nominal, $3.72½.

PEORIA, Ill., Dec. 30.—Corn—Slow; No. 2, 26¼c. Oats—Slow; No. 2 white, nominal. Rye—Quiet; No. 2, 46c. Whisky—Market steady; highproof spirits, $1.18. Receipts—Corn, 97,600 bu; oats, 38,900 bu; rye, 600 bu; whisky, 75 brls; wheat, 3,000 bu. Shipments—Corn, 24,600 bu; oats, 14,650 bu; rye, none; whisky, 740 brls; wheat, none.

DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 30.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, cash, 89c; December, 90c; May, 90½c bid; July, 88½c. Rye, 26c. Oats, 25⅛@24½c. Barley, 24c. Flax, $1.19. Corn, 26⅛@27c. Receipts—Wheat, 104,455 bu; corn, 19,414 bu; oats, 58,801 bu; rye, 5,362 bu; barley, 30,628 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 6,920 bu.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 30.—Turpentine—Firm, 30⅝c; sales, 530 brls; receipts, 655 brls. Resin—Firm; sales, 1,530; receipts, 3,648. A, B, C, D, $1.20; E, F, $1.25; G, $1.35; H, $1.60; I, $1.75; K, $1.85; M, $2.00; N, $2.25; window glass, $2.50; water white, $3.00.

TOLEDO, O., Dec. 30.—Wheat—Irregular; No. 2 cash and December, 94½c; May, 93⅛c. Corn—Active, steady; No. 2 mixed, 28c. Oats—Dull, steady; No. 2 mixed, 23c. Rye—Dull, unchanged; No. 2 cash, 46½c.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., Dec. 30.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, 89½c; No. 1 Northern, 89c; No. 2 Northern, 84c. No. 2 white oats, 26⅛c bid. No. 2 rye, 46c. Cash flax, $1.19. Receipts of wheat, 105,937 bu.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 30.—Spirits turpentine dull, nothing doing. Crude turpentine quiet, $1.40 and $1.90. Resin firm, $1.15 and $1.20. Tar firm, $1.20.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 30.—Wheat—Soft, slow; hard, [illegible]c lower; soft neglected, nominally lower; No. 1 hard, 85c; No. 2, [illegible]; No. 3, [illegible]; No. 4, [illegible]; No. 1 red, [illegible]; No. 2, [illegible]; No. 3, 81c; No. 4, [illegible]; No. 2 spring, [illegible]; No. 3, 78@79c. Corn—Firm, active; No. 2 mixed, 24@24¼c. Oats—Slow, unchanged; No. 2 white, 22¼@22½c. Rye—No. 2, 44c.

IN THE FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKET.

Closing Quotations on Grain and Provisions at Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 30.—Bacon easy; short ribs, 32s; long clear middles, light, 28s 6d; shoulders, square, 28s 6d. Lard, prime Western, steady, 24s 6d. Wheat, spot, No. 1 red Northern spring, steady, 7s 10d. Corn, January, steady, 4s 2⅝d; February steady, 3s 2½d. Bacon, clear bellies, 12 to 14 lbs, steady, 38s.

New York Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—The market for dry goods is in the unsatisfactory condition which is always noted when inventories are progressing. Buyers have little time for operating and they are only in the market in scant numbers. The demand for cotton is generally small. Woolen and worsted goods are in generally better shape, though business is interrupted by holiday conditions. The sales of extra print cloths, rumored early in the week, were not so heavy as was at first supposed. They are said to have been 5,000 pcs for weekly delivery in March and April. The quotation of 2⅛c for extras still prevails, with few bids for early deliveries reported.

Corn Exchange a National Bank.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 30.—The Controller's certificates, authorizing the following national banks to begin business, were issued today: "The Corn Exchange National Bank of Chicago," Illinois, capital, $1,000,000; "The National Bank of Kirksville," Missouri, capital, $50,000.

Oil and Oil Certificates.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—Petroleum, Pennsylvania crude, no market; nominally at 85c.

OIL CITY, Dec. 30.—Credit balances, 65c; certificates, no bid for regular options. Cash oil sold at 65@65¼c; closed 65¼c bid. Shipments, 85,157 brls; runs, 109,878 brls.

APPLY FOR FAMILY EXPENSES.

Executors of the Pullman Estate File a Claim in Court for $7,823.

The executors of the estate of George M. Pullman filed a claim in the Probate Court yesterday for the payment of current family and household expenses, due at the time of the death of Mr. Pullman, on Oct. 19, amounting to $7,823. Of the amount $245 is for expenses incident to the funeral, exclusive of the actual funeral expenses. The expense of building the sepulcher in which the remains were placed was $80.65.

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

Springfield, Ill., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—Insurance Commissioner Van Cleave tonight gave out his decision regarding underwriters' policies. It discusses the question in all its phases and at great length, the conclusions arrived at being as follows:

"1. That insurance companies may combine and issue a joint policy, provided such combinations and the issuing of such policies do not constitute partnership contracts.

"2. That combinations in which the premium receipts constitute a common fund, from which losses and expenses of the business are paid, and the net profits shared among the companies composing the combination, constitute partnerships of such corporations and companies and are in violation of law.

"3. That the use by adoption or otherwise by a single company or by several companies of a different name from the corporate name of said company or companies in procuring and carrying on business is in violation of law and must be discontinued.

"In the consideration of this question the Superintendent has endeavored to arrive at such conclusions as he believes to be warranted under the statutes and principles of law as laid down by the underwriters and the decisions of the courts, and he has at the same time endeavored to give and has given due consideration to all the rights and privileges conferred upon insurance companies by their charters and the laws of the State. He believes that the conclusions reached are equally in accord with the provisions and the spirit, purpose, and intent of the law regulating the business of insurance in this State."

Oshkosh, Wis., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—The office of Insurance Inspector has been abolished in Wisconsin. There were three such inspectors in the State—at Oshkosh, La Crosse, and Milwaukee. The headquarters in this city were dismantled today and the furniture moved to Milwaukee. The cause of the departure is the passage by the last Legislature of a law known as the "anti-compact law," whose motive is to prevent combinations of insurance companies to regulate rates. With this act the operation of the inspector and his office conflicted, since all policies had to pass through his hands and had to be O. K.'d as to form and rate. Ex-Insurance Commissioner Cheek, at the head of the committee of insurance men who made the transfer, states, however, that equivalent results will be obtained by the local boards and that the whole thing amounts to a change of method.

Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—There is to be a row in the Milwaukee Board of Fire Underwriters over the rule limiting the agencies which each company may maintain in this city to two. The companies which have underwriters' agencies' annexes claim the right to maintain two agencies for the company and two for the annex. The other companies will not concede this point, as they claim it gives an undue advantage to such companies. A special meeting to consider the matter has been called for tomorrow.

Competitive rates made by the Underwriters' association have not proved much of a success in the estimation of many of the agents and an effort will be made at the annual meeting in January to abolish the system entirely. The plan of reducing rates on particular risks originated in the desire of the board to save as much of the members' business as possible from outside competition. Where it can be shown that a non-board company would be able to secure the risk from a board member on account of slightly lower rates the officers of the association meet the cut.

At first the requests were not numerous and affected only important risks which the board considered of sufficient importance to protect from non-board competition. The custom of applying for competitive rates has increased until the board is flooded with applications for reductions on all classes of risks from barns to skyscrapers. It is also said that the privilege has been abused by the members in instances for the purpose of securing lower rates on certain risks for personal friends of the agents. The mere mention of the Northwestern National or some other non-board company has been followed by a reduction in a specific rate. The plan of sending all competitive rates to the members by bulletin has in a measure stopped this evil, but the system is regarded by its opponents as radically wrong. A motion will be made at the annual meeting of the association to abolish the plan entirely, and to arrange that when a reduction is made it must affect some class of property instead of an individual risk.

Manager A. M. L. Wasson of the Western department of the Manhattan Fire is in Cincinnati, and the offices here were not informed of the reinsurance of the concern in the Union Assurance society of London until yesterday. The department here had a large increase in the business after the change of name from the Mutual Fire to the Manhattan. Business grew better at once and the office has been rushed to keep up with all demands. The company was fortunate early in the year in the amount of losses, but has been unfortunate during recent weeks.

The Mutual Fire was organized in New York by P. B. Armstrong in 1892 and later reinsured in the Lancashire. The charter was revived and the policy changed from jumbo lines to the general agency plan. It was decided that the name of "Mutual" affected the business of the concern and it was changed to the Manhattan Fire. P. B. Armstrong opposed the change in name, and it is intimated that this opposition has considerable to do with the present reinsurance arrangement. Mr. Wasson, the Western manager, will go to New York directly from Cincinnati and the offices here will be continued until he returns to Chicago.

Fire losses during the last ten days have materially lessened the profits of many of the companies in the Western States. In addition to the fires where the losses reached upwards of $100,000 there have been an exceptional number of small fires throughout the West. The loss for the year in Chicago is estimated by the insurance patrol at approximately $3,000,000. This makes the ratio for the year in this city about 50 per cent of the premium receipts.

One of the companies which was able to report a 20 per cent loss ratio before the last ten days will show an increase in this amount during that time of over 70 per cent.

Special Commissioner Foote, representing the Kansas insurance department, has completed his examination of the Liverpool and London and Globe and the Royal insurance companies. He finds both in excellent condition. The examination of the other companies will be postponed until the middle of January, in order not to interfere with the busy season, when the companies close their year's business.

Topeka, Kas., Dec. 30.—The Phoenix Fire Assurance company of London has notified Superintendent of Insurance McNall that it will withdraw from Kansas Jan. 1. The company gives as its reason, that it does not desire to be annoyed by fusses with McNall.

The Western Adjustment company has charge of the loss on the F. C. Austin manufacturing plant. It is estimated that the loss to the companies will be about 50 per cent of the insurance. The salvage on the plant will be considerable.

Fort Scott, Kas., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—The insurance companies have suspended $10,000 insurance on the water company's property here on account of the city seizing the plant.

The annual ball under the auspices of the Fire Insurance Patrol will be given on Jan. 12 at the First Regiment Armory, Michigan avenue and Sixteenth street.

BROKERS TO FIGHT TA[illegible]

VALIDITY OF THE LICENSE [illegible] NANCE WILL BE TESTED.

Association Formed to Carry the [illegible] ter into the Courts—Arrests [illegible] Been Made for Failure to [illegible] Required $25, but All Are Later [illegible] charged—Those in the Movement Think They Have a Good Chance to Win.

One hundred brokers and commission [illegible] yesterday met in the Legnard Building [illegible] organized the Chicago Merchandise Br[illegible] association. This organization will fight the city ordinance imposing upon brokers a license of $25 a year. Henry Newton of J. K. Armsby & Co. was elected President; Samuel Taussig, Vice President; J. [illegible] Inderrieden, Treasurer; and W. C. Car[illegible], Secretary.

The meeting was the sequel of a preliminary gathering on Dec. 18, which resulted from the arrest of a number of brokers for failing to pay the license. Warrants were understood to be out against others. W. H. Nichols, one of those arrested, was the secretary of the first meeting, while Samuel Taussig, who paid up on Dec. 15 after a warrant for his arrest had been secured by the City Collector, was honored with the position of Vice President. The arrests continued, however, and as late as Wednesday last P. P. Pease, 75 years old, was arrested and threatened with a patrol wagon ride to the Harrison Street Police Station. All cases have been dismissed upon payment of the license.

The brokers have consulted John H. Hamline, who is defending a license case involving the stock brokers before the State Supreme Court, and are encouraged in the belief that there were good grounds for doubting the validity of the ordinance, and they determined to fight it in the courts. The organization has been formed for that purpose, but it will be continued permanently.

The brokers declare that they pay their full share of general taxes, and can see no ground for placing an extra burden upon them on the ground of police protection supposed to be extended. They assert that the ordinance discriminates in favor of outside brokers who are able to come to Chicago and transact their business without paying a cent in the form of taxes, as they are protected by the interstate commerce act.

Another grievance in the eyes of the brokers is that the ordinance is not clear in that it leaves doubtful who are brokers and consequently liable for the license. The brokers who rent desk room and conduct a small business complain that they are taxed [illegible] as much as large firms like J. K. Armsby & Co., who have a number of men on the street soliciting.

The association is designed to promote a harmonious understanding between the brokers and commission men, and to secure the maintenance of good trade customs.

Before the meeting closed the following committees were selected:

By-laws—DeWitt Stevens, John H. Leslie, [illegible] Dawson.

Incorporation—Henry Colberg, J. H. Jones, [illegible] C. Herrick.

Membership—W. H. Nichols, T. Decker, N. Gottlieb, C. E. Fowler, C. Thompson.

NEWS OF THE COURTS.

Superior and Circuit Court Judgments.

Judge Stein—9147—Harry Slater for use of George D. Wellington vs. Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Ry. Co.; on findg., $300 and sat.—2909—Frank T. Kinnare, admr. of estate of Edward J. [illegible] vs. American Steamship Barge Co.; on findg., $350 and sat.

Judge Brentano—6702—Alexander Rosenthal, use of Louis Ablowich, vs. John C. McKeon, receiver of the Natl. Bank of Illinois; on findg., $700.[illegible] and appld.

Decrees.

Judge Dunne—2811—Greer vs. Baldwin; dec.—Divorces—168044—Lois S. from Edwin T. Danman.—175550—Mary from Gregor Novak.—177105—Emil from Carrie Meyer.—174344—Julia from William Sahl.—165119—Grace M. from Fred C. Wilson.

Court Calls for Today.

Judge Tuthill—Motions for new trials and contested motions.

Judge Hutchinson—Motions for new trials [illegible] contested motions.

Judge Stein—Motions of course.

Judge Batten—County Court—9:30 a. m., motions of course.

Judge Kohlsaat—Probate Court—General business.

Judge Brentano—Motions of course and submitted cases.

Judge Payne—Motions for new trial in 50[illegible], 8808, 7236, 614. Contested motions in 5239, [illegible] 404.

Judge Gary—Criminal Court, Branch No. [illegible] 1157 on trial.

Judge Horton—Criminal Court, Branch No. 2—2625, 2627, 2633, 2634, 2637, 2645, 2647, [illegible], 2670, 2671, 2655, 2656.

Judge Waterman—Criminal Court, Branch No. 3—Call not extended.

Judge Baker—Criminal Court, Branch No. 4—1630.

Judge Chetlain—Criminal Court, Branch No. 5—2662, 2667, 2666, 2626.

Judge Ewing—Criminal Court, Branch No. 6—Call not extended.

Obeyed Her Mother's Spirit.

James Neely, a prominent young man of Asheville, Ala., committed suicide at his home from despondency because his sweetheart had rejected him from the warning of her dead mother in a dream. The couple were betrothed and the young lady was having the wedding trousseau made. One night recently, she claims, she saw the spirit of her mother in her dreams, and she told her daughter under no circumstances to marry Neely. Acting on the advice of the spiritual visitor, she rejected her lover and Neely killed himself.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
CHICAGO, Ill., December 2, 1897.

A special meeting of the stockholders of The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, duly called by the Board of Directors, will be held at the general office of the company, No. 144 Van Buren-st., in the City of Chicago, County of Cook and State of Illinois, on the fifteenth [15th] day of February, A. D. 1898, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of considering, voting and deciding whether the stockholders of the company will consent to and will authorize the creation of a bonded debt by the issue, at such times and in such amounts as from time to time the Board of Directors may determine, of bonds, payable in gold coin of the United States of America of the present standard of weight and fineness, and not exceeding the aggregate principal sum of one hundred million dollars [$100,000,000], maturing January 1, 19[illegible], and bearing a rate of interest not exceeding five per centum per annum, payable semi-annually; and the execution of a mortgage or deed of trust to such trustee or trustees as may be designated by the Board of Directors, to be dated January 1, A. D. 1898, to secure all such bonds, which are to be issued for the purpose of refunding, redeeming, or paying, at or before maturity, outstanding obligations of this company, and of such other companies whose railroads shall hereafter be acquired by consolidation or purchase by The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, and for the purpose of the future enlargement, improvement, or extension of the property of this company; and also whether the stockholders of the company will consent to, and approve of, such mortgage for securing the said bonds as shall be submitted to said meeting, and will ratify the proceedings of the Board of Directors authorizing such bonds and such mortgage or deed of trust and indicating the property to be covered thereby; and for the further purpose of considering, voting and deciding whether Article VIII. of the Articles of Consolidation of this company, adopted the 2d day of June, in the year A. D. 1880, as the said Article was amended at the annual meeting of the stockholders of the company on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1890, shall be further amended so as to read: "The highest amount of funded debt to which the company shall be subject shall not exceed $100,000,000."

R. R. CABLE, President.

W. G. PURDY, Secretary.

Peoples Gas Light and Coke Co.
(OF CHICAGO).

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the People's Gas Light & Coke Company will be held at the office of the Company in Chicago, 2 Madison Street, on Monday, January 10th, 1898, at eleven o'clock A. M.

The transfer books will be closed in accordance with the by-laws at the close of business [illegible] December 20th, 1897, and will reopen Tuesday, January 11th, 1898.

C. K. G. BILLINGS, President.

THE CHICAGO JUNCTION RAILWAY AND UNION STOCK YARDS COMPANY.
Office of the Company, 40 Wall-st., New York, Dec. 31, 1897.
Coupons No. 18 of the Company's 5 per cent cumulative income bonds will be paid on and after Jan. 3rd, 1898, at the office of the Company, 40 Wall-st., New York City.
WILLIAM C. LANE, Treasurer.

Chicago General Railway Co.
First Mortgage 5s Gold Bonds.
$500, $1,000. DUE 1936.
Investigation solicited.
BONNEY BROS., 511 Tacoma Building.

REAL ESTATE LOANS AT THE VERY LOWEST RATES.
101 Washington St. Edgar M. Snow

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING PERMITS WERE ISSUED by the Building department yesterday:

Mrs. Clara Standish, 3-story and basement brick flats, 2470 N. Pauline-st.	6,000
William G. Bletsch, 3-story and basement brick flats, 828 Wilson-av.	9,000
F. & M. Schmitt, 2-story and basement brick flats, 314 Cleveland-av.	2,000
K. Storgaard, 3-story and basement brick flats, 745 W. Division-st.	9,000
Peter Wessell, 3-story and basement brick flats, 383 N. Rockwell-st.	6,000
William Holt, 3-story and basement brick apartment bldg., 5922 and 5924 S. Park-av.	8,000

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

NEW INCORPORATIONS WERE LICENSED by the Secretary of State at Springfield yesterday as follows:

The Wilson Bros. company, at Chicago; to deal in men's furnishing goods; capital stock, $1,000,000; incorporators, Milton H. Wilson, Hugh R. Wilson, Elijah C. Wilson.

The A. D. Scott Manufacturing company, at Chicago; to make electrical appliances; incorporators, A. D. Scott, Samuel C. Scott, W. B. Farr.

The Champion Oil company, at Chicago; to deal in oils and grease; capital stock, $100,000; incorporators, Charles L. Hull, J. J. Jones, W. I. Bennett.

The Old German Charitable association, at Chicago; for charitable purposes; without capital stock; incorporators, Ernst Foelemunn, Henry Turs, Christ Grube.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—$10 REWARD, NO QUESTIONS ASKED; bag containing well-worn black-mounted opera glasses and aluminium extension holder; presumably left at Auditorium or on I. C. suburban train; glasses of small value intrinsically, but treasured as a keepsake. Return to A. G. FARR, 204 Dearborn-st., or 5103 Hibbard-av.

LOST—OR STOLEN—BLACK POODLE DOG; hind quarters sheared; answers to the name of "Lais." Any information leading to recovery liberally rewarded. F. M. AVERY, 2123 Prairie.

LOST—A SQUARE GOLD CUFF BUTTON WITH raised letter G. Please return to 1612 Michigan-av. and be rewarded.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—TOM: IF ONLY FOR MOM AND Micky's sakes, come back; will straighten everything. G.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—A RESPONSIBLE WHOLESALE JEWELRY FIRM WILL SELL DIAMONDS AND WATCHES ON MONTHLY OR WEEKLY PAYMENTS. NO SECURITY REQUIRED. GOODS DELIVERED ON FIRST PAYMENT. GET OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE. LOFTIS BROS. & CO., COLUMBUS MEMORIAL BLDG., 103 STATE-ST. OPEN EVENINGS.

PERSONAL—DESTRO-VITA CURES BALDness; examinations free. 1310 Champlain Bldg.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY PRACTICAL BOOKkeeper and general office man of 35; able correspondent; 5 years with last employers; books examined and trial balance taken; highest references. Address P 728, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — IN BOOKKEEPING or confidential capacity; excellent references and security; age 27. Address P 781, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A1 GROCERY clerk, 4 years' experience; refs. Address P 710, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN, WELL educated, of good habits; office position preferred; small salary; references. P 740, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESMAN, COUNtry or city, or collector; can furnish first-class references. Address P 782, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—OFFICE, BY YOUNG man, well educated, experienced in abstract office; A1 refs. Address C M 364, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A REGISTERED pharmacist; German-American. P 709, Tribune.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MAN OF EXCEPtional ability and business experience; for 11 years salesman in large wholesale gents' furnishing house. Address P 772, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED salesman, plumbing and steam supplies. Address P 757, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO SELL STEAM COAL on a commission. Address P 716, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—10,000 ROLLS OF wallpaper, bankrupt stock, furnished, and hung, only 12½c; calcimining, $1 a room; inside painting and decorating cheap. HENRY W. FOREMAN, 202 N. Mozart.

SITUATION WANTED — AS FOREMAN IN furniture factory; long experience in machine and cabinet department; first-class city reference. Address P 889, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, steady work; fireman; good hand with steam machinery. Address P 777, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ENGINEER; 18 years' experience; good refs. P 838, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED — ENGINEER, ALLround man, licensed; ref. X B 119, Tribune.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDE, 31, SOber and reliable, as coachman or houseman; several years' experience and best of references. Address P 717, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, MARried, no children; knows his business; first-class references. Address P 773, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN; first-class references. P 787, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—STENOGRAPHER; 1 year's experience; can operate telegraph; salary very reasonable. Address P 774, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STENOGRAPHER; 5 years' experience; salary $10. P 817, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS MANAGER HOTEL or large restaurant; 25 years' experience; especially competent in controlling employes and pleasing guests. Address X B 110, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—STUDENT OF ARmour Institute works for room and board; gilt edge references. 3663 Wabash-av., Flat 2.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG LADY OF EDucation; experience as bookkeeper and cashier; best references. Address P 704, Tribune office.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADIES' MAID OR second girl; Boston references. 5121 May-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT girl, general housework. 7001 Jefferson-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS cook and laundress; refs. 141 E. 39th-st.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG LADY AS stenographer with reliable firm; rapid Remington operator; 3 years' experience. P 726, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY STENOGRApher; bright, trustworthy, and thoroughly firstclass. Address P 754, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY STEnographer; reliable and accurate. Address W H 138, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY STENOGRApher; experienced; accurate. P 790, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NURSE FOR ELderly lady; no wages. M. A. C., 104 La Salle-st., Aurora, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—LADY WISHES SALaried position where security or bond is required. Address X W 155, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

CLERK—FOR SO. SIDE REAL ESTATE OFfice. 244 35th-st.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

MEN—TO SOLICIT AND COLLECT ORDINARY and monthly insurance. F. C. HOOPLE, 810 Old Colony Bldg.

SALESMAN—CLOAK, BY A LARGE MANUfacturing firm, producing ladies' cloaks, suits, and shirtwaists, for Missouri and Kansas; must be experienced in the line and must have traveled over the territory named. Address, with particulars, P 778, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—FOR CITY TRADE. APPLY IN person. 607 Masonic Temple.

SALESMEN—A1 IN EVERY RESPECT, FOR Chicago and larger towns in Illinois and adjoining States; splendid contract based on salary and commission; references required. Address P 755, Tribune office.

SOLICITOR—EXPERIENCED ADVERTISING; able to earn $50 weekly; permanent work for 1898. BOYCE, 215 Madison.

SOLICITORS—LIFE INSURANCE; FAVORable contract for new year; policy sells easily. PEACOCK, 107 Dearborn, Room 18.

Boys.

BOY—TRUSTWORTHY, ACQUAINTED WITH streets, for light delivery wagon; bring references. 1841 Wabash-av.

Trades.

BARBER—AT ONCE.
95 Oak-st.

CARPENTER—AND THREE APPRENTICES; come 1841 Wabash-av. Friday noon, with saw and hammer.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN CAN SECURE a good position; applicant must have received technical education, had experience, and can furnish satisfactory references. Address "TECHNIQUE," Journal office, Dayton, O.

Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHER — REMINGTON; YOUNG man; good penman; $8. 204, 269 Dearborn-st.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHERS—WRITE AT ONCE FOR particulars concerning large evening-speed class for ladies and gentlemen organizing for 1898; all systems represented; practice legal, commercial, and reporting work. Address P 593, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

AGENT—GOOD. DR. MELZE & SONS, 209 Inter Ocean Bldg.

GOVERNMENT POSITIONS—DON'T PREPARE for the postoffice or other civil service examinations without seeing our illustrated catalogue of information; sent free. Columbian Correspondence College, Washington, D. C.

MALE AND FEMALE TO BE INDEPENDENT; telegraphing learned at your own home; write for instructions, etc.
So. Telegraph, 3161 Ashland-av.

MAN—ADVANCE TO WORK CITY CHURCHES; must be first-class, good reference. Address P 8[illegible], Tribune office.

MAN—TO COLLECT AND SOLICIT.
H. WOOD, 1814 Ashland Block.

YOUNG MAN—OF ABILITY, GOOD ADDRESS, clean record, with influential connections, to call on manufacturers and operators of power plants as representative of an Eastern manufacturing corporation; pay proportionate to value of services and extent of influence; give age, references, and full particulars of connections and past experience. Address X B 114, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

MEN—BY CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, A 1 book men for territory outside of Chicago; also men in Chicago. 334 Dearborn-st., Room 730.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SALESWOMAN—FIRST-CLASS, WHO HAS practical experience with high-class trade; new store, branch of New York house. Address P 725, Tribune office.

Domestics.

GIRL—COMPETENT, AT ONCE. 6109 WOODlawn-av.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; 9 in family; $4 a week; no ironing. 4763 Madison-av.

HOUSEWORK—STRONG YOUNG GIRL FOR general housework. MRS. J. C. SIMS, 6758 Sherman-st.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; references. 221 31st-st.

HOUSEWORK—COLORED WOMAN; 2 IN FAMily; sleep home; $3. 4711 Champlain-av., 3d flat.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. 6112 Kimbark-av., 2d flat.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER—GOOD WORKING, IN WIDower's family of three children; sewing required. Call 79 Wisconsin-st. from 6:30 p. m. to 8 p. m. Friday.

Employment Agencies.

BOOKKEEPER—YOUNG MAN; WEST SIDE; stenographer, rapid, Rem., $15; bookkeeper, experienced in upholstery; boys for wholesale house, $4 to $5. 185 Dearborn-st., Room 152.

BOOKKEEPER—EXPERIENCED IN GROcery business. 185 Dearborn-st., Room 152.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER—A GOOD, RAPID, EXPERienced stenographer; Catholic preferred; should live on West Side; must be thoroughly competent and educated. Address P 752, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHER AND BOOKKEEPER COMbined—Young lady. Call after 3 o'clock 310, 52 Dearborn-st.

Miscellaneous.

LADY BARBERS—NEW, FIRST-CLASS DOWNtown shop; opens all new Monday; must be thoroughly experienced. MISS JOSIE MATLOCK. Address P 737, Tribune office.

SOLICITORS—FOR CHEAP LODGINGS AT Business Woman's Home. 396 Dearborn-st.

TEACHERS—THREE, AT ONCE, FOR SCHOOLS and college. Address P 795, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS MAKING $40 TO $80 A WEEK; greatest agents' seller ever invented; both canvassing and general agents needed; particulars by mail. Monroe Mfg. Co., X 88, La Crosse, Wis.

DRESSMAKING.

LEARN DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY—Easy payments, unlimited lessons. Patterns cut to fit, 50c. McDowell School, 78 State-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—MAN OR WOMAN WITH $1,000 cash to engage with me under my Yukon transportation contract with one of the strongest railway companies in world; probably make $5,000 in three months; no particulars given except on interview with principal; highest references in Chicago; investor will handle money; must have business experience. Address P 741, Tribune office.

GO SOUTH—TO WESTERN TENNESSEE; train leaves 5 p. m. Tuesday, Jan. 4, Illinois Central; winter outing in the fruitful South and cheaper than you can live at home. Get particulars and tickets of Southern Homeseekers' Land Co., 1310 Masonic Temple, Chicago.

WANTED—PARTY WHO UNDERSTANDS HOtel and saloon business to buy half interest 80-room hotel; fine saloon can be connected with front; side and rear entrance; advertiser owns the building; moneymaker; elegant location; call at once; no traders. Hotel, 411 W. Madison-st.

FOR SALE—PATENT, GREAT MERIT; SELLS $65; costs $5; building law requires it; valued $50,000; first cash offer takes it. Address V X 54, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—$150 CASH WILL PURCHASE EStablished mail order business clearing $200 month; chance of a lifetime; must be sold at once; leaving city; no agents. 808 W. C. T. U. Temple.

PARTIES CONTEMPLATING GOING INTO SAloon business will consult their interest by calling on O'Donnel & Duer, Bavarian Brewing Co., 40th and Wallace-sts. Several good corners to rent.

TO RENT—CIGAR STAND; HANDSOMEST barber shop in Chicago will open Monday, Jan. 3; will rent cigar stand with one window to good party. Address P 792, Tribune office.

ACTIVE MAN OR WOMAN WITH $500 TO $1,000 can secure interest in mailing business; must take full charge; rare chance; big money. Address P 783, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—$350 CASH—CORNER GROCERY; complete stock; A No. 1 stand; North Side; will take invoice. Address P 784, Tribune office.

WANTED—AMATEUR ACTRESS WITH $200 can secure engagement with reliable traveling company. Address P 746, Tribune office.

CASH FOR SHOE STOCKS, DRY GOODS, clothing, and other merchandise. Address Merchandise Purchasing Co., 127 Market-st.

WANT GROCERY STOCK OR MERCHANDISE for clear farm near city or city lots. Address X B 45, Tribune office.

HARDWARE STORE ON NORTH SIDE; INvoice $4,000; established 14 years; doing profitable business. Address P 583, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTY WITH $1,000 TO HANDLE specialty; cannot fill orders for lack of money. Address J. FOLEY, 186 Huron-st.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE—HALF INTEREST IN patent new automatic slide gate. For particulars address O. F. MARTIN, Mechanicsville, Ia.

FOR SALE—$800 CASH, BALANCE TIME, buys the finest saloon on the West Side. Address P 791, Tribune office.

$50 REALIZES $200 BY FEBRUARY; STRICTly legitimate. Address P 796, Tribune office.

$450 BUYS FIRST-CLASS MEAT MARKET; owner leaving city. P 715, Tribune office.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK—SS. In the Superior Court thereof: Thomas R. Barron et al., trading as Barron Brothers, vs. "Berry's" [A Corporation]. Notice is hereby given to the creditors of "Berry's" [a corporation, that on the 27th day of December, A. D. 1897, a decree was entered in the above entitled cause, dissolving said corporation and appointing the undersigned as receiver to wind up its affairs and distribute its assets. And notice is hereby given to all creditors of said corporation to file their claims with the undersigned, duly authenticated, within ninety days from the date hereof, otherwise they may be excluded from participation in the assets. JAMES H. LEA, Receiver. Defrees, Brace & Ritter, attorneys for receiver. Chicago, December 28th, 1897.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.
The firm of Cady, Grubb & Co., having offices in New York City and Chicago, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, accounts due to the firm to be paid to whichever office invoiced them. The business of the Chicago office will be continued in the same manner as in the past by Mr. E. J. Cady under the firm name of E. J. Cady & Co., and in a like manner the business of the New York office will be conducted by Mr. Frank Grubb and Mr. I. R. Elston under the firm name of Frank Grubb & Co. Signed

E. J. CADY,
FRANK GRUBB,
I. R. ELSTON.

NOTICE TO ALL HOUSEHOLDERS OF THE 23d and 24th Wards—My contract for the removal of garbage and ashes ceases today. Mulcare & Burke are the new contractors.
JOHN S. COOPER, Contractor.

BICYCLES AND BICYCLE GOODS.

1898
BICYCLE
PRICE
$60.
RAMBLER BICYCLES.
"19-year-old wheels."
NEW 1898 LIST PRICE—$60.
1897
RAMBLERS, while they last,
$50.
Tandems: 1898, $100; 1897 model, $90.
SPECIAL
FALL
BARGAINS
EVERY
DAY.
GORMULLY & JEFFERY MFG. CO.,
86 Madison-st., Chicago.

WANTED—25 SECOND-HAND BICYCLES AT once; spot cash; bring wheel or send address. Brown-Lewis Cycle Co., 293 Wabash-av.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

1411 MICHIGAN-AV. 1411
PROF. C. F. LEON,
THE PRINCE OF CLAIRVOYANTS.
Reads past, future; wonderfully correct. Gives infallible advice on business, speculation, stocks, investments; wills, mines, patents; insurance, law suits, and all business transactions; love, courtship, marriage, divorce, and family affairs.

MISS VAN DE VERE, THE GIFTED PARISIAN, will tell you how to magnetise your lover, secure speedy and happy marriage, and gives invaluable advice in business; even ministers of the gospel consult this born clairvoyant; "Napoleonic" charms make you infallible in love and business. 363 W. Madison-st., 8 a. m. to 9 p. m.

MME. FISHER, GREATEST LIVING CLAIRvoyant, never fails; advice on lawsuits, divorces, and family troubles a specialty. 1283 Wabash-av.

TYPEWRITERS.

GOOD TYPEWRITERS ON EASY PAYMENTS; leading standard makes; high grades; most complete stock of first-class machines. Call or address W. H. MORRISON & CO., 404 and 410 Baltimore Building, 21 Quincy-st., Chicago.

WANTED—SMITH-PREMIER, CHEAP; CASH; give price and sample. Address P 799, Tribune.

MACHINES TO RENT, ALL KINDS.
Illinois Typewriter Co., 8, 92 La Salle.

CLOTHING.

A. S., 474 N. CLARK-ST., 2D FLAT, PAYS THE highest price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

FOR SALE—FOOT-FORM DOUGLAS SHOES, wholesale and retail; exclusive agents. L. B. MONTANYA & CO., 161 Monroe-st.

STORAGE.

NEW FIRST-CLASS ENGLEWOOD STORAGE warehouse; low charges, liberal treatment. Call or send postal.
THE OLD CHICAGO STORAGE AND LOAN CO.,
818-19 Englewood-av. [63d-st.]

STAMPS, COINS, PICTURES, ETC.

CASH FOR STAMPS—RARE STAMPS AT AUCtion; next sale Jan. 5; catalogue free. F. WOLSIEFFER, 204 Clark, near Adams.

BARTER AND EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—FURNITURE AND CARPET for a good 2 horse wagon and double harness. 3813 State-st.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BEST PART OF WOODLAWN, 2-flat bldg., stone front; steam heat; cost $7,000; sell for $5,800. W. H. STEWART, 79 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN—PRAIRIE-AV. six-flat bldg., rental $2,700; price $23,000. C. H. GOODYKOONTZ & CO., 917 Chamber of Com.

FOR SALE—FOR A FINE HOME ON THE boulevards or in Kenwood go to MATSON HILL, 607 Home Insurance Bldg.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN—FINE 11-ROOM house on Washington-blvd., cost $15,000; will sell for $7,500. Sickness compels immediate sale. Address X B 111, Tribune office.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—GENUINE BARGAIN—FINE CORner for apartment building, n. of Lincoln Park, near the lake. CARL MUELLER & CO., 84 La Salle-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—MUST SELL MY SUBURBAN home at great sacrifice; three acres of natural grove; improvements cost $16,000; 40 minutes' ride on good road, 50 trains daily. Address X B 97, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—HOUSES IN EVANSton and other north shore suburbs. Also loans.
RICE & CREIGHTON, 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK HOUSES—ALSO TO rent. WEAGE & TUCKER, 1105 Tacoma.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FINEST MEXICAN LANDS FOR coffee, rubber, tobacco. R. 55, 175 Dearborn.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—FOR SPOT CASH, VACANT LOT ON West Side; give full particulars and price. Address P 543, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—CHOICE CLEAR $500,000 southern California fruit ranch for Cook County property; will assume.
HABERER & DELFOSSE, 95 Washington-st.

WE HAVE A LARGE LIST OF CLEAR IMproved and vacant to exchange for apartment houses. W. L. BRENT & CO., 84 Washington-st.

EXCHANGE—2 CLEAR LOTS WORTH $1,200, balance cash, for 25 feet West Side vacant residence property. ADOLPH LOEB, 152 La Salle.

FIVE IMPROVED ILLINOIS FARMS TO EXchange for good merchandise. P 597, Tribune.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

ALWAYS HAVE MONEY TO LOAN ON CHIcago real estate at current rates in sums of $500 and over; no delay, as we pass on the securities. 6 PER CENT GOLD MORTGAGES FOR SALE.
CANNELL & McCLUER, 107 Dearborn-st.
Lake View office, 1808 Clark-st., near Roscoe.

WE BUY REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES AND make loans at the very lowest rates on real estate and approved collateral; also building loans; no delay; easy terms; commission no object.
H. WOLF & CO.,
118 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, R. 517 Chi. Stock Exchange.

CHANDLER MORTGAGE COMPANY, 110 Dearborn-st.—Loan money on Chicago improved real estate on 1st mortgage; loan on choice suburban, on desirable vacants, on church property. Also building loans. Prompt answers to applications.

A SPECIAL FUND OF $500,000 TO LOAN ON improved Chicago real estate in sums to suit borrowers; 5, 5½, and 6 per cent.
J. GRAFTON PARKER & CO.,
701, 100 Washington-st.

MONEY LOANED IN ANY AMOUNT ON CHIcago property.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & CO.,
93 Dearborn-st., Main Floor.

DO YOU WANT TO BUILD? MONEY TO LOAN without delay.
PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO.,
164 Dearborn-st.

BODDIE BROTHERS, 140 DEARBORN-ST., loan money in sums to suit on Chicago real estate and to build, at current rates. Applications promptly passed upon.

5½ PER CENT MONEY LOANED ON IMproved Chicago property in amounts from $2,000 to $5,000; from $500 to $2,000 at 6 per cent.
ROSE & COMPANY, 108 Dearborn-st.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS,
83 and 85 Dearborn-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATES.
ANY AMOUNT.
Special sum of $1,000.
F. A. HENSHAW & CO., 97 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO IMPROVED property and well-located vacant.
W. H. COLVIN, 718 Chamber of Commerce.

HART & FRANK, 92 AND 94 WASHINGTON-st.; loans on Chicago real estate and building loans made at lowest rates; 1st mortgages for sale.

FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS ON CHICAGO real estate at lowest rates; also building loans.
ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., 70 Dearborn-st.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL estate, Chicago, Evanston, and suburbs, 6, 6½, and 7 per cent. O. F. GIBBS & CO., 125 La Salle.

LOANS ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE AT current rates. The Equitable Trust Company, 185 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—APPLICATIONS FOR LOANS OF $1,000 and upward; money on hand.
F. D. PATTERSON & SON, 108 Dearborn-st.

SPECIAL SUMS OF $1,000, $2,000, AND $3,000 to loan on vacant or improved real estate.
E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, FOURTH FLOOR, 172 E. Washington-st., s. e. corner of 5th-av., loans money on Chicago real estate.

ABUNDANCE OF MONEY AT 5, 5½, AND 6 per cent; nominal commission for good loans. M. S. GREGORY, 85 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE in sums to suit. Building loans made.
PLACE, DUTTON & PECK, 145 La Salle-st.

INTEREST RATES, 4½ TO 6 PER CENT; WANT choice real estate loans. KOZMINSKI & CO., bankers, 73 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—WE LOAN MONEY ON real estate at lowest market rates; no delay.
WINSTON & CO., 88 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN WITHOUT COMMISSION, 6 per cent, on impd. Chicago real estate, building loans. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

A. L. HOWARD & BRO., 101 WASHINGTON-st.—Building loans on city property at an exceptionally low rate for next 60 days.

WESTERN STATE BANK, S. W. COR. LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loans money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; no delay.

MEAD & COE, 100 WASHINGTON-ST., MONEY to loan at lowest market rates on Chicago real estate security; first mortgages for sale.

MONEY TO LOAN ON VACANT OR IMPROVED from $200 up; building loans. FRANK R. LINDOP & CO., 917, 138 Washington-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY IN 5 DAYS, 5, 5½, AND 6 per cent; on improved, vacant, or building loans.
EDWIN WYNN & CO., 132 La Salle-st.

WANTED—LOAN OF $3,000 ON MY PRIVATE frame residence in Woodlawn, lot 40x150; valued at $7,500. Address X B 115, Tribune office.

5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT LOANS MADE ON Chicago real estate, with prepayment privilege. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 204 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO BORROW $9,000, FOR 5 YEARS, on first-class residence property; 6 per cent; no commission. Address P 711, Tribune office.

WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 DEARBORN-st., make loans on real estate.

LOANS, ANY AMOUNTS, LOWEST RATES; no delay. A. P. Mackinnon & Co., 80 Dearborn.

JUDD & JUDD, LOANS, REAL ESTATE.
84 La Salle-st. and 420 W. 63d-st.

FINANCIAL.

I LOAN TO HONORABLE WORKING PEOPLE without publicity [school teachers, police, and firemen, accompanied by their wives] for half the rates you pay elsewhere. Please cut this out and consult S. RICHARDSON, 139 E. Madison-st., suite 25.

MONEY TO LOAN IN AMOUNTS TO SUIT, AND may be repaid in installments, on secured notes, goods in store, mortgages, and available securities of all kinds; stocks and bonds of local corporations, city warrants, etc., bought and sold.
SHIELDS & BRO., 95 Clark-st., Room 220.

MONEY LOANED PRIVATELY ON FURNIture, pianos, horses, carriages, without removal, at lowest rates. If you want money and a friend, too, call on me. Live and let live is my motto. Time and payment to suit borrower. A. H. WILLIAMS, Banker, 69 Dearborn-st., R. 28.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES PURCHASED; loans on same, legal interest. RICHARD HERZFELD, 171 La Salle-st., R. 617. Established 1873.

WANTED—THOROUGH BUSINESS-MAN WITH $20,000 to join banker in high-class, legitimate, established, profitable business. P 753, Tribune.

LIFE INS. POLICIES PURCHASED LOANS ON same; legal interest. John V. Fox, 108 Dearborn.

MONEY LOANED SALARIED MEN WITHOUT security. Room 21, 95 and 97 Washington-st.

PERSONAL PROPERTY LOANS.

MONEY FOR THE HOLIDAYS—
LOWER RATES. LOWER RATES.
DURING THIS MONTH I WILL LOAN MONEY TO HONEST PEOPLE ON YOUR FURNITURE, PIANOS, LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES, DIAMONDS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY OF ALL KINDS AT THE LOWEST RATES.
I do not make you a loan to get your things. I make it to you for the interest only and I will give every one who wishes it who makes a loan with me a written guaranty not to take the furniture. I do not make any inquiries among your neighbors; you can pay the loan back in easy monthly payments to suit yourself; there are no charges taken out in advance; you receive the full amount in cash.
People who want to make a loan privately and desire to be treated honorably call on
A. FRENCH,
128 La Salle-st., Room 1, second floor.

ANY PERSON
TEMPORARILY EMBARRASSED
and wanting a loan upon furniture, pianos, etc., will find it to his interest to deal with private party. We loan our own money and can give the lowest rates. We loan from $20 upward. Payments made to suit the convenience of the borrower.
LOUIS F. HOPKINS & CO.,
167 Dearborn-st., Room 702.
Near Monroe. Also 523 W. 63d-st., Englewood [over postoffice]. Englewood office open from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m.

FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
94 WASHINGTON-ST., 1ST FLOOR, ROOM 2, BETWEEN CLARK AND DEARBORN.
351 W. 63D-ST., COR. OF YALE, ENGLEWOOD.
AND 9113 COMMERCIAL-AV. [ROOM 1 COLUMBIA BLOCK], SOUTH CHICAGO.
Loans on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, etc., without removal.

DON'T BORROW MONEY ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, ETC., UNTIL YOU GET MY RATES. F. G. WRIGHT, 83 1ST NAT'L BANK BLDG., 164 DEARBORN-ST.

LOANS TO RESPONSIBLE PARTIES CONFIDENTIALLY on furniture and pianos in sums to suit; part payments taken and costs reduced; lowest rates. 70 La Salle-st., 2d floor, Room [illegible].

PERSONAL PROPERTY LOANS.

DO YOU WANT MONEY? IF SO, CALL ON ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER, 100 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901.
You can borrow what you need on
FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, CARRIAGES, WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS, OR OTHER GOOD SECURITY, WITHOUT REMOVAL OF GOODS.
You have the use of the property and also the money. I loan money for the interest and do not want goods or property, so you need have no fear of losing them.
Payments arranged on monthly installment plan or to suit your convenience. Business done quietly, without publicity.
No charges taken out in advance. You get the full amount of the loan in cash.
You can deal with me quickly, privately, satisfactorily, and confidentially.
It has been a pleasure to me to notice that my old customers always come back to me again when in need of money. CALL AND SEE ME.
ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER,
100 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901.

MONEY. MONEY. MONEY.
ARE YOU IN NEED OF MONEY?
IF SO CALL ON THE OLDEST, LARGEST, AND ONLY INCORPORATED LOAN COMPANY IN CHICAGO.
YOU CAN BORROW ANY AMOUNT YOU WISH ON HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, CARRIAGES, WAGONS, WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS OR ANY VALUABLE SECURITY, THE PROPERTY TO REMAIN UNDISTURBED IN YOUR POSSESSION. YOU CAN GET THE MONEY THE DAY YOU MAKE APPLICATION AND WITH NO PUBLICITY. LOANS CAN BE PAID BACK IN ANY INSTALLMENTS THAT SUIT THE BORROWER, AND EACH PAYMENT SO MADE WILL LESSEN the COST OF THE LOAN; there are no RESTRICTIONS ON YOUR MOVING WHEN YOU WISH.
THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
175 DEARBORN-ST., ROOMS 18 AND 19.

ESTABLISHED 1871—$20 TO $100 ADVANCED to those keeping house; no chattel mortgage; confidential; no indorser. J. D. SPEAR, 89 Madison, Room 8, opposite Tribune Building.

LOANS TO SALARIED PEOPLE ON THEIR own names, holding positions with responsible concerns; easy payments. R. 802, 134 Monroe-st.

MINES AND MINING.

MINER WITH 18 YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN Alaska desires 7 more husky men to complete party going into the richest fields; have boat; $1,000 required. Address X B 94, Tribune office.

WILL BUILD SMALL STEAMER AND DELIVer in Alaska. KEITH, 81 34th-place.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

THE ANDERSON, 107 37TH-ST., FACING Ellis Park, newly furnished beautiful 3-room suite with private bath; also large front alcove room; table first-class; home cooking; near cable and I. C.

3033 GROVELAND—LARGE, NICELY FURnished rooms with board; one block from 31st-st. I. C. R. R. or cable.

57 EAST 23D-ST., NEAR PRAIRIE-AV.—ELEgant rooms, good table; most convenient locality in city.

663 W. MONROE-ST.—SOUTH FRONT SINGLE or connecting rooms; every convenience; good board.

1726, 1728 MICHIGAN-AV.—NEWLY FURnished steam heated rooms; board if desired.

5661 WASHINGTON-AV.—ROOM, WITH EXcellent board; also day board.

2336 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED front rooms; excellent table; reasonable.

West Side.

245 ASHLAND-BLVD., CORNER VAN BUREN. —Rooms and board; steam heat.

North Side.

LADY WILL BOARD COUPLE; COZY FLAT; walking; steam; North. P 780, Tribune office.

Hotels.

"BELMONT" FAMILY HOTEL, 4220 BERKEley-av., near 43d-st.; I. C. and electric cars; special rates.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—MICHIGAN-AV. HOTEL, CORNER 13th-st. and Michigan-av.; newly renovated and under new management; large and well furnished rooms, single or en suite; all modern improvements; 10 minutes' walk from business district; special rate to permanent guests.
BRIAN F. PHILPOT, Prop.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM, 47TH AND Prairie-av.; one room only, all conveniences, for gentleman; refined private family; $2.25 per week; breakfast if desired; 25 cents; references. Address P 769, Tribune office.

TO RENT—CUT RATES!! CUT RATES!! 53-55 E. 31st-st., 100 cozy rooms, steam heat, E. p., $1.50 per week up; A. p., $5 up; good cafe.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM; STEAM HEAT; one-half block from Alley "L." 4719 Calumet-av., 3d flat.

TO RENT—WELL FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, steam heat, telephone, and everything modern. 30th and Michigan-av., Potomac, Flat 60.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT room; steam, gas, bath; use of kitchen if desired; reasonable. 34th and State, Mecca, Flat 418.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED LARGE OR suite; heat, gas, hot water. 487 E. 46th-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—PLEASANT ROOMS AT REASONAble prices; private family. 124 Ashland-blvd.

TO RENT—223 S. PAULINA, FLAT D, FURnished front rooms, steam heat, bath, $8.

WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED AND heated, three or four rooms for light housekeeping, or a five or six room flat, until May 1, with the privilege of a year; must be between 25th and 43d, east of Wabash-av. Address Box 173, Wilmette.

WANTED—TO RENT—LARGE FURNISHED OR unfurnished room for a gentleman in a private family; must be convenient to down-town business district; give full information. Address P 720, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—3517 CALUMET-AV., TWO-STORY brown stone front, 10 rooms and bath; furnace; $25. HABERER & DELFOSSE, 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—NEW STEAM HEATED FLATS—
"THE CADEMA,"
S. W. cor. Michigan-blvd. and 36th-pl.
A few 5, 6, 8, and 9 room apartments; hot water, mahogany, and oak finish, etc.
Rental $32.50 up. Agent there daily.
DRAPER & KRAMER, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—JACKSON APARTMENTS, 2 TO 3 room flats, $10 to $15; steam heat, hot water, gas range, janitors; private storerooms. 2829 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—FOR A COMPLETE LIST OF FLATS and houses in Kenwood and Hyde Park call or write our South Side office, 43d and Oakenwald-av.
W. K. YOUNG & BRO., 204 Dearborn.

TO RENT—FURNISHED 7-ROOM FLAT, UNtil May 1; complete in every detail; one block from 29th-st. Alley L station; responsible tenant; rent $45. Address P 570, Tribune office.

TO RENT—4, 5, AND 7 ROOMS AND BATH, $20, $21.50, $25; 4 rooms, no bath, $15 to $18; steam, hot water, elevator; modern. 3105 Calumet-av.

North Side.

TO RENT—ONE STRICTLY MODERN 8-ROOM flat; steam heat, gas range, etc.; choice location; walking distance. 51 Pine-st.

WANTED—FLATS.

WANTED—TO RENT—MOTHER AND DAUGHter would like small furnished flat for three months, South Side, north [illegible] st., south of 22d. Address P 622, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED flat, 5 or 6 rooms, complete, for housekeeping. Call at Great Northern, Room 4, C floor.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM, $1.50; SMALL ROOM, $3; large room, $12; every care and convenience desired. 410 Inter Ocean Bldg.

TO RENT—FINE PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE OR hours; cor. Washington and State. Address P 718, Tribune office.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM AND PHONE; PLEASant office. 140 Dearborn-st., R. 95 Hartford Bld.

TO RENT—PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE, WITH dentist. 434 Lincoln-av., cor. Dunning.

Barns.

TO RENT—BARN, ON W. VAN BUREN-ST., stalls for 127 horses, ample floor space, large and commodious storage, entrance front and rear, location the best; to responsible tenant willing to make lease for term of 5 or 10 years, will give rent free until May 1 next. Address P 873, Tribune office.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—
10,000 TO 150,000 SQUARE FEET FLOOR SPACE with or without power; steam heat, elevators, and excellent shipping facilities. Apply to owner. J. HARLEY BRADLEY,
63 N. Desplaines-st.

TO RENT — BUILDINGS, STORES, LOFTS, etc.; complete list of all space to be had in business and manufacturing districts. Four telephones, all 681 Express.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—153-155 W. JACKSON-ST., LARGE light floors for manufacturing; steam heat, power, freight-passenger elevators; see engineer.

TO RENT—BUILDINGS, STORES, AND FLOORS in all parts of the city. Send for list.
WILLIS & FRANKENSTEIN, 164 La Salle-st.

WANTED—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

WANTED—TO RENT—STEREOPTICON AND vitascope; will buy if satisfactory. P 747, Tribune.

PROFESSIONAL.

WAGES QUICKLY COLLECTED, COSTS ADvanced; law business, attachments, replevins, etc. Square dealing and efficient service guaranteed. Collection Dept. 134 E. Washington, R. 417.

WAGES, NOTES, BOARD BILLS, AND DEBTS of all kinds quickly collected; replevins, garnishees; no charge unless successful. Physicians' Collection Bureau, 95 Clark-st., R. 309.

WANTED—DRAMATIC PEOPLE FOR FIRST-class repertoire company; state full particulars. Address P 760, Tribune office.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

FOR SALE — LARGE STOCK SECONDhand safes in city; lowest prices. 57 Randolph-st.

WANTED—A CHEAP ROLL-TOP DESK. Address P 7[illegible], Tribune office.

FOUR SHOW CASES TO SELL AT YOUR OWN price. Address P 719, Tribune office.

UNDERTAKING.

POSTLEWAIT—418 OGDEN-AV.—HIGH-CLASS undertaker; city and all suburbs. [illegible]

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SPECIAL SALE—

GREATEST VALUES EVER OFFERED IN CHICAGO, PRICE, QUALITY, AND REPUTATION CONSIDERED.

DECKER BROS. $290. Formerly sold at $550. Has been before the musical profession 35 years and stands without a peer in superiority of tone, durability, and workmanship.

ESTEY. $195. Formerly sold at $400. Over 3,000 have been sold in Chicago and vicinity. To intending purchasers this should be a satisfactory guarantee.

CAMP & CO. $175. Formerly sold at $350. Over 5,000 have been sold in Chicago. This speaks for itself and no better recommendation as to quality can be offered.

ARION. $115. Formerly sold at $300. These pianos have been sold by us for 18 years, and they have given entire satisfaction.

IN HANDSOME CARVED CASES OF WALNUT, MAHOGANY, OAK, ASH, AND EBONIZED.

TERMS: CASH OR EASY PAYMENTS.
THIS SALE WILL CLOSE JANUARY 1.

ESTEY & CAMP, 49, 51, 53 JACKSON-ST.
ESTABLISHED IN 1868.

ADAM SCHAAF, ESTABLISHED 1873,
MAKER OF HIGHEST-CLASS UPRIGHT PIANOS.

New scales, new designs. In tone and durability none better.

Natural rosewood, mahogany, burl walnut, birdseye maple, ash, and oak cases.
REDUCED PRICES.
EASIEST TERMS.
Adam Schaaf pianos are warranted for ten years.

Call and examine before purchasing.

We have a few second-hand upright pianos, in thorough repair, by following makers: Marshall & Wendell, Vose & Sons, Decker Bros., and several fine new pianos slightly marred on varnish.

PRICES, $125, $145, $165 EACH.

EASY PAYMENTS TO SUIT BUYERS.
TO RENT—200 fine tone upright pianos, $3 and $4 per month. One year's rent allowed if purchased.
PIANOS TUNED, MOVED, STORED, AND EXCHANGED.

ADAM SCHAAF,
147-149 West Madison-st., corner Union-st., opposite the John M. Smyth furniture house.

END OF THE YEAR CLEARING SALE—
TO REDUCE STOCK FOR JANUARY INVENTORY we will close out all stock on hand at ENORMOUS REDUCTION OF PRICE.
Fresh new pianos made up for Christmas trade, in all of the natural woods.

INSTANCES	a $650 grand for	$440.00
IN	a $550 upright for	371.25
NEW	a $500 upright for	337.50
PIANOS	a $475 upright for	320.00
OF	a $425 upright for	285.00
UNQUESTIONED	a $350 upright for	235.00
MERIT	a $275 upright for	185.00
AND VALUE.	a $250 upright for	165.00

BARGAINS in used instruments, many good as new.
Uprights, nearly all makes, from $125 up.
Squares, nearly all makes, from $25 up.
Organs, nearly all makes, from $15 up.
Old instruments taken in exchange at full value.
Easy terms of payment arranged to suit buyers.
This is your last and best chance. Do not miss it. An absolute guarantee, also new stool and cover free with every instrument.
HALLET & DAVIS, Manufacturers,
239-241 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-blvd.
Factory, Boston. Established 1839.

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100 BARGAINS
in
PIANOS and ORGANS
in great variety of makes and at especially low prices.

Many good instruments taken in exchange.
Some standard pianos returned from rentals.
Substantial Eastern-made pianos [new] $160.
New Kimball pianos to be dropped from new catalogue.
Used Reed Organs, $10 to $25.
New Reed Organs [various makes], $40; former price $60; payments $5 cash, $3 per month.

THESE PRICES WILL ONLY BE QUOTED to Jan. 1, 1898. [Our inventory date.]

EASY PAYMENTS ON ALL PURCHASES.

W. W. KIMBALL CO. [established 1857],
Wabash-av., So. of Jackson-st.

GREAT OFFER—
100 PIANOS
At
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

We are making slight changes in several styles of piano cases, which will be ready for market Jan. 1. Until that time we will sell about 50 NEW EMERSON PIANOS of present designs at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, and on easy terms, if desired.

25 Emerson pianos to rent. Rent applied if purchased. Will be tuned free of charge.

25 second-hand Emerson and other makes, including one nearly new Steinway, 1 Hallet & Davis, 1 Chickering, 1 Gramer, etc.

JOHN W. NORTHROP, Emerson Piano Company.
Manager. 215-217 Wabash-av.
OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL CHRISTMAS.

STEINWAY PIANOS—
LYON, POTTER & CO., 17 Van Buren-st.
A. B. CHASE PIANOS—
LYON, POTTER & CO., 17 Van Buren-st.
HAZELTON BROS.' PIANOS—
LYON, POTTER & CO., 17 Van Buren-st.
STERLING PIANOS—
LYON, POTTER & CO., 17 Van Buren-st.
HUNTINGTON PIANOS—
LYON, POTTER & CO., 17 Van Buren-st.
OLD PIANOS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.
Installment plan if desired. Pianos for rent.
Expert tuning and repairing. Second-hand grand, square, and upright pianos.
LYON, POTTER & CO.,
Steinway Hall. 17 Van Buren-st.

STORY & CLARK PIANOS—
Don't make a mistake and throw your money away on a cheap piano. A poor piano will ruin the pupil's chances of becoming a successful performer. From the start the fingers should become accustomed to the right touch and the ear to the right tone. The right touch and the right tone are always found in the Story & Clark pianos. Prices $350 to $700. We sell on easy payments when desired, without advance in prices. STORY & CLARK, 221 Wabash-av., largest piano manufacturers in the world. Branches: London, Berlin, Stuttgart.

CAUTION—EVERY MODERN KIMBALL PIANO has the name "W. W. Kimball Co." cast in the iron plate in full view. If any piano is represented as a Kimball not bearing this trade-mark, ask for the number and bring to us for verification.
W. W. KIMBALL CO.,
Wabash-av., S. of Jackson-st.

THE GRANDEST LINE OF MUSICAL INSTRUments in the city on exhibition at our store at 50c on the $. See our window display. Useful holiday gifts of mandolins, guitars, banjos; all the leading makes. No trouble to show goods. FLOWER'S music store, 86 and 88 W. Madison.

ALTERATION SALE—WE OFFER SPECIAL INducements to piano buyers until Jan. 1, owing to important changes now being made in our warerooms. JULIUS BAUER & CO.,
226-228 Wabash-av.

SOHMER PIANOS— STECK PIANOS—
HAINES BROS.' PIANOS.
Sold only by J. O. TWICHELL,
223 Wabash-av.

WEGMAN, BRAUMULLER, BRYANT, AND other pianos; easy payments; rent $3 and $4. J. A. BRYANT, 207 Wabash-av., one short flight.

$4 PER MONTH WILL RENT A GOOD PIANO; one year's rent allowed if purchased. THE JOHN CHURCH CO., 200 Wabash-av.

$150 BUYS A CHICKERING PIANO.
$190 buys a Steinway, fine condition.
THE THOMPSON MUSIC CO., 259 Wabash-av.

A LADY LEAVING CITY WILL SELL HER handsome upright piano, used very little, at a great sacrifice for cash. 3327 Wabash-av., 1st flat.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

A RESPONSIBLE WHOLESALE JEWELRY FIRM WILL SELL DIAMONDS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY ON MONTHLY OR WEEKLY PAYMENTS. NO SECURITY REQUIRED. GOODS DELIVERED ON FIRST PAYMENT. GET OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE. LOFTIS BROS. & CO., COLUMBUS MEMORIAL BLDG., 103 STATE-ST. OPEN EVENINGS.

SOLID GOLD AND GOLD FILLED LADIES' and gents' watches sold on easy terms by a reliable firm; prices $10 and up. HARDY BROS., 404 Atwood Bldg., Clark and Madison.

CLAPP & COWL, JEWELERS, 98 WASHINGton-st.—Full value paid for diamonds, old gold, and duplicate wedding presents.

I WANT TO BUY A GOOD DIAMOND FROM 1 to 3 karats, cheap, for cash. Address P 881, Tribune office.

WE BUY DIAMONDS, OLD GOLD AND SILVER for cash; confidential. BREDT & CO., Manufacturing Jewelers, Room 808 Columbus Bldg.

INSTRUCTION.

SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING—ASSOCIated Department of Shorthand and Typewriting of Armour Institute of Technology. Winter term begins Jan. 3. Address RUPERT P. SO RELLE, Director, for full information.

A YOUNG WOMAN TEACHER WILL DO TUtoring in private homes on South Side; all school studies, music, physical culture, elocution. Address P 660, Tribune office.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, AUditorium; only effective method; native teachers; free trial; French monthly; trans.; Berlitz bks.

WANTED—A FEW PUPILS DESIRING PRIvate instruction by a graduate of an Eastern college; best of references. P 770, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE IN LARGE lots; hotels and family stocks. T. F. WALSH, 321 W. Madison-st.

LEASEHOLDS TO SELL & WANTED.

FOR SALE—NICELY FURNISHED HOUSE full of good roomers; [illegible] Michigan-av.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

METROPOLITAN SANITARIUM, 554 W. MONroe, between Ashland-blvd. and Laflin-st.—No matter what your troubles are, call and see us for speedy relief in all women's diseases; grand private rooms; experts in obstetrical cases; special apartments, with first-class care, for wealthy patients; honest dealing in all cases; consultation free. It will pay you to come and see us before going elsewhere. DR. A. EPSTEIN.

STRICTLY PRIVATE HOSPITAL.
For the reception, care, and treatment of women previous to and during deliverance, and for those suffering from female disorders of any kind. Circular references sent upon application. Office, 209 State, Room 1, cor. Adams. DR. BROWN.

78 STATE-ST., ROOM 32—
Dr. Kingston Hanna, graduate University of Edinburg; skillful treatment of all female complaints by improved methods that are absolutely painless; advice free; elegant private sanitarium. Hours, 10 to 6.

DR. LOUISE HAGENOW, REGULAR LICENSED physician; tumors and woman's complaints a specialty; never failing method; painless; no operation; no danger; 27 years' experience; private home. Hours 9 to 4 and 7 to 8. 541 N. Clark-st.

DR. HORTA FAUSTMAN, 351 WELLS-ST., cures all female troubles and complaints by never-failing method, without operation or bad results; 12 years' experience; private home.

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DR. IDA VON SCHULZ, 104 WELLS-ST., CURES all female troubles by never-failing method, without operation or bad results; takes obstetrical cases; 23 years' experience; private home.

LADIES DESIRING CONFIDENTIAL MEDIcal advice, safe and sure in all complaints, or private home during illness of any kind, call on MRS. DR. SWARZ, 279 W. Adams-st., nr. Morgan.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED WITH PROF. Hirschfelder's oxy-tuberculine, an absolute cure for consumption; advice free. New Era Medical Inst., New Era Bldg., Harrison and Halsted-sts.

DR. WOOD, SPECIALIST IN ALL DELICATE diseases of women; private home for patients; success guaranteed. 121 La Salle-st.; hours 10 to 4.

DR. EMMA HELLEWIG, 351 WELLS-ST., graduate physician, formerly Berlin, Paris; female diseases and irregularities; private home.

THE ONLY SPECIALIST WHO CURES STRICTures and varicocele painlessly by electricity. R. 507 New Era Bldg., Harrison and Halsted.

MRS. DR. YANNE—SKILLFUL TREATMENT of all diseases of women; elegant private home for patients; 39 years' experience. 2623 Wabash.

DR. CARROLL, LEADING AND ONLY OLD est'd specialist; diseases of men only; 18 years' experience; advice free; medicine, $1. 182 State-st.

DR. MARS, 394 W. 12TH-ST.: ALL FEMALE troubles treated for $5; letters answered.

MRS. DR. MARTIN, SPECIALIST IN ALL DIseases of women, 211 State-st., Room 1.

DR. O. S. STEWARD, 84 ADAMS-ST., LADIES' physician; hours, 9 to 7; Sundays, 10 to 5.

MRS. DR. GERICKE, EXPERT MEDICAL ATtendance guaranteed. Office, 210 State, 5th floor.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE sale of the salvage located on the grounds of the Coliseum Building in whole or in part will be received at the office of Carl Bender, 908 Schiller Bldg. [where specifications can be seen], until Tuesday noon at 12 o'clock. Chicago Exhibition company.

PARTNERS WANTED.

WANTED—PARTNER—MAN WITH $800, TO take ½ interest in best saloon on the West Side. Address P 706, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WILL MAKE DISCOUNT TO PARTY DESIRING telephone contract first of year. Address P 771, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY—A DIPLOMA OF A GOOD standing college. Address R. RICHARDS, St. Louis P.-O., Mo.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Navigation.

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ATLANTIC AND MEXICAN GULF S. S. CO
STEAMERS IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE
PORT ARTHUR ROUTE.
DIRECT COMMUNICATION BETWEEN PORT ARTHUR and
VERA CRUZ,
TAMPICO, and
PROGRESO,
AND OTHER MEXICAN PORTS AS FREIGHT MAY OFFER.
S. S. HELIOS ....Dec. 5.
S. S. UTO ....Dec. 25.
FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO
D. TALBOT, Gen'l Foreign Freight Agt.
J. A. SARGENT, General Freight Agent.
KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF RAILROAD, Kansas City, Mo.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE—

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.	‡NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD.
*Normannia, Jan. 4, 10 am	‡Kai. W. II., Fb. 5, 10 am
‡Werra, Jan. 15, 10 am	*N'mannia, Fb. 12, 10 am
*F. B'm'k, Jan. 22, 10 am	‡Fulda, Feb. 19, 10 am

Express steamers from New York to Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa.
Also steamers for Alexandria, Egypt, in Jan., Feb., and March.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, and Cherbourg.

Hamburg-American Line,	North German Lloyd,
37 Broadway, N. Y.	Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.
N. W. Cor. Randolph and La Salle-sts., Chicago.	H. Claussenius & Co., Gen'l West. Agts. 80 Fifth-av., Chicago.

WINTER CRUISE TO THE ORIENT—BY THE Twin-screw Express S. S. Auguste Victoria of the Hamburg-American Line. Leaving New York January 27, 1898, for Madeira, Gibraltar, Malaga, Granada [Alhambra], Algiers, Genoa, Villefranche [Nice], Bizerta [Tunis], Alexandria [Cairo and Pyramids], Jaffa [Jerusalem and Dead Sea], Beyrouth [Damascus], Constantinople, Athens, Canea [Crete], Palermo, Naples, Genoa. Duration, 69 days; rates, $450 and upward. All appointments first-class.
For further particulars apply to
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
N.-w. corner Randolph and La Salle-sts.,
CHICAGO.

AMERICAN LINE—
NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON.
At 10 a. m.

St. Louis	Jan. 5	Paris	Jan. 19
New York	Jan. 12	St. Louis	Jan. 26

Shortest and most convenient route to London.
PHILADELPHIA TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Waesland	Jan. 8	Rhynland	Jan. 15

RED STAR LINE—
NEW YORK TO ANTWERP.
Every Wednesday.

Westerland	Jan. 5	Berlin	Jan. 19
Southwark	Jan. 12	Noordland	Jan. 26

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Tel. Main 188. 143 La Salle-st.

CUNARD LINE— TEL. M. 2051.
Established 1840 and never lost a passenger.
"CAMPANIA," "LUCANIA." New twin-screw steamships, 620 ft. long, 12,950 tons, among the largest, fastest, and most magnificent in the world.
UMBRIA AND ETRURIA.
520 feet long, 8,500 tons. Sailings every Saturday from New York, Boston, and Liverpool via Queenstown. Cunard Line record, 5 ds. 7 hrs. 23 min.
F. G. WHITING, Mgr., Dearborn and Randolph-sts.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE—FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS EVERY SATURDAY.
Fleet composed entirely of large fast express steamers, which make the voyage regularly in one week. No crossing of channel. Celebrated cuisine. Parlor seat and buffet vestibuled special train from docks at Havre to Paris in four hours.
M. W. KOZMINSKI, G. W. Agt., 71 Dearborn-st.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE—TWIN-SCREW express line from New York to Plymouth (London), Cherbourg (Paris), and Hamburg.

F. Bismarck	Feb. 26	Normannia	March 24

Twin screw mail service, N. Y.-Hamburg direct.

Palatia	Jan. 1	Prussia	Jan. 8

First cab., $60 up; second class, $40; steerage, $32.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
N. W. Cor. Randolph and La Salle-sts., Chicago.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS—
NEW YORK, GLASGOW, LONDONDERRY, LIVERPOOL.

Anchoria	Noon Jan. 1	Ethiopia	Noon Jan. 29
Furnessia	Noon Jan. 15	Anchoria	Noon Feb. 5

DRAFTS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS for any amount for friends in the old country at lowest rates. Apply to ANCHOR LINE GENERAL OFFICE, 176 Jackson-st. Tel. Main 1566.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

Trave, Tu., Jan. 11, 9 am	Lahn, Tu., Feb. 22, 9 am
Lahn, Tu., Jan. 25, 9 am	Trave, Tu., Mch. 1, 9 am
Spree, Tu., Feb. 8, 9 a.m.	Havel, Tu., Mch. 8, 9 am

Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Tu., Jan. 4, 2 p. m.
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
General Western Agents, 80 Fifth-av., Chicago.

JAPAN-CHINA—PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO., Occidental & Oriental S.S. Co. From San Francisco.

CHINA	Jan. 4, 1898, 1 p.m.
BELGIC, via Honolulu	Jan. 15, 1898, 1 p.m.
PERU (via Honolulu)	Jan. 25, 1 p. m.

For freight and passage rates and general information apply at the company's offices, 238 Clark-st. W. G. NEIMYER, Agent.

"GAZE'S TOURS" TO EGYPT, THE MEDITERRANEAN, AND PALESTINE. Special parties sail Jan. 8th and 15th, Feb. 5th; 70 to 117 days; $570 to $975. ALL expenses included. Call or send for programs.
HENRY GAZE & SONS [Ltd.],
Tel. M. 3778. Tourist Agents, 220 S. Clark-st.

WHITE STAR LINE—
NEW YORK, QUEENSTOWN, LIVERPOOL.
Every Wednesday at 12 noon.
Unexcelled accommodations for all classes.
S. TENNEY FRENCH, Gen. Western Agent,
Tel. Exp. 132. 244 S. Clark-st., Chicago.

COOK'S TOURS TO ALL PARTS OF THE world. Send for list of fall parties and Excursionist. 234 S. Clark-st.

Lake Navigation.

GOODRICH LINE—WE RUN BOATS ALL THE year round between Chicago and Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, and Manitowoc, leaving Chicago daily at 8 p.m. Docks foot of Michigan-av. Tel. Express 75.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RY.—Trains leave Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 109 Adams-st.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg & Ft. Madison	[illegible]	[illegible]
Joliet, Streator & Peoria Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Streator and Joliet	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
K. City, Colo. & Utah Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
K. City, Colo. & Cal. Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]

California Limited leaves Wednesdays and Saturdays, 6 p. m.

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RY.—MAPLE Leaf Route. Grand Central Station, Harrison and Wells-sts. Ticket office 115 Adams-st. [illegible]

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY—Ticket office, 212 Clark-st. [Phone Express 821], Oakley-av. and depot, cor. Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, C. Bluffs, Sioux City,	* 6:00 pm	*8:30 am
Salt Lake, San Francisco,	*10:30 pm	*7:45 am
Denv., Portland, D. Moines	....	c7:00 am
Black Hills and Deadwood	*10:30 pm	*7:45 am
Sterling, Clinton, Cedar Rap.	†12:30 pm	[illegible]
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth	* 6:30 pm	*9:30 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Mad'n,	† 8:30 am	c7:45 am
Eau Claire	*10:15 pm	*9:55 pm
Winona, La Crosse, Madison	† 8:30 am	†6:30 pm
Winona, La Crosse & Western Minnesota	† 8:00 am	†9:55 pm
	*10:15 pm	*7:45 am
Sioux City and Dakotas	‡ 6:20 pm	e8:30 am
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Appleton, Green Bay	†11:30 am	*6:15 pm
	† 5:00 pm	†11:15 pm
Green Bay and Menominee	† 3:00 pm	†4:00 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood & Rhinelander	† 8:00 am	c7:20 am
	* 6:00 pm	*9:30 am
Oshkosh, Gr. B., Menominee, Marquette and L. Superior	a 8:00 am	†9:30 pm
	*10:30 pm	*7:20 am

Rockford and Freeport—Lv. a8:30 a. m., †8:35 a. m., †10:25 a.m., †4:25 p.m., a6:35 p.m., †11:30 p.m.
Rockford—Lv. *8 a. m., †8:30 a. m., *6:30 p. m.
Milwaukee—Lv. †3 a. m., †4:00 a. m., †7:00 a. m., *8:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †2 p. m., *3 p. m., †5 p. m., *8 p.m., *10:30 p. m. *Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Sunday. cEx. Mon. ‡Ex. Sat. aDaily to Menominee.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—ALL THROUGH TRAINS from Central Station, 12th-st. and Park row. Trains for the South (except N. O. Fast Mail) can also be taken from 22d-st., 39th-st., Hyde Park, and 63d-st. stations. Tickets at city ticket office, 99 Adams-st., and at Auditorium Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
N. Orleans & Memphis Lim.	* 5:00 pm	*11:15 am
Jacksonville, Florida	* 5:00 pm	*11:15 am
Monticello and Decatur	* 5:00 pm	*11:15 am
St. Louis Diamond Special	*10:10 pm	* 7:35 am
St. Louis Daylight Special	*11:04 am	* 4:35 pm
Springfield and Decatur	*11:04 am	* 4:35 pm
Cairo Day Train	† 8:30 am	† 7:00 pm
Springfield and Decatur	*10:10 pm	* 7:35 am
New Orleans Fast Mail	* 2:50 am	*12:30 am
Bloomington & Chatsworth	† 5:00 pm	†11:15 am
Chicago & New Orleans Ex.	* 8:40 pm	* 7:00 am
Gilman and Kankakee	* 3:05 pm	*10:00 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C., & Sioux Falls Fast Line	* 6:30 pm	*10:15 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C.	‡11:45 pm	* 6:30 am
Rockford Passenger	† 8:10 pm	*10:00 am
Rockford, Dubuque & Lyle	†10:10 am	† 7:25 pm
Rockford and Freeport Ex.	† 5:00 pm	....
Dubuque and Rockford Ex.	....	† 1:30 pm

‡On Saturday night runs to Dubuque only.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Saturday.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY.—Ticket office, 95 Adams-st. Tel. 2190 Main. Union Passenger Station, Canal, Adams, and Madison-sts.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	† 8:30 am	[illegible]
Milwaukee	† 8:30 am	[illegible]
Milwaukee, Madison & West	†11:30 am	[illegible]
Cedar Rapids, K. City, Dub.	† 2:00 pm	[illegible]
Green Bay	† 3:00 pm	[illegible]
Milwaukee—Madison	† 3:00 pm	[illegible]
Milwaukee—Portage	† 5:00 pm	[illegible]
Milwaukee	† 5:00 pm	[illegible]
Milwaukee	* 6:00 pm	[illegible]
Omaha—C. Bluffs—S'x City	* 6:00 pm	[illegible]
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dakota	‡ 6:00 pm	[illegible]
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	* 6:30 pm	[illegible]
Madison, P. du Chien & West	* 6:00 pm	[illegible]
Green Bay & Mich. Penin'la	*10:15 pm	[illegible]
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	*10:15 pm	[illegible]
Ced. Rap.—K. City—S'x City	*10:30 pm	[illegible]
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dakota	*10:30 pm	[illegible]
Omaha—C. Bluffs—Denver	*10:30 pm	[illegible]

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. §Ex. Mon. §Sun. only.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RY.—Passenger Station, Van Buren, near Clark-st. City ticket office, corner Adams and Dearborn-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Fast Mail to Des Moines	* 6:00 am	[illegible]
Omaha, Ill. and Iowa Mail	* 9:00 am	[illegible]
Peoria	[illegible]	[illegible]
Joliet Express	*11:45 am	[illegible]
Joliet Accommodation	† 4:05 pm	[illegible]
St. Paul, Mpls. & S'x Falls	* 4:15 pm	*11:00 am
Peoria	† 1:15 pm	* 1:50 pm
Peru Accommodation	† 5:00 pm	[illegible]
Kansas City, St. J., L'worth, Colorado, and Texas Exp.	* 5:45 pm	* 9:05 am
Omaha & C. Bluffs Flyer	* 6:45 pm	* 1:30 pm
Big Five to Denver, C. Spgs., Pueblo, Omaha & Lincoln	*10:00 pm	* 9:00 am
Omaha, St. Paul & Colorado	*10:30 pm	† 7:10 am
Peoria, La Salle & R. Island	‡10:30 pm	‡ 7:10 am
Peoria, La Salle & R. Island	*11:30 pm	† 9:00 am
Kansas City and Texas Exp.	*11:30 pm	† 7:10 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. §Ex. Mon. ¶Mon. only.
Fast flyer for Omaha daily 6:45 p. m. Connects at Missouri River with U. P. flyer next morning.

BURLINGTON ROUTE, C., B. & Q. RAILROAD. Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark-st. and Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Local to Galesburg, Ill.	† 8:30 am	† 6:17 pm
Ottawa, Streator, & La Salle	† 8:30 am	† 6:10 pm
Rochelle, Rockford, Forreston	† 8:30 am	† 6:10 pm
Local points in Ill. & Iowa	†11:30 am	* 2:10 pm
Galesburg and Quincy	†11:30 am	* 2:10 pm
Clinton, Moline, Rock Island	†11:30 am	† 2:10 pm
Ft. Madison and Keokuk	†11:30 am	[illegible]
Ottawa and Streator	† 4:30 pm	†10:[illegible]
Sterling, Rochelle, Rockford	† 4:30 pm	†10:[illegible]
K. City, St. Jo, Leavenw'th	* 6:00 pm	[illegible]
Ft. Worth, Dallas, Houston	* 6:00 pm	[illegible]
Omaha, C. Bluffs, Nebraska	* 6:00 pm	[illegible]
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 6:30 pm	[illegible]
K. City, St. Jo, Leavenw'th	*10:30 pm	[illegible]
Omaha, Keokuk, Quincy	*10:30 pm	[illegible]
Denver, Cripple Creek, Colo.	*10:30 pm	[illegible]
Salt Lake, Ogden, California	*10:30 pm	[illegible]
Deadwood, Hot Springs, S.D.	*10:30 pm	[illegible]
St. Paul and Minneapolis	*11:30 pm	†10:[illegible]

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday. ‡Daily ex. Saturday.

CHICAGO AND ALTON—UNION PASSENGER Station, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts. Ticket offices, 101 Adams-st.
*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kas. City, Denver, California	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kas. City, Colorado, & Utah	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sp'gf'd & St. Louis Day Local	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Palace Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Midnight Special	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria Fast Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

WABASH RAILROAD—DEPOT DEARBORN Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket offices, 97 Adams-st. and 201 Michigan-av.
*Daily. †Except Sunday.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Vestibuled Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis & Kansas City Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Limited Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria and Texas Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria and Texas Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Forrest Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit, Boston & Can. Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit, N. Falls & N. Y. Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Toronto, Montreal & Can. Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Ticket offices, 182 Clark-st., Auditorium Annex, and Dearborn Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts.
*Daily. †Ex Sunday.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Terre Haute & Evansville	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Orleans & Florida Special	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago & Nashville Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]
Terre Haute & Evansville	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Elmo & Marion	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ind. Min. Spgs. & Terre Haute	[illegible]	[illegible]

EASTERN.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES — CHICAGO Union Passenger Station, Adams, Canal, and Madison-sts. Ticket offices at station, at 248 South Clark-st., corner Jackson, and at Auditorium Hotel. Through trains run as follows:

From Chicago to—	Leave.	Arrive.
Mansfield and Pittsburg	† 7:30 am	[illegible]
Indianapolis and Louisville	*10:00 am	[illegible]
Dayton and Cincinnati	*10:00 am	[illegible]
The Keystone Express	*10:30 am	[illegible]
Columbus and the East	*10:30 am	[illegible]
Baltimore and Washington	*10:30 am	[illegible]
Philadelphia and New York	*10:30 am	[illegible]
Mansfield and Pittsburg	* 3:00 pm	[illegible]
Baltimore and Washington	* 3:00 pm	[illegible]
Philadelphia and New York	* 3:00 pm	[illegible]
The Pennsylvania Limited	* 5:30 pm	[illegible]
Pittsburg and Washington	* 5:30 pm	[illegible]
Philadelphia and New York	* 5:30 pm	[illegible]
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 8:15 pm	[illegible]
Dayton and Cincinnati	* 8:15 pm	[illegible]
Columbus and the East	* 8:15 pm	[illegible]
Youngstown and Newcastle	*11:30 pm	[illegible]
Pittsburg and the East	*11:30 pm	[illegible]

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R., AND C. S. & A. R. Rys.—"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket office, 119 Adams-st., and station 12th-st. and Park row, 22d-st., 39th-st., Hyde Park, 53d-st. Nov. 21, 1897.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave Chicago.	Arrive Chicago.
Mail and Express	† 6:50 am	† 7:15 pm
Grand Rapids Express	† 7:20 am	[illegible]
N'w York & Boston Special	*10:30 am	[illegible]
North Shore Limited	* 3:00 pm	[illegible]
Fast Eastern Express	* 3:00 pm	[illegible]
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:15 pm	†11:10 am
Grand Rapids Express	† 6:15 pm	[illegible]
Detroit Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand Rapids & Muskegon	*11:30 pm	[illegible]
Atlantic Express	*11:40 pm	[illegible]
Saginaw & Bay City Sleeper	‡11:40 pm	‡ 6:30 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Sat. §Ex. Monday.
CHICAGO AND WEST MICHIGAN RAILWAY.
See Michigan Central timetable.

MONON ROUTE (CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & Louisville Ry.)—Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket offices, 232 Clark-st. and Auditorium.

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Sun. only.	Leave.	Arrive.
Fast Mail for Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and Dayton	* 2:45 am	*12:00 noon
Washington, Balto., Phila. and New York	* 2:45 am	*12:00 noon
Lafayette and Louisville	* 8:30 am	[illegible]
Indianapolis & Cincinnati	† 8:30 am	[illegible]
Indpls., Cin., Dayt'n, & Laf.	*11:45 am	[illegible]
Indpls., Cin., Dayt'n, & Laf.	....	[illegible]
Lafayette Accommodation	† 3:20 pm	†10:45 am
Lv. Louisv., Indpls., Cin. and Dayton	* 8:30 pm	* 7:25 am

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHern Ry., N. Y. C. & H. R. and B. & A. Rys. Depot, Van Buren-st., one block from the Board of Trade, and 22d-st. City ticket office, 180 Clark-st.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Limited Fast Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York & Boston Special	*10:30 am	[illegible]
Eastern Express	* 3:00 pm	[illegible]
Elkhart Accommodation	[illegible]	†10:[illegible]
Lake Shore Limited	* 5:30 pm	[illegible]
New York & Boston Express	* 8:30 pm	[illegible]
Special Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]

BALTIMORE & OHIO—DEPOT, GRAND CENtral Passenger Station. City office, 193 Clark-st. No extra fares charged on the B. & O. limited trains.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y., Wash., Vest. Express	*10:[illegible] am	[illegible]
N. Y., Wash., and Pitts. Vest.	* 3:30 pm	*10:00 am
Pittsburg, Cleveland, Wheeling, and Columbus Ex.	* 7:00 pm	* 7:20 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.

NICKEL-PLATE—THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO and St. Louis R. R. Depot, 12th-st. viaduct, corner Clark-st. All trains daily.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York and Boston Express	10:35 am	9:[illegible] pm
New York and Eastern Express	2:00 pm	[illegible]
New York and Boston Express	10:15 pm	7:[illegible] am

For rates and sleeping car accommodations call on or address Henry Thorne, Ticket Agent, 111 Adams-st., Chicago, Ill. Telephone Main 389.

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILroad)—Ticket offices, 242 Clark-st., Auditorium Hotel, Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts.

*Daily. †Daily except Sun.	Leave.	Arrive.
Marion Local	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York and Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jamestown and Buffalo	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York and Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]
Columbus and Norfolk, Va.	[illegible]	[illegible]

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOT, 12TH-ST. AND Park row, and 22d, 39th, and 63d-sts. Ticket offices at 234 Clark-st. and Auditorium. [illegible]

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati and Louisville	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

MANY SURE TO FALL.

Some Star League Appointments Contrary to Law.

OPINION BY THORNTON.

Examinations Must Be Promotional, Not Original.

MAYOR WILL ACT UNDER IT.

Captains Colleran and Hour, Among Others, Affected.

THOSE ELIGIBLE FOR GOOD JOBS.

After the Mayor and the members of the Civil Service commission had recovered from their surprise at an opinion of Corporation Counsel Thornton regarding the effect of the recent decision of the Supreme Court on the police force of Chicago, handed to them yesterday, they adopted it as the rule governing the commission and will in the future act under it. Their surprise arose from the fact that in the opinion Mr. Thornton went further than any one has yet in a strict construction of the law. Under his decision the members of the Star league who have been given nice positions on the force are knocked out altogether.

The main point to the decision, outside of the answer it makes to certain categorical questions, is that all examinations in the Police department must be promotional and not original. It had been the intention of the commission to hold original examinations for Captains and Lieutenants, thus allowing the promoted Star leaguers now holding these positions a chance to enter in the competition for their present jobs. In promotional examinations, however, most of them will be barred, as the only persons who can enter are officers in the next lower rank than the one for which the examination is held. For instance, Inspector Hartnett, who was a sergeant before his recent illegal promotion, can enter the examination for Lieutenant, but can go no higher at present, and Captain Howe, who was reinstated as patrolman and then promoted, must confine his immediate ambition to the obtaining of a sergeancy.

As the case stands under this last decision the only officers eligible to the examination which will have to be held for Inspector Hartnett's place are the six holdover Captains left from the Swift administration. These officers are:

Patrick J. Gibbons, Central detail.
Francis O'Neill, Harrison street.
James Madden, Hyde Park.
Adam Fyfe, South Chicago.
John Wheeler, Maxwell street.
Herman Schuettler, Sheffield avenue.

Colleran and Howe Affected.

Of the Captains who will have to go on account of the Supreme Court decision, those who were promoted from the rank of Lieutenant are eligible for the Captain's examination. Those who were sergeants before can only apply for Lieutenancies, and Colleran and Howe, who were promoted from patrolmen, can go no higher than sergeant. A plan is on foot, however, in the case of Colleran, to hold a separate examination in the Detective bureau, and this may help his chances somewhat. The matter is not yet decided. The names of these Captains who must vacate, with the rank from which they were promoted, are as follows:

Luke Colleran, Central detail, promoted from patrolman.
Mathew Homer, Thirty-fifth street, promoted from Sergeant.
Thomas Maloney, Woodlawn, promoted from Sergeant.
Martin Hayes, [illegible], promoted from Lieutenant.
William [illegible], Stock Yards, promoted from Sergeant.
William [illegible], Thirteenth street, promoted [illegible].
[illegible], Desplaines street, promoted from Lieutenant.
John [illegible], West Chicago avenue, promoted from Lieutenant.
[illegible] Rehm, Attrill street, promoted from [illegible].
Michael Hoffman, East Chicago avenue, promoted from Sergeant.

In the matter of the examination of Lieutenants for Captains held by the old commission, Mr. Thornton holds that that eligible list still stands and names must be taken from it in spite of the fact that the records of the commission show no mention of this examination. He holds that the existence of the eligible list is evidence enough of this examination. It is the intention of the commission, however, to add to this list already in existence the names of those who pass the examination for Captains, and the whole will form the eligible list.

Thornton's Opinion in Part.

Mr. Thorton also holds that the examinations, being promotional, can only be taken by present members of the department. The names of those on the existing eligible list, however, who have been dismissed since that examination stand in spite of their discharge.

The opinion, so far as it answers questions put by the Civil Service commission, is as follows:

In reply to your question, whether if vacancies occur, the men discharged, or those who are not holding positions in the Police department at present, may be certified from the promotional list provided their names appear thereon, I have to say that I am of the opinion that they are not entitled to promotion unless they are members of the Police department at the time it is necessary to fill such vacancies. It would be otherwise, however, if their names appeared on an eligible list of those who had successfully passed an original examination. Under those conditions it would be necessary to certify them.

In reply to your third inquiry as to whether you can take cognizance of matters not appearing on your records, I have to say that I am of the opinion that you have the right so to do. Your interpretation of matters not appearing on the record, and of the actions of your board and that of your predecessors must be in harmony with whatever minutes or recitals of the proceedings you may have adopted or may adopt. Under the law an order for each examination should be made and entered, but if an examination were held after proper advertisement, under the direction of the commission, and lists were posted, I think such action would be valid notwithstanding the records may not show that an order for such an examination was ever entered. If notice of the time and place and general scope of the examination shall not have been given, as required under Section 7 of the act, I am of the opinion that such examination would not be valid.

As to your fourth inquiry, whether the rule could be changed so as to admit persons to promotional examinations in the Police department who are not now in the service of the city, I am of the opinion that such a rule could not be established. I see no objection, however, to the making of a rule which will permit any one in the police service to take the promotional examinations for the next higher grade of office without serving in the lower position for the term of one year.

To your other inquiry, whether a change of the rule allowing those who have served as Lieutenant, but who are not now in the employ of the city, to take the examination for Captains would be in conflict with the spirit of the act, providing for promotional examination, I have to say that I do not see how it is possible to hold a promotional examination unless the applicant is serving in a position from which promotion is possible.

It would be permitted, however, to so change your rule as to allow promotional examinations to be taken by those who have already served upon the police force without subjecting them to the necessity of waiting a year or more before they are allowed to show their qualifications. I am of the opinion that it is not possible for you, under the law, to adopt such rules and at the same time advertise for promotional examinations. The rule is not in force until the lapse of time required by section 5 of the civil service act, and until such change has become effective promotional examinations under it would be without validity.

CHARLES S. THORNTON,
Corporation Counsel.

BLISS LOOKING UP THE POLICE.

Still Collecting Evidence, and Says He Will Continue, No Matter What Any One May Say.

Attorney E. R. Bliss yesterday said he was not prepared to make any definite statement concerning the evidence he claims to have in support of his charges against the Police department.

"I am at work collecting evidence," he said, "and shall keep on along the same line irrespective of what any one may say. I have no personal fight to make against any one, nor am I advocating the passage of the metropolitan police bill, though I believe its provisions are open to little adverse criticism. However, the Supreme Court has declared the civil service law valid and I am a supporter of the civil service principle, which is also embodied in the metropolitan police bill. No, I am not retained as counsel for any former members of the Police department who seek reinstatement under civil service rules."

During the afternoon Mr. Bliss held consultations with several former members of the Police department.

WORKING ON WARD BOUNDARIES

McInerney Committee Agrees on the New Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth—City Hall Gossip.

The McInerney committee, named to redistrict Chicago into thirty-four new and as nearly as possible Democratic wards, had another meeting yesterday. After struggling with boundary lines of three of the new wards it called it a day's work. The wards in question are to be called the Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth, and are to be composed of the territory in Hyde Park. Their boundaries, as agreed on, will be as follows, providing, of course, the committee report goes through the Council, which is extremely doubtful:

Seventh—On the north by Forty-third street; on the east by the lake; on the south by Sixty-seventh street; on the west by State street from Sixty-seventh to Fifty-ninth, on Fifty-ninth street to Michigan avenue, on Michigan avenue to Forty-seventh street, on Forty-seventh street to State street, and on State to Forty-third street.

Eighth—On the north by Sixty-seventh street; on the east by the lake to the Indiana State line, and by the Indiana State line to One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street; on the west by section line 36, on section line 36 to Stony Island avenue, and by Stony Island avenue to Sixty-seventh street.

Ninth—On the north by Sixty-seventh street; on the east by Stony Island avenue to Lake Calumet, by Lake Calumet to section line 36, by section line 36 to One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street; on the west by Indiana avenue to the Calumet River; by the Calumet River to the Illinois Central tracks; by the Illinois Central tracks to One Hundred and Thirtieth street, by One Hundred and Thirtieth street to the Calumet River; by the Calumet River to State street, and by State street to Sixty-seventh street; on the south by One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street.

Dr. Reynolds yesterday awarded contracts for supplying the isolation hospital and two public baths with coal during the ensuing year as follows:

Isolation Hospital and Martin B. Madden baths—Callaghan & Co., anthracite coal at $5.40 and $5.60 per ton; soft coal at $2.70 per ton.

Carter H. Harrison baths—Youghiogheny and Lehigh Coal company anthracite coal at $5.40.

The institutions use 600 tons of coal a year.

Bids for the city printing for 1898 were opened yesterday by the Mayor, Controller, and Chairman of the Council Finance committee as follows:

Chicago Daily Republican, 21 cents per 1,000 ems.
Chicago Dispatch, 68 cents per 1,000 ems.
Chicago Journal, 7 cents a line.

The contract will not be awarded for several weeks.

Superintendent Davidson of the Sewer department yesterday turned in his plans for a system of sewers for the territory included in the Calumet system. It covers the south part of the city as far west as Western avenue and takes in all those parts of the Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Wards not now provided with a sewer system. The plan is to drain all the territory covered—10,000 acres—into the Calumet River. The cost of the improvement—$1,200,000—will be paid for by special assessment, and the necessary signatures of the property-owners, over 1,000 in number, have practically been secured. The plans will be brought before the next meeting of the Local Improvement board.

CRANE COMPANY GETS $98,086.

Verdict in Its Third Trial with the Columbus Construction Concern—Points at Issue.

The third trial of the suit of the Columbus Construction company against the Crane company was concluded in Judge Seaman's Federal Court yesterday by a verdict in favor of the Crane company for $98,086. For the third time the case is liable to go to the Court of Appeals. Originally the suit was brought by the Columbus Construction company for $1,000,000 damages, but this dwindled down to $200,000. The Crane company claimed a setoff of $130,000.

In the first trial, lasting four weeks, the jury failed to agree, and a question of law was taken to the Court of Appeals. The second trial lasted five weeks, and the jury, after giving setoffs to the Crane company, gave the Columbus Construction company damages of $48,000. On a second appeal the court above ruled that the Columbus Construction company, having repudiated the contract, could not collect damages under it. The trial just ended, lasting seven weeks, was virtually on the amount that the Crane company could secure on its claim against the construction company.

The controversy arose over the contract of the Crane company to furnish the material for a pipe line the Columbus Construction company was building for the Indiana Natural Gas and Oil company. There were 260 miles of eight-inch pipe included in the contract, which was made in 1890. The pipe in place failed to stand the required tests. The Crane people asserted the defects were due to careless handling; the construction company put the blame on alleged light weight of collars. Meanwhile the Columbus Construction company was falling in arrears on payment for the pipe it was receiving.

During the trial just closed much stress was laid by the Crane people upon the fact that by virtue of an Indiana statute the Crane company was exempt from the necessity of furnishing pipe that should have withstood a pressure of 1,000 pounds, and that although the specifications called for that amount of pressure, if the evidence showed that the pipe was so constructed as to admit of a reasonable amount of pressure all the requirements of the contract were fulfilled. In his instructions to the jury Judge Seaman inferred that in view of the law referred to the 1,000-pound pressure should not be considered as literally binding.

It is upon the question of the constitutionality of the Indiana law that the Columbus Construction company will level its guns in asking for a new trial.

CIGAR MEN ARE INTERESTED.

Chicago Will Profit if the Embargo on Exporting Leaf Tobacco from Cuba Is Raised.

Chicago importers of leaf tobacco and manufacturers of high-grade cigars are interested in the report published in a Washington dispatch yesterday that the Treasury department has been informed that the embargo on the exportation of manufactured tobacco from Cuba is to be raised at once, but doubt if the proposed step will be taken before the middle of January.

Adolph S. Kuttnauer of the L. Kuttnauer company, importers, said:

"If the edict is revoked it will prove particularly beneficial to Chicago, which makes more clear Havana cigars than all the rest of the West combined."

"When the edict is revoked," said Francisco Montoya of Alvarez & Montoya, "American buyers in Havana will take as much as they can get of the 65,000 or more bales of tobacco in stock there. Mr. Alvarez has just received a letter from his uncle, Señor Cabeza in Cuba, however, which states that the growing crop, which will be cut in January, is much larger and finer than anticipated, necessitating the building of many new houses for curing it. When this is ready for use in July or later stock will be plentiful."

At the establishment of Eugene Vallens & Co. the report the edict is to be revoked at once is discredited. The firm has recent advices from its correspondents in Cuba saying the government there will prevent the exportation of leaf tobacco until the large factories on the island and in Key West, all controlled by the Spanish, have had time to lay in stock before export trade raises prices in the island. The firm does not expect any exportation from Cuba earlier than Jan. 15.

Drowns Her Grief and Herself.

Peoria, Ill., Dec. 30.—[Special.]—The Coroner's jury which investigated the suicide of Mrs. Sarah P. Cress, which was said to be due to Christian science, returned a verdict of suicide by drowning while temporarily deranged. The testimony showed that she had been grieving over the death of her little granddaughter, who was treated by Christian science.

CAR MEN IN REPLY.

Yerkes and Wheeler Answer the Council Committee.

LIST OF THE QUESTIONS.

Former Declines to Give the Desired Information.

SAYS BODY IS PREJUDICED.

Charles T. Yerkes, representing the West and North Chicago Street railway companies, and President George Henry Wheeler for the Chicago City railway company have sent letters to the special committee appointed by the City Council to gather information regarding street railway properties on which to act when the matter of extending the present franchises comes before the Council for action.

Mr. Yerkes tells the committee that it is a prejudiced body and that he has no information to give, for the reason that it would not make a good use of the knowledge anyhow, if it had it. Mr. Wheeler, however, makes answer to a number of the questions put to him and directs the committee where to go for the further information it is seeking.

The resolution appointing the committee was passed by the Council on Oct. 13, and on Nov. 19 Mayor Harrison wrote to both Mr. Yerkes and Mr. Wheeler, inclosing the list of questions comprised in the resolution, and requesting answers. On Dec. 14 he wrote again, seeking to hurry them up a little, as they had so far failed to reply. The answers came soon after his second letter and were laid before the committee at its first meeting yesterday.

List of Questions Asked.

The questions asked in the letters to the street railway Presidents were as follows:

1. What lines of street railway are now operated by each of said companies, and under what franchises; and specifying the dates when said franchises expire respectively.
2. An inventory of all the tangible property of each of said street railway companies; its original cost and present cash value.
3. The gross receipts of each of said companies during each year of its existence.
4. The operating expenses and fixed charges paid by each of said companies during each year of its existence.
5. The amount and rate of dividends paid by each of said companies during each year of its existence.
6. The amount of capital stock of each of said companies and the average market value thereof during the year 1896, and prior years so far as may be deemed material; also the date, amount, and purpose of each issue of said stock, and the consideration for which it was disposed of.
7. The amount of bonded indebtedness of each of said companies at the present time, and the annual interest thereon, and for what purpose such bonded indebtedness was created.
8. The amounts paid into the public treasury by each of said companies for taxes, licenses, or other public purposes during each year of the existence of said companies.
9. The number of passengers carried and the number of transfers issued by each of said companies in the year 1896, and in previous years so far as may be deemed material.
10. The amount and value of all donations, bonuses, or other payments of any kind received by each of said companies at any time for the extension or building of any of their lines of street railway.
11. The amount of capital lost by any of said companies at any time by reason of a change of motive power.
12. The scale of wages paid employés by each of said companies, and the conditions of employment.

Mr. Yerkes' Reply.

The reply received from Mr. Yerkes is as follows:

"North Chicago Street Railroad company, Chas. T. Yerkes, President, W. F. Furbeck, Vice President—Chicago, Dec. 17, 1897.—To the Hon. Carter H. Harrison, Mayor and Chairman, ex-officio—Dear Sir: Your favor of the 22d ult., addressed to the President and directors of this company, together with a copy of a preamble and resolution referring to the appointment of a special committee to investigate the street railway system, adopted by the City Council of the City of Chicago at a meeting held Oct. 13 last, have been duly received and fully considered.

"It has been decided that it is well for our companies, through their President, to speak plainly in regard to this matter, and not to use any subterfuge or send a communication which would be misleading.

"I would therefore respectfully state that the information asked for in the resolution can mostly be obtained from the companies' reports and the documents pertaining to the subject now in the possession of the city. This company has never refused, and never will refuse, to give full information regarding its affairs to any one who is entitled to receive it, provided application is made in the proper manner and for a proper purpose. That any information given by the companies would certainly be rejected and not fairly treated is evident from the fact that a majority of the members of the committee are known to be particularly prejudiced against the street railway companies, and I think you will agree with me that it would be impossible for the companies to receive unbiased treatment from the committee if the companies did comply fully with the terms of the resolution.

"It would afford our companies great pleasure to assist the proper parties in collecting information upon which to base the terms of any ordinances drawn by the City of Chicago referring to the street railroad companies, but where it is announced that the information is to be gathered by persons who are prejudiced against the said companies, and who are known to be opposed to giving the said companies fair treatment—which is the case in point—the North Chicago and the West Chicago Street railroad companies must respectfully decline to comply with the said resolution. Respectfully,

"CHAS. T. YERKES, President."

Mr. Wheeler's Reply.

The reply of Mr. Wheeler was as follows:

"Office of Chicago City Railway Co., G. H. Wheeler, President, Chicago, Dec. 15, 1897.—Hon. Carter H. Harrison, Mayor and Chairman ex-officio—Dear Sir: The resolutions of the City Council passed Oct. 13, 1897, containing numbered interrogatories, referred to in your communication of the 22d ult. to the President and directors of the Chicago City railway company, was presented to the directors at a meeting duly held Dec. 2.

"I am instructed by them to say that as your committee is 'authorized to employ expert and clerical assistance' to obtain answers to the interrogatories and information for the City Council, it appears that your committee did not expect answers to all such questions from us, but we can furnish you suggestions which may facilitate your inquiries.

"The resolutions do not proceed upon the theory that the City Council has a right to demand answers, and we claim that no such right exists in that body which can be enforced.

"First—The lines operated by this company you will find indicated in the pamphlet attached. The contracts between the company and the city—the franchises—can be easily found in the published ordinances of the city; the contracts also show when they respectively expire.

"Second—The second and eleventh interrogatories seem to be purely speculative and without any proper purpose. We hardly see their relevancy or necessity. The enormous labor, elaborate computation, and extended time involved in the answers compel us to ask to be excused from the task.

"Third—As this company was organized in 1859, the task of compiling a table showing 'gross receipts' and 'operating expenses' and 'fixed charges' for 'each year of its existence' [see 3 and 4] is too great, and we would respectfully suggest that the clerical assistants of your committee can readily obtain such information for the last eight or ten years, perhaps more, in authentic publications of such matters, which will also answer your inquiry for 1896. [See question No. 9.]

"If by the inquiries numbered 2, 3, 4, 9, and 11, you wish to show the growth of this company, permit me to say that the company has grown with the city, and, in fact, in advance of settlements, and has extended into new territory, bringing new property into the market, and increasing the taxable value of real estate, and the material wealth and power of this municipality, to a greater extent and in a more healthful manner than any other investment of capital in the city. It has now over ninety-two miles of double track, and the first year operated about one mile.

"Fourth—In answer to inquiry 5, would say that the rate of dividends paid per annum during its existence has been various amounts for different years, ranging from nothing for several years to 12 per cent, which it is paying at present.

"Fifth—The par value of the stock of this company is $100, but we have no knowledge of the market value of the same, except as derived from the public press. The capital stock of the company has been increased from time to time during its existence, in different amounts, from the original of $100,000 to $12,000,000, its present capital. The capital of this company and its bonded indebtedness ($4,619,500), have been used only for its corporate purposes, and the stock and bonds have been issued pursuant to law. (See question 6 and 7.)

"Sixth—Your committee can better answer No. 8 by reference to city and county records since the fire than we from our records.

"Seventh—The 'bonuses' and 'benefits' always accrue to the city and abutter, and neither offer valuable 'inducements' to the company. Some years ago the company built and operated a double track street railroad to a remote locality, passing unused and unoccupied acres, and for the venture received some lots for storage place or barn. The line is still operated, but the loss incident to such operation is ten times the value of the land today. This is the only experiment in that direction and was unfortunate.

"We take the liberty of attaching hereto a pamphlet which is accurate and truthful in its statements and figures, and will greatly facilitate your committee in its inquiry, and save a great amount of labor, although the suggestions therein concerning 'compensation,' 'legislation,' 'extensions,' and 'rate of fare' have no relevancy here, and are not pertinent to any existing exigency. You will find therein the answers to many of your questions, and we take pleasure in rendering you such assistance, which no doubt will be appreciated by your committee. The information therein can be relied upon and furnishes very full answers to the interrogatories of the City Council which are capable of answer.

"While no law or contract exists (as the City Council well knows) whereby we can be compelled to answer any of the above interrogatories, we are glad of an opportunity to courteously recognize your committee's wishes, and thus aid you in an attempt to properly inform and educate the public concerning intramural transportation and the rights of the street car companies.

"Permit us further to suggest that this company, as heretofore, will continue to faithfully perform and carry out the obligations and covenants of its several contracts with the city, now existing, and to further express the hope that the city will continue to be actuated by a desire to likewise 'live up' to the spirit and terms of its existing contracts with the company.

"Permit us to add, that the work is now in progress to complete statements for the next annual report, which will be ready Jan. 15, next, and we shall take pleasure in sending you a copy at that time. Respectfully submitted,

"CHICAGO CITY RAILWAY COMPANY.
"By G. H. WHEELER, President."

Speaking of the meeting of the committee after it was over, Mayor Harrison said:

"All we did was to read the epistles and thoroughly digest them. Then we took a rest from our arduous duties. At our next meeting we may decide on something to be done in the premises."

LEFT AN ESTATE OF $500,000.

Court Approves Inventory of the Property of the Late Marietta Chapin, P. D. Armour's Sister.

The Probate Court yesterday approved an inventory of the estate of the late Marietta Chapin, sister of P. D. Armour, estimating the total value at $500,000. Of this $438,312 is in personal property, consisting of the following:

Cash on deposit, Continental National Bank, $509; cash on deposit, Armour & Co., $12,043; personal effects, $2,260; 500 shares Metropolitan Street railway company, Kansas, $50,000; 300 shares Continental National Bank of Chicago, $30,000; 80 shares Northwestern Insurance company of Milwaukee, $8,000; 390 shares Union Stock-Yards company, Omaha, $39,000; 530 shares Kansas City Stock-Yards company, $51,300; 24 shares Chicago City railway company, $2,400; 100 shares Interstate National Bank, Kansas City, $10,000; 53 bonds Chicago Deposit Vault company, $53,000; 110 5 per cent bonds Chicago Junction Railways and Union Stock-Yards company, $110,000; 50 5 per cent gold bonds Metropolitan Street railway company, Kansas City, $50,000; notes, $15,000; 50 shares Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway company, $5,000.

The real property of the estate includes the homestead, 3344 Michigan avenue, 3329 Michigan avenue, 507 and 509 Delaware street, Kansas City; 2909 Wyandotte street, Kansas City; and 521 Garfield avenue, Kansas City.

WILLIAM COPP PUT ON TRIAL.

He Is Accused of Assaulting His Father-in-Law, Dr. A. C. Rankin, with Intent to Kill.

William Copp, who assaulted his father-in-law, Dr. A. C. Rankin of Pullman, with a razor and a revolver, inflicting wounds which threatened to be fatal, was brought to trial yesterday before Judge Horton. The charge against him is assault with intent to kill. The assault of which Copp is accused occurred the afternoon of June 28, during a visit which Copp made to Dr. Rankin's house to see his wife, from whom he was separated. Both Dr. Rankin and Mrs. Hermes, his daughter, tried to eject him, he says, when he drew a revolver. Dr. Rankin appeared and Copp put away his revolver and drew a razor. This he flourished over Dr. Rankin's head. The latter retreated and secured a revolver and fired one shot which penetrated Copp's clothing and bruised his left side. Dr. Rankin is 70 years old and Copp is 56 years old. Copp testified that he had no intention of killing Dr. Rankin and called at the home of the latter simply to seek reconciliation with Mrs. Copp.

"It was my home—the only one I had known for years," said Copp. "My heart was in my mouth when I struck Dr. Rankin on the head with my revolver. I did not want to—I would never do it again."

Arguments by counsel were heard during the afternoon. The jury will consider the evidence this morning.

FILES BILL AGAINST ATTORNEY.

Administrator of the Mrs. Lavinia Ferris Estate Seeks to Recover Property or Its Value.

Patrick A. O'Donnell, administrator of the estate of Mrs. Lavinia Ferris, filed a bill in the Circuit Court yesterday against Attorney Charles S. Beattie to recover certain property or its value. Mrs. Ferris, it is claimed, was a part beneficiary owner of the premises at 1718 Wabash avenue. She died June 22 last. The real estate firm of Ferris & Ryan, it is represented in the bill, purchased the property for Mrs. Ferris in April, 1890. The title to the estate was taken in the name of Benjamin F. Ferris, with the understanding that Ryan was entitled to eleven-fifteenths of the property, and Mrs. Ferris was entitled to the remaining four-fifteenths. The entire property was held in trust by Beattie. It is further charged that in 1893 the attorney exchanged the leasehold and property on Wabash avenue for real estate at Oak Park, on which was a house valued at $15,000. Both Ryan and Mrs. Ferris, it is said, remained in ignorance of this transaction until last year. The bill alleges that Beattie induced Benjamin F. Ferris, husband of Mrs. Ferris, to sign an instrument agreeing to receive, in lieu of the four-fifteenths interest in the property, certain stock which, the bill says, was worthless and was never delivered to Ferris.

QUICKEST AND BEST TO NEW ORLEANS.

The Illinois Central the Short Line and Only Through Line Under One Management.

Its solid through vestibule train, "The Limited," leaves Chicago daily at 5 p. m., running through to New Orleans via Memphis. Café car service out of Chicago. City ticket office, 99 Adams street.

PATCH UP A TRUCE.

Luetgert and Attorney Harmon Seem Good Friends.

FORMER DENIES LETTERS

No Truth in His Repudiation of "The Tribune's" Story.

VINCENT MAY MAKE A PLEA.

Attorney Harmon and Luetgert patched up a truce yesterday and on the surface appeared good friends. Luetgert denied he ever tried to get rid of Harmon and reënlist Attorney Vincent's services. There is no truth in his denials, nor on the denials of other Luetgert adherents of the story printed in THE TRIBUNE yesterday. The appeals were made and the letters to Attorney Vincent were written. They contained statements which the sausagemaker would not like to see in print and which would not be pleasant reading for Attorney Harmon.

Attorney Vincent's denial that Luetgert had asked him to come back was professional, since he had no desire to supplant Mr. Harmon and naturrally did not wish to embarrass Luetgert. Luetgert's denial was also a habit and a necessity, in view of the marked change in Attorney Harmon's style of cross-examination and the way in which he observed Luetgert's suggestions. Yesterday was the first day of the trial when there were no tilts between Attorney Harmon and the court, and Attorney Kehoe and Attorney Riese had their suggestions listened to.

Vincent May Plead for Luetgert.

Through an intimate friend of both Mr. Vincent and Mr. Harmon it leaked out during the day that the former, in view of Luetgert's entreaties, had consented to make one of the final arguments if Luetgert's counsel agreed to it. While Luetgert refused to talk about it, it was thought highly probable that he would insist on Mr. Vincent making a plea before the case goes to the jury.

Attorney Harmon yesterday discarded his long cross-examinations, and when Judge Gary ruled out his questions he submitted with scarcely a word. Evidently the announcement that Luetgert was trying to depose him was new to him also. There was a conference between Mr. Harmon and Luetgert in the morning, and the two are supposed to have arrived at an understanding then. All went smoothly thereafter, and Luetgert sent for the reporters to deny that he was seeking Mr. Vincent.

While Mr. Harmon and his burly client had apparently patched up their differences, no more words were exchanged between them than were strictly necessary. Attorney Kehoe and Attorney Riese, who take down the testimony in longhand during Mr. Harmon's cross-examinations, made only infrequent suggestions. What they were appeared to be carefully noted by Mr. Harmon.

Testimony of the Day.

The State practically concluded its identification of the rings during the day. Frieda Miller, Mrs. Luetgert's niece, swore to having seen the rings from the vat on Mrs. Luetgert's fingers at sundry times, and Angelica Schroeder, a professional nurse who had cared for little Elmer Luetgert during his illness, also identified the rings. Charles Hengst, a former employé of the City Sewer department, testified to hearing a human scream come from the direction of the sausage factory about 10 o'clock on the night of May 1, and Policeman George A. Smith of Rogers Park, Charles Thone, and Fritz Fiegel added new evidence regarding the dumping of the ashes from Luetgert's furnace in the street, and the search of the Luetgert premises. Thone testified to finding the fragment of upper false tooth under the vat.

The State is almost ready for its expert witnesses. Professor Mark Delafontaine was on hand last night to consult with the State's attorneys, and it is likely that he will go on the stand in a day or two. Judge Gary issued orders for the courtroom to be opened on New Year's day, and there will be an all-day session.

Luetgert and Nick Marzen have been transferred from cell 505 to cell 501, a much larger one. They are the first prisoners charged with murder to be locked in it. Both expressed satisfaction at the change.

THE NATION'S BOUNTY ABUSED.

Truth About the Pension Scandal Told by an Army Veteran, a Physician, and a Medical Examiner.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican: The demands of the veterans for pensions are ever on the increase; the pension roll grows larger and larger, and now the strife is to have every soldier pensioned in one grand round-up by a service pension bill, regardless of any disability.

This scheme is unjust and extortionate. Had the soldiers nothing at stake in the war but what they could get out of it, sooner or later, in dollars and cents? It would be about as sensible to pension the millions who staid at home, labored, and gave of their treasure for the maintenance and success of the war.

As the administration has of late been discussing measures for reducing, in some way, the current expenses of the government, I know of no better place to begin than in the Pension department. Doubtless, politicians would not regard it as a very wise political move; yet, if I mistake not the consensus of opinion which seems to prevail in the public mind, the time is not far distant when the question of retrenchment will become a vital issue between opposing political parties. It certainly is an affair in which a little courage should be shown; wisdom, justice, and common sense should prevail, rather than policy. What, then, is the best course to be pursued in cutting down pension expenditures? In answering the question I will offer a few suggestions for the solution of the problem.

In the first place, let there be a thorough review and reëxamination of all pension cases now on the rolls, by examining boards of surgeons appointed for that purpose, called boards of review, which shall be composed, as far as possible, of surgeons, irrespective of party, who served as such during the war; for the reason that, other things being equal, they are better qualified for the duties required than surgeons who never saw service in the field or military hospitals; having a better knowledge of the nature, peculiarities, and effects of gunshot injuries.

Thus far the selection of pension surgeons throughout the country has been in obedience to party dictation, and in accordance with the political predilections of the subjects for appointments, instead of any special fitness for the duties required.

During the last administration this important branch of the Pension bureau was placed under the civil service law, after almost the entire force of the experienced surgeons on duty were deposed, and a new and inexperienced allotment of examiners were installed, selected as before with special regard to their political stripe. Whether this was a wise action or not the future must decide.

That there are many good, capable men among them, no one doubts, but had they all been put through a thorough civil service examination, as they should have been before being placed under civil service law, there doubtless would have been a larger percentage of qualified surgeons in the list than there is now. This measure would have guaranteed more efficient service in the future, by way of intelligent diagnosis and wise decisions, upon which all pensions are supposed to be and should be based.

Reverting to the Boards of Review, constituted as I have heretofore suggested, let it be understood that it shall be their duty to eliminate from the pension rolls every case that is curable, to the extent of effectually removing the pensionable disability.

Secondly—Let them thoroughly investigate the vast number of those pensioned for impaired vision and hearing, with the view of correcting excessive ratings which have been granted in the past, as well as to ascertain whether the degree of impairment of these two senses was due to war service, or was the natural result of advancing years.

Thirdly—Have the surgeons understand that they are expected to advise the discontinuance of every pension where the pensioner is able to earn his living and perform his daily work without apparent hindrance. That there are many such, liberally pensioned, is a fact not difficult to substantiate.

Fourthy—Let these boards cut down all pensions found overrated for the amount of actual disability existing at the time of review, and then let the recommendations of these boards stand, closing forever, or continuing, all pensions so advised.

I wish it distinctly understood that I would not knowingly be guilty of depriving a truly honest, deserving, disabled soldier of his pension, but I would be instrumental, if I could, in depriving the dishonest, undeserving, and able-bodied ones of their pensions, and in so doing should consider that I was rendering the country good service.

As for all soldiers suffering from severe, irretrievable losses, such as the loss of a leg, arm, hand, foot, an eye, or the total loss of any one the five senses, the nation cannot make good the soldier's sacrifice by any amount of pension yet granted, or likely to be.

There is no denying the fact that during the thirty odd years since the close of the war many abuses have become inwrought into the pension system; gross exaggerations and excesses, which cannot be eradicated except by a general and thorough review and reconstruction of the entire system from its inception to date.

If the pension system had been any ordinary business corporation we should have said its stock had been tremendously watered, and it may be as truly said of the pension business. That the expense account still increases, year by year, notwithstanding thousands of soldiers have died, is an inexcusable, not to say an unpardonable, outrage committed upon a long-suffering and overtaxed public. Politics, policy, patronage, and sentiment have been more largely responsible for this increase than has pure patriotism.

It is high time to call a halt. If elimination of pensions and reduction of pension ratings along the lines indicated were made, I confidently believe that the present enormous appropriation required for the payment of pensions could be cut down 50 per cent, saving $70,000,000 yearly to the National Treasury, without doing injustice to a single soldier actually diabled by the war.

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